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ARMS AS BORNE BY CAPT. ROGER JONES.

CAPTAIN ROGER JONES,

OF

LONDON AND VIRGINIA.

SOME OF HIS ANTECEDENTS AND DESCENDANTS.

With appreciative notice of other families, viz.:

BATHURST, BELFIELD, BROWNING, CARTER, CATESBY, COCKE, GRAHAM, FAUNTLEROY, HICKMAN, HOSKINS, LATANE, LEWIS, MERIWETHER, SKELTON, WALKER, WARING, WOODFORD, AND OTHERS.

NOTES

BY

JUDGE L. H. JONES,

OF WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY.

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ALBANY, N. Y.:
JOEL MUNSELL'S SONS, PUBLISHERS.
1891.

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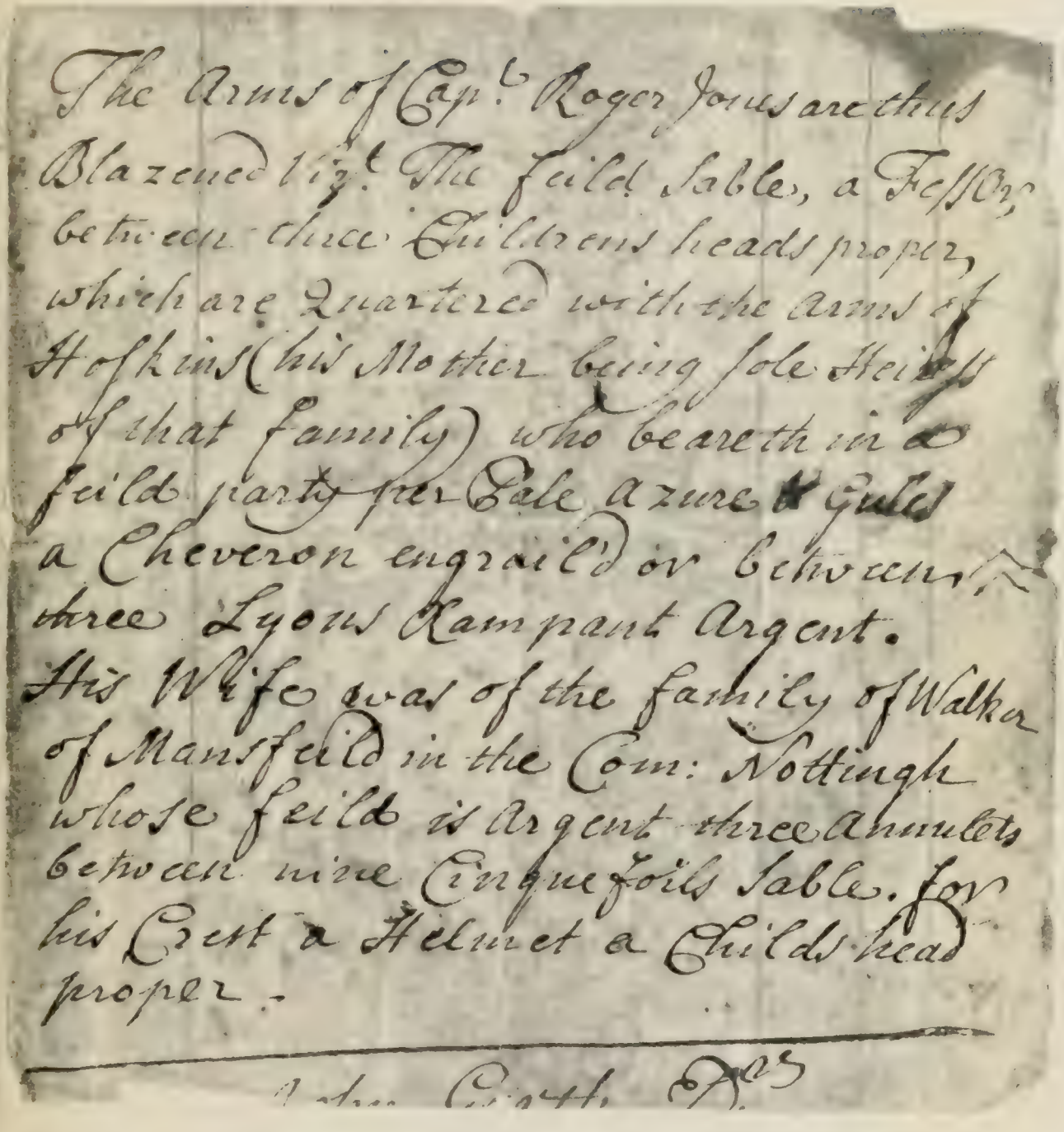


The Arms of Capt. Roger Jones are thus Blazened Viz.t The feild Sable, a Fesse, between three Guinea's heads proper, which are Quarters with the Arms of Hopkins (his Mother being sole Heir of that family) who beareth in a feild party per Pale azure & Gules a Cheveron engrail'd or between three Lyons Rampant Argent. His Wife was of the family of Walker of Mansfeild in the Com: Nottingh whose feild is Argent three Annulets between nine Cinquefoils Sable. for his Crest a Helmet a Childs head proper.

Written by (4) Col. Thos. Jones, apparently in a book of accounts, 1728-9. Reverse side, page 4 (reduced). Noticed, page 19.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

My Dear Cousin:

It may be of some interest to you to know just how these notes came into existence; whence I derived my information and authority; and how I came to deliver them to you finally in their present form.

As they do not concern any but those whose families receive mention, and as they are not expected to attract even a passing interest from others, it is presumed that no apology or explanation whatever need be addressed to the public.

They have been placed in book-form only because it was thought to be the most enduring and convenient form in which to preserve their contents for present and future family reference.

The duty of superintending the work, if duty it may be called, appears to have devolved upon me by a sort of accident, which will be explained further on.

There are many valid reasons which might be offered in favor of preserving truthful histories of honorable families, into an elaborate enumeration of which it is not necessary to enter.

It may be that a weak and faltering kinsman shall find, in some example of honorable fidelity to duty

recorded in these pages, inspiration to new courage and higher endeavor. Certainly all noble deeds recounted in the history of his own family will offer, through the sympathetic medium of a common relationship, a direct appeal to his better nature.

There is also a consideration which may be mentioned as having quickened my desire to preserve the evidences of family descent contained in these notes. Among the many unkind things that are now said and written out of sectional folly and animosity, one not infrequently met with, in otherwise respectable quarters, is this base aspersion upon the ancestry of our Southern families, that we are descended from convicts and the refuse of Europe. However baseless and incredible the charge may now appear to those acquainted with the facts, yet, if our Southern families lie supinely by, while these calumnies are being repeated through the press, they will find their way finally into the pages of reputable history, while the evidences with which they might be met and successfully refuted will be lost through our indifference or inaction.

It was in the summer of 1874, during my college vacation, that I discovered an old hair trunk which had been stored away, with other rubbish, in the garret of the house of my uncle Joseph Jones, in this county. Upon examination it was found to contain, in a mixed and confused heap, a great number of family letters, deeds, wills, marriage settlements, etc., which had accumulated in the family for generations.

November y^e 15^th 1729

Rec^d of John Cosby 6 Hogs
q^t 766 a five Cock
11 Bar^ls of Corn
900 Bundles of Fodder — 18 —

Nov^r 20^th

Rec^d of Fivashes Negroes
a q^t of Beef 197 lbs

December the 27^th
1729
Sent Mr Burwell my dem:
on Acc^t of the Parish for 12 10 .
by Stephen

Mr John White ... Dr
To the Estate of Rich^d King £14 —

Reverse side of paper on page 2.

I found these to contain such a rich fund of family history that I thought it would be stupid and scarcely less than criminal in me to suffer them to be wasted. So I gathered them up, as I would the ashes of the dead, with sacred care, and, by arranging them according to their dates, found that I had before me an unbroken genealogical account of my family for several generations. And this is how I have become the genealogist of my family.

It is clear enough how they came into the possession of my grandfather. He was an only son, and his father and grandfather had both been first-born sons; consequently to him came down the more important family documents, and a large share of the family correspondence.

It was a custom with our ancestors to copy their letters for greater nicety before sending them, and the copy being sent the original was retained. I find this to have been the case with much even of their more intimate family correspondence.

This has aided me not a little, for there are many of these originals among the papers referred to; so that in many instances I have had the benefit of seeing not only the answer but also the letter that elicited it, and have thus been enabled to construe them with reference to each other.

These papers begin with the year 1702 and extend over a period of nearly a century and a half, furnishing ample data as to births, marriages, deaths, etc., even to the particular dates of their occurrence.

Hence this narrative possesses the rare merit of being founded almost entirely upon written evidence contemporary with the facts narrated, and, therefore, affording the very best proof of which the nature of the subject will admit.

In a few instances, to be sure, some of the minor matters contained in these papers could not be made fully intelligible without resorting to family traditions and the recollections of the older members of the family in Virginia and the South.

To this extent I have made use of family traditions in the development of this narrative, but to this extent only. They have in no instance been suffered to contradict, vary or add to the plain, simple and unvarnished story of these papers. Indeed, I have not used them even for the more pardonable purpose of ornamentation, unless in some rare and unimportant instance, when plainly in accord with, and, inferentially, at least, corroborated by, the facts narrated in these papers.

The truth is, I have always entertained a wholesome aversion for the exaggerated vagaries of family traditions ; and I have enjoyed no little satisfaction in watching the havoc made with them by the methods of proof to which I have invariably resorted in the case of my own family. It is entirely too wide and tempting a field for the play of a fond and irresponsible fancy ; and the Aladdin-like structures erected through the accessions of succeeding generations are too romantically beautiful and imposing to be a reality.

Yet, while this is all true, especially of American families, it is none the less true that there are families in America of just as pure and ancient descent as those of their mother countries.

True, it was seldom that any titled nobleman, or the very near kin of such, settled permanently in the colonies; but it was not so rare that the more remote connections of such, in whose veins flowed the same blood that coursed through theirs, settled there; and these became the progenitors of what were regarded as the leading families of colonial times.

Most of these families have retained their inherent faith in ancestry to the present day; so much so, that pride of ancestry may almost be considered a mark of its existence.

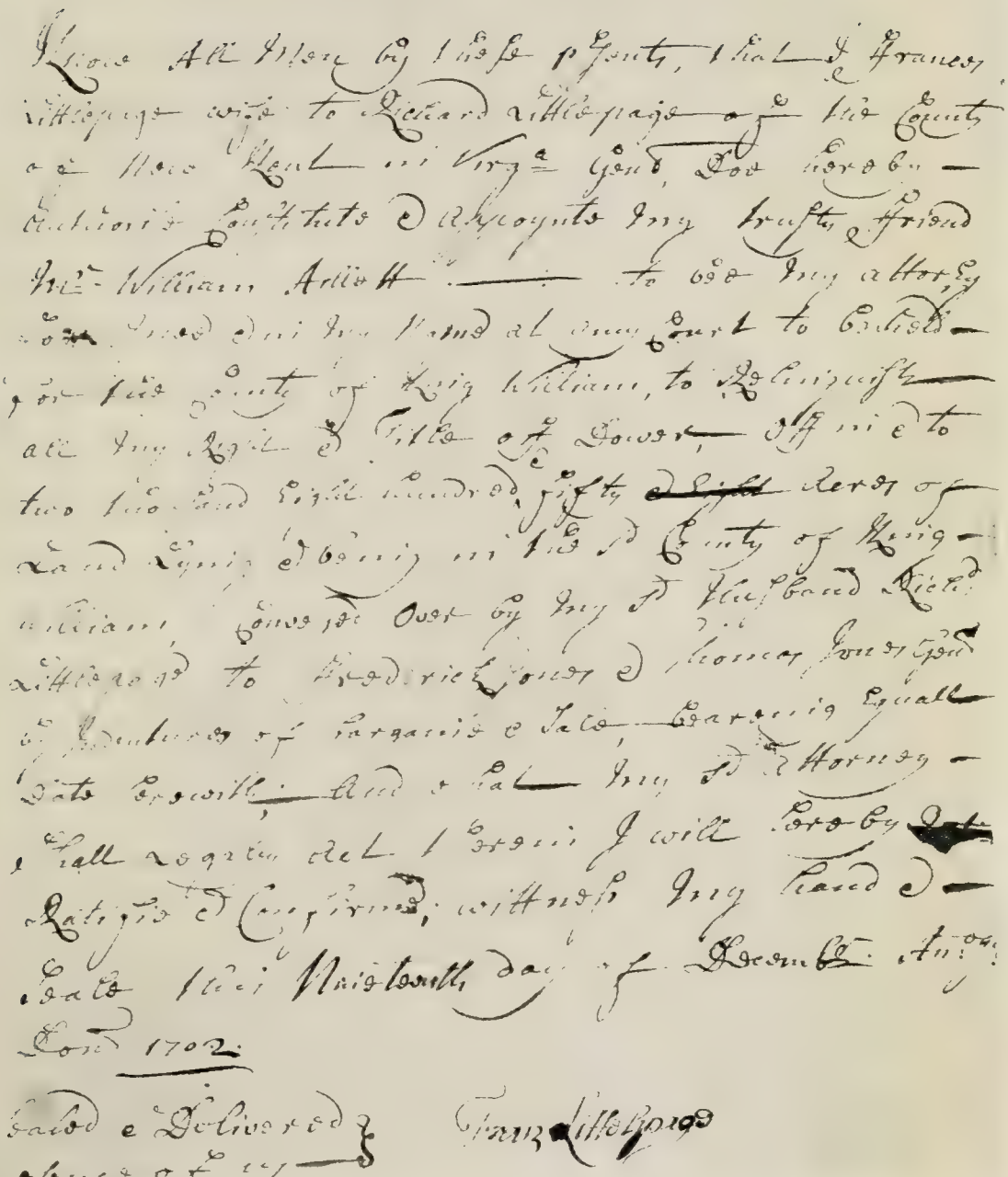
It has served as an ægis, in many cases, to protect them from blood contamination, to which, from necessity, a love of wealth, or other improper motive, they might otherwise have been tempted to submit. This is doubtless more true of the Virginians than of any of the other colonists. Virginia was settled at an earlier period, when the old world ideas of technical distinction and social exclusion were in their greatest rigor, and were, of course, transplanted with the colonists. Her principal settlers were Cavaliers, a distinct class, who had inherited these ideas through a long line of ancestors, who had them deeply imbedded in their natures, and who came to the colony with them inflamed and intensified by a long and bitter struggle with the "Round-heads." Virginia

fast became wealthy and aristocratic, and offered an inviting asylum to immigrants and political fugitives of this class, who in great numbers gladly flocked to her hospitable shores. And, too, there was slavery in Virginia at an early day, a most aristocratic institution, which soon became a part of her social polity, which did not obtain to any considerable extent in the North, but which in Virginia soon crystallized into an insurmountable barrier to the encroachments of the common people.

The planter became as a lord, owning thousands of manorial acres which he cultivated with slaves that belonged to him like the cattle on his plantation, to whom he paid no wages, and who, therefore, could never become insolent or obtrusive. There were no avenues to social amelioration open to the poor white. There were no manufacturing establishments. The planter manufactured on his plantation and with the help of his slaves such wares as he did not import direct from the old world.

There was no commerce, that social leveler of modern times, except such as existed between the planter and his foreign factor. What social and business status the immigrant left off in the old world he took up when he reached the shores of Virginia, and there he remained, he and his posterity, until the Revolution. It was a Virginian, the lordly Sir William Berkeley, that thanked God there were no free schools and no printing in Virginia.

With all these conditions at work, it is no wonder



(3) Fred'k and (4) Thos. Jones, the immigrant brothers.

that the blood of Virginians was kept pure, and that it flowed from father to son in an undiverted and unadulterated current. In speaking of Virginians, I mean the people of eastern or tide-water Virginia, the hotbed of Virginia aristocracy.

It is a common error to suppose that the early colonists were wanting in education and the more polite accomplishments of social life. This is in no part true of the class of which I have been speaking. They possessed a degree of education and refinement not surpassed, and scarcely equaled, by their representatives of to-day. The colleges of Europe were open to them, and the sons of many of the wealthier class were there educated. Private tutors from the old country were readily had at competent salaries, while the royal governors established their miniature court of St. James at Williamsburg, and reveled in all the luxuries, and I fear many of the vices, of polite society. Coat-armor and all the insignia of State were displayed, and social caste was maintained with possibly more zeal than in the mother country.

A word in regard to the practice in America of bearing, or claiming the right to bear, arms. It is safe to say that not one-tenth of those who claim this distinction have any sort of title to the arms they claim. Since about the middle of the eighteenth century, there have been numbers of unscrupulous artists and engravers, both in America and England, who for a small fee would turn off a handsome coat for any one, without the slightest regard to the rules

of heraldry or the title of the applicant. In this manner many spurious coats were circulated through the country, and found their way into the archives of families, whose possessors are wholly and blissfully ignorant of their spurious origin. There are those who found their right to a particular coat upon no better foundation than that such arms are assigned to a family bearing the same name in Burke's *General Armory*, or some similar work. As well might we claim to bear the arms of Viscount Ranelagh, or any one of the many coats ascribed by Burke and others to the various and entirely distinct families bearing the name of Jones.

In this connection allow me to make the following quotation from *Elements of Heraldry*, by Wm. H. Whitmore: "Within a few years" (1866) "coats of arms have indeed been profusely assumed, but with such a total disregard of all authority as to prove the ignorance of that part of the community which ought to have been better instructed. The ordinary mode of assuming armorial bearings has been a reference to the nearest seal-engraver, who, from the heraldic encyclopedia, has furnished the applicant with the arms of any family of the same name. To strike at the root of this evil it is necessary to state in the most explicit manner, that there is no such thing as a coat-of-arms belonging to the bearers of a particular surname. Competent writers have already disabused the public mind of the idea that identity of name argues identity of origin." * * * "No one

now supposes that all Browns, or Joneses, or Smiths, or Robinsons, trace their descent from one man, the original assumer of the name. Still it has been much more difficult to convince a Brown, Jones, Smith or Robinson that he was not entitled to a coat-of-arms belonging to his name. Examination will soon convince us that this idea is totally unfounded. The first assumer or grantee of a coat-of-arms took that as his own distinguishing mark. It became hereditary in his own family; but his namesakes, or even relatives, have no claim to share it with him. It follows, therefore, that whoever uses a coat-of-arms, by that act proclaims his lineal descent from the person who first assumed it. It is useless to attempt any evasion of this fact. However true it may be that even in England the law does not interpose, we ought in this country, from the very absence of law, to exercise a wise restraint. The sole value or interest of our American coats-of-arms is the remembrance of an honorable ancestry. We cannot afford to insult our real progenitors by a false claim to others." And from Clark's *Introduction to Heraldry*, I add the following quotation: "The abuse of arms in modern days" (about 1800) "is constantly exhibited in the crest engraved on the plate and seals, or stamped on the note-paper, of thousands of persons utterly unentitled, by ancient descent or modern grant, to such insignia." * * * "Another abuse of arms is the common custom of wives' having their note-paper stamped with the crest of, or assumed by,

their husbands. No lady is entitled to a crest, and the display of one, by a female of any rank, is an absurdity."

In England, in olden times, it was customary to make what were termed heralds' visitations. That is, the kings of arms, as officers of the Crown, were commissioned and periodically sent out over the kingdom, to hear proof of, and to register, the descent and arms of the noblemen and gentlemen, or lesser nobility, of the realm. They also had authority to settle all controversies in regard to coats-of-arms, to correct any improper assumption of them by those not entitled, or any encroachment upon those belonging to another, and to deface from monuments arms illegally set up. The first visitation was in 1528, the last in 1687, after which time they fell into disuse.

In America no such precautions have been taken, and it is seldom we meet with any written description of arms, there being here no place at which to record them, as at the Heralds' College, in England. Here they are generally traced for authenticity to some ancient seal or other engraving claimed to have been used or possessed by a first progenitor on this continent. I should think it fair to say, that if such evidences are found to have existed in an American family prior to the year 1725, the arms may generally be accounted genuine, provided they are free from suspicion in other respects.

In early times the right to bear coat-armor was the distinguishing mark of a gentleman or lady according

to the old world ultra-technical definition of that term. Sir Edward Coke, the great English lawyer, defines a gentleman to be "*qui arma gerit*, who bears coat-armour, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family."

So Clark, in his *Introduction to Heraldry*, speaking of the derivation of the word "gentleman," says, "It is as if one said a man well born." * * * "Gentlemen have their beginning either of blood, as being born of worshipful parents, or from having achieved, in peace or war, some honorable action whereby they have acquired the right to bear arms."

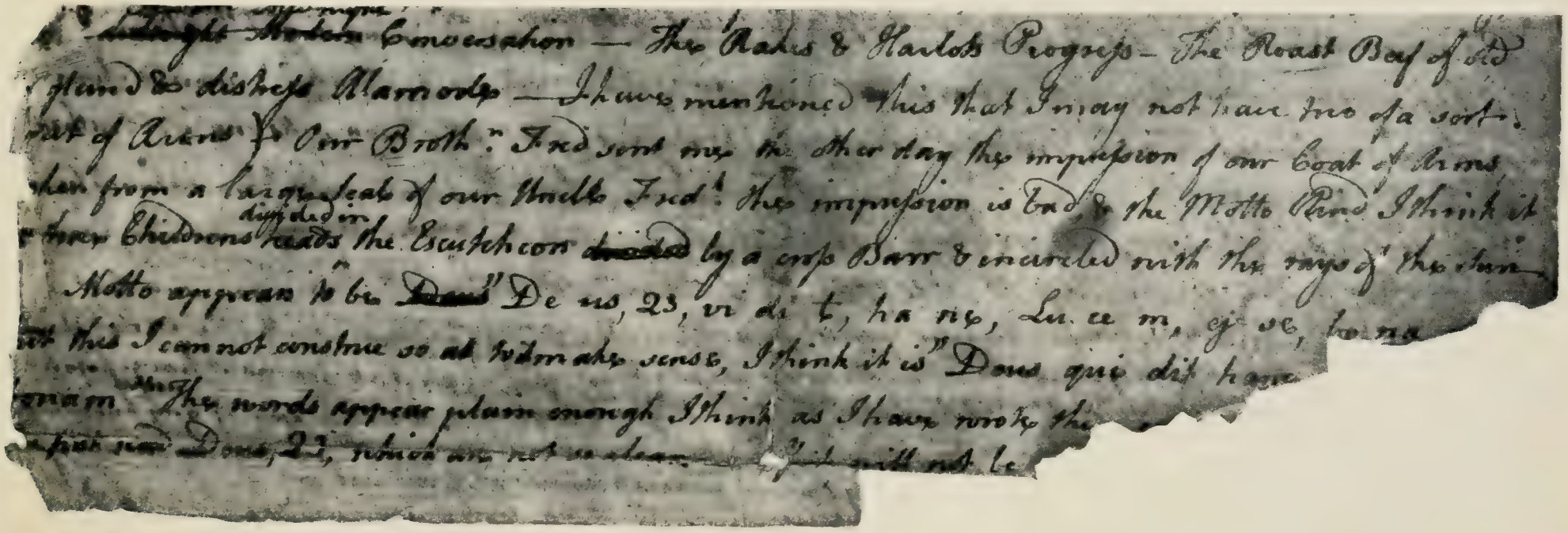
In regard to the name "Jones," it is of Welsh origin, being in the possessive case, so to speak, and is derived from the very popular Christian name "John." The Welsh, until quite modern times, distinguished themselves one from another by employing the Welsh preposition "ap,"* which liberally rendered means the *the son of*. Thus, if a Welshman named John had a son named Thomas, the son was called for distinction Thomas ap John. Or if it were desired to distinguish Thomas with greater particularity, the name of another ancestor was added; as, if John's father were named Roger, they would call Thomas in that event Thomas ap John ap Roger, and so on *ad infinitum*. The Welsh had no other names until the English, by Act of Parliament, compelled them to adopt their custom of surnames; when

* In a similar manner "vertch" was used in the names of females.

the Welsh, no doubt as a matter of sentiment, and naturally not wishing to make any unnecessary departure from their accustomed names, simply adopted their father's Christian name for their surname. Thus, what before had been Thomas ap John, or Thomas the son of John, or Thomas John his son, became Thomas Johnhis, and by abbreviation in the course of time, Thomas Johns; or, inserting an "e" for the sake of euphony, Thomas Johnes or Jones. And the fact that the name John was a favorite name with the Welsh will sufficiently account for the frequent recurrence of the name Jones among that people and elsewhere.

The great warrior and crusader, Sir Hugh Johnys or Jones, derived his name in this way.

In the letter of 1728 and its accompanying description of arms, *fac similes* of which are given on the front pages of these notes, we have a full account of our arms quartered with Hoskins as borne by our first progenitor in America, near thirty years prior to that time, and as then described by his son with the brass plates on which they were engraved before him. This progenitor was Capt. Roger Jones of England. His elder son, Frederick, who died in North Carolina in 1722, had an ancient seal on which were engraved our arms as described in the *fac similes* referred to, except that they were not quartered with Hoskins or other arms. A nephew of this latter gentleman, Thomas Jones of Virginia, writing to his brother Walter, who was then a stu-



(13) Col. Thos. Jones to his brother (25) Walter, then in London.
Noticed on pages 14-15.

dent of medicine at Edinburgh, says: "Our brothr. Fred sent me the other day the impression of our Coat of Arms taken from a large seal of our Uncle Fredk." He adds that the impression and the motto are dim, but proceeds to describe the arms substantially as above indicated.

I also find on a letter of date July 5th, 1758, from Jane Swann of North Carolina to her uncle, Col. Thomas Jones of Virginia, a seal impression of arms as used by this lady. The Jones arms correspond with the description referred to, and are quartered with the arms of Swann, the lady's husband, and another coat. The Jones quarter was doubtless taken from the seal of her father, Frederick Jones, above mentioned; and this seal was most likely brought over from England by Frederick, when he and his brother Thomas came to Virginia in 1702, and had possibly been an heirloom in the family for generations. There are also letters among our papers from Thomas Jones of Virginia to merchants in London for various articles of silver to be engraved with a child's head for crest.

C. Lucian Jones of Savannah, Ga., sent me some years ago a colored photograph of a panel painting which had been in the house of his father, Gen. Roger Jones, in Washington, for many years, but it appears that neither he nor his father could give any account of whence it came. It was evidently intended to represent the Jones arms as quartered with another coat — apparently that of Hoskins; but was either

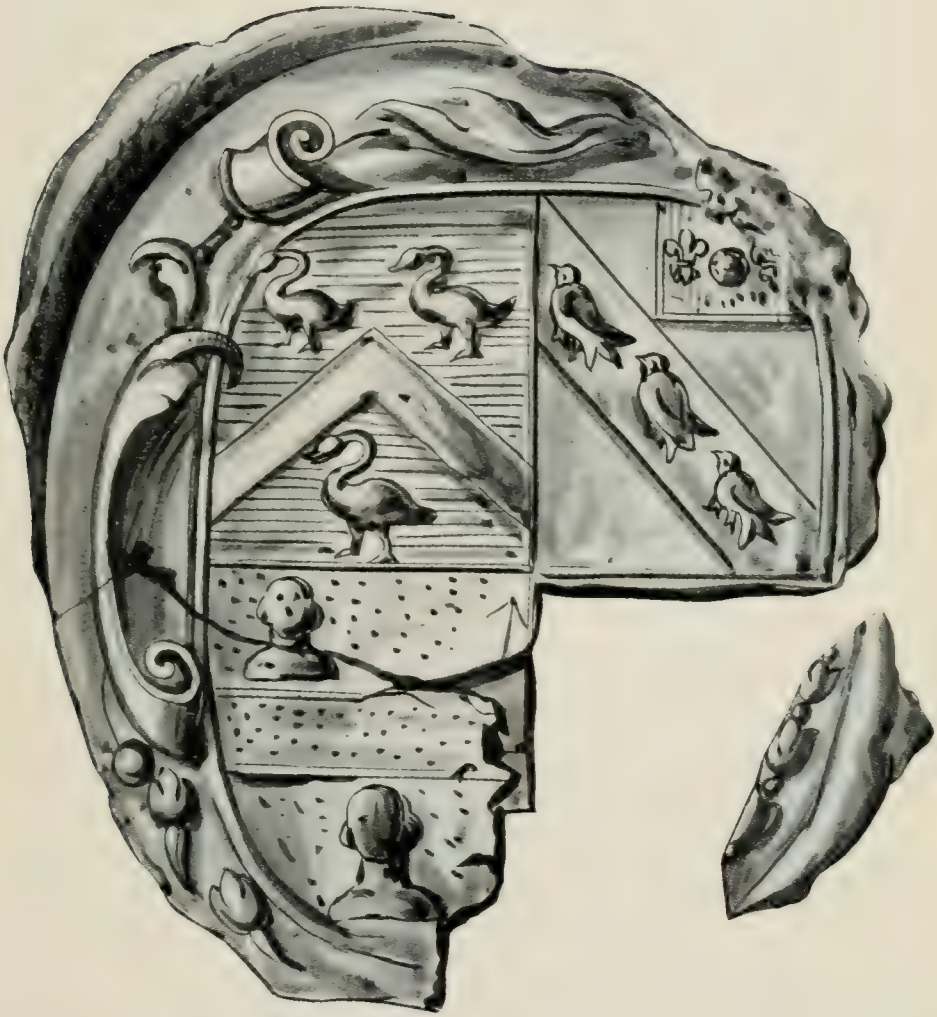
executed by an ignorant and unskilled artist, or was painted from a fragmentary or illegible original. The Jones coat is painted correctly enough, but the Hoskins quarters, second and third, have party per chevron instead of per pale, the lions appear to be Or instead of Argent, and face the sinister instead of the dexter. The Jones quarters have sable, a fess Or between three boys' heads affronté proper, couped at the shoulders, and, I think, crined Or. The crest is a boy's head as in the arms.

The print of arms on the front page of these notes is in strict conformity with the letter and description of 1728, heretofore referred to, and was designed from them by her Majesty's official painter for the Heralds' College, London, under the personal supervision of Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Rouge-Croix.

These arms are more fully and technically described as follows: Quarterly; first and fourth, sable, a fess Or between three boys' heads couped at the shoulders affronté proper (Jones). Second and third, per pale azure and gules, a chevron engrailed Or between three lions rampant Argent (Hoskins). Mantled sable, doubled Or. Crest, on a wreath of the colors a boy's head as in the arms.

The maiden name of Capt. Roger Jones' mother was Hoskins, and she was sole heiress of her family, from which circumstance we inherit her arms, and by the laws of heraldic succession are entitled to bear them forever quarterly with those of Jones.

I cannot trace our family back to any knight of



Seal on letter of (8) Jane (Jones) Swann, dated 1758. Swann arms quartering Harding (her mother) and Jones (her father). Noticed, page 15. "Number one" in Garter's letter, page 292.

the Round Table, nor yet to the Norman Conquest by several hundred years. Indeed, I can go no farther back in our immediate line than to the mother of Capt. Roger Jones, who was born, I would suppose, not later than 1605–20.*

*It is sincerely to be hoped that some appreciative kinsman, who may be in sufficiently easy circumstances to justify the expenditure, will some day pursue an investigation into the more ancient history of our family. This can only be accomplished by the use of money and the employment of a competent genealogist in England. I think I have quite exhausted the avenues of gratuitous information, and, besides, I have expended some $200 to $300 which I could ill afford at the time. My investigations have been mostly conducted by Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Rouge-Croix, of the Heralds' College, London. They embrace, I imagine, a pretty exhaustive investigation in Mansfield and vicinity; among the wills of Somerset House and York, for the names Jones and Hoskins; and at the College of Heralds. It appears quite likely to me that our arms are a variation of those of an ancient Welsh family of Vaughan (Vychan). This family has the field Sable and the boys' heads for charges, but entwined about the neck of each boy a snake. It is not improbable that our Welsh name, or designation, became Anglicized about the period of Capt. Roger's parents, and this may account for the difficulty we have in tracing our lineage farther.

There was an ancient family of Ap John, whose pedigree and arms are set out in the Visitation of Surrey, 1623, and whose arms are, Sa. a chev. Or betw. 3 children's heads ppr., their necks entwined, however, with a snake. Sir Hugh Johnys or Jones, the great warrior and crusader, bore the same arms. He left no sons; but it is stated, at a later date, that Hugh Jones, Lord Bishop of Llandaff (1566), was of this family. I do not mean to intimate that we are probably descended from either of these families. I mention them simply as a circumstance with which any future genealogist may with propriety be made acquainted.

Be very careful not to accept any descent at the hands even of a genealogist until, by an honest investigation of the evidence, you are yourself satisfied of its correctness. Should such an investigation ever be prosecuted to a successful issue, the results could be printed, and, I presume, the sheets could easily be inserted in this volume by opening and rebinding it, which would cost but a trifle.

However, it may be safely said that whatever picture will portray their social life and standing then will generally hold true of them for many generations beyond that period. The instances, if any, of an obscure family's working its way into social prominence in those days, or anterior to that time, were much too rare to receive mention. What property or prestige came to a family in those days devolved by the laws of heredity, or was won on the field of battle by the sword of a knightly warrior. It was scarcely possible to acquire sufficient property to enforce social recognition, as is so easily done in modern times. No matter what amount of mere wealth one possessed, his place in society was the same, for that place was determined by laws other than those of property. There were certain social fetters and barriers which no accident of fortune could break through and no audacity surmount. A churl might better his fortunes, it is true, and a gentleman might impair his ; but, for all that, the churl was none the less a churl, and the gentleman none the less a gentleman. And so it continued from father to son to the period of which I speak and much later.

I have two letters before me which were written from Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1728, by Thomas Jones, the younger son of Capt. Roger, to his wife, who was then visiting in London. They are perhaps the most interesting of all the family letters in my possession, since they not only indicate the social rank and standing of the family then and thirty years prior

to that time, the style in which they lived, and who Capt. Roger's mother and wife were, but they contained on a separate slip of paper, securely embraced within the folds of one of them, a full written description of the arms of Capt. Roger, his wife, and his mother. The first of these is dated "July ye 8th, 1728," and in enumerating various articles which he had shipped to his wife, he mentions among the rest, "The Brasses belonging to the Coach, 4 coats without the Crests, and two Crests for the Coach, and 8 Crests for ye Harness. There is 4 Toppings for the horses wanting which I suppose must be of the coulor of ye lining of ye Coach.

"I shall send you my Coat in a little time to have them chang'd and further directions." * * *

"'Pray give my Love and very Humble Service to your Uncle Mark & to whom else you think proper."

"My Dearest Life your ever affectionate Husband THO: JONES."

The uncle Mark referred to was Catesby, the distinguished naturalist.

The second letter, which is the most interesting, is given in full in the Appendix.

Securely wrapped within the crisp folds of this letter, where it had lain perhaps unseen by human eye, for a century and half, was the description of arms before mentioned, and which is given in *fac simile* in the front of this book.

It will be noticed that the style of living portrayed in these letters refers to a period long anterior to the

date of the letters. It was not a style that had as yet been assumed by Thomas Jones. It was the style in which Capt. Roger had lived, and which was about to be adopted by his son as the head of a new household, and in another generation. Thomas was an old bachelor when he married, just three years prior to the date of these letters, and he had given so little attention to family affairs that he had forgotten what livery appertained to his father's house. But he had the crests and brasses of his father on which were empaled, as appears, the arms of Walker, and these must be remarshaled to suit the succession of the son. Hence he directs his wife to inquire at the Heralds' office for this purpose. Moreover, it is a picture of the father's life in England, about to be transferred to, and revived by the son in, the colony of Virginia. The first appearance of the son in Virginia was in 1702; we know that Capt. Roger had returned to, and was living in, London in 1692; hence, if in 1728 it was "near thirty years" since he had seen his father's livery, it must have been in England that he saw it.

Whatever prestige our family may have enjoyed in the old world, I think they have not lost in the new. Ranking well among the gentry there, they have not proven themselves unworthy of their gentle breeding here. I hope I may be pardoned for quoting briefly in this connection from a letter written by a venerable and honored representative of one of the proudest and most noted of Virginia's ancient fam-

ilies. Writing of our family in connection with my grandfather's leaving Virginia, he says: "I know that no family in Virginia stood higher for honor, chivalry, and talents of the highest order — in fact for all that constitutes the gentleman, than this Jones family."

Among the more distinguished representatives of the family may be mentioned Dr. Walter Jones, a distinguished physician, and member of Congress for three or more terms from the famous Westmoreland district; Gen. Walter Jones of Washington, D. C., son of the foregoing, one of the greatest lawyers that this or any country has produced; Skelton Jones of Richmond, Va., and Cols. Catesby and William Jones of Gloucester Co., Va., prominent lawyers in their day; Meriwether Jones, distinguished as a political writer many years ago; Maj. Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. Army; Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, U. S. Navy; Catesby ap Roger Jones, son of Gen. Roger Jones, ex-officer in the U. S. Navy, commander in the late Confederate States Navy, and officer in command of the Merrimac in her memorable second day's engagement with the Monitor, in Hampton Roads, March 9th, 1862; also, the latter's brother, Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, late of the U. S. Army; and others less distinguished, it is true, but not less faithful to duty in all the more private walks of life.

And now, my dear cousin, in concluding this rather long letter, let me enjoin upon those of my kindred

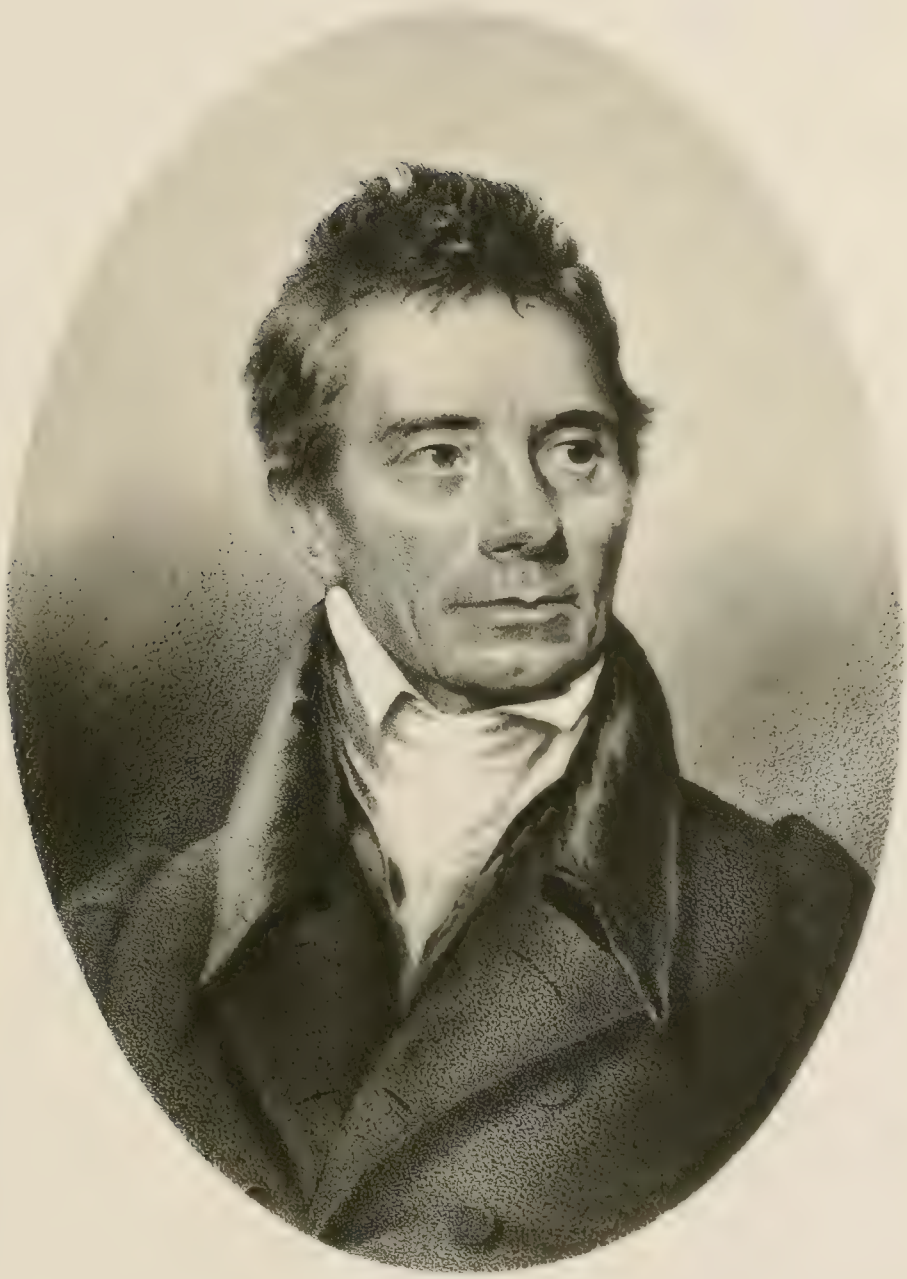
who may read these notes, that honorable ancestry imposes with it a double obligation for honorable action; that superiority of birth cannot in any degree supply the place of personal merit; and that, while we may feel a just pride in knowing of our gentle origin, he is but a contemptible snob — a coarse unfeeling fellow, who will indulge in any sort of parade of such things in the presence of those who may be less fortunate than himself in this regard, but who in all probability are infinitely his superiors in every respect, except in the mere accident of birth, to the honor of which he has perhaps contributed little or nothing.

Nor can I consent to close this letter until I have invoked the Divine blessing upon us and our posterity, that we may, by a noble Christian rectitude of walk and conversation, preserve the family escutcheon as unsullied as when it was committed to us by our sires. It is happily not necessary that we should distinguish ourselves in order to fulfill the Divine purpose of our existence. He is greatest who lives most in harmony with the will of his Creator. There is indeed a royal knighthood before whose lists the roll of Battle Abbey pales into lusterless obscurity; a Prince whose shoes the proudest knight of King Arthur's mystic circle was not worthy to unlatch; upon whose imperial standard are emblazoned the issues of eternal life and eternal death. May you, my dear cousin, have the grace, and the courage, and the wisdom, to take upon your young manhood the

vows of this royal order ; and when the great tournament of life is over, and the seraphic herald proclaims the victor's lists, may you be there, to receive at the hands of your Prince the meed of everlasting glory.

Truly your kinsman,
L. H. JONES.

WINCHESTER, KY., *December 23d*, 1889.



W Jones

JONES GENEALOGY.

ISSUE OF —— JONES AND (1) —— (HOSKINS[1]) JONES: (2) CAPT. ROGER[2] JONES.

The first progenitor of our family in America was Capt. Roger Jones, who was born, we suppose, about 1625–35. His first wife was Dorothy Walker, a daughter of John Walker, Esq., of Mansfield, county of Nottingham, England. He married a second wife, as appears in his will, but it is improbable that they had issue.

Tradition has it, that his family were Cavaliers, and that he had borne a captain's commission in the armies of King Charles II. He came to the colony of Virginia in company with Lord Culpeper, when his lordship came over in 1680 to take charge of that colony as its governor. It is evident that relations of friendship existed between the families of Lord Culpeper and Capt. Jones. In the latter's will we find this statement: "I declare that a silver tankard in the possession of my said son Frederick is not mine but belongs to my said son Thomas and was bought with monies given him by my Lady Culpeper."

This Thomas Jones was in London in 1706, when

he received an invitation from Lady Culpeper to visit her at Leeds Castle, the home of the Culpepers. It is superscribed,

"For Mr. Thomas Jones
at the virginia coffee house
at London;" and is

in part as follows:

"Leeds Castle *December* the 19th, 1706.

Sr.

I received yrs of the 14 instant, and I am glad of your safe arrival in england. I hope that you are come upon a good account that will turn to your good addvantage. I shall be very glad to see you here if its no preduidice to your business and you shall be very wellcome whenever you please to come here." * * *

"My daughter and her seven children are all very well.

this is all from;

Sr.

Yr. affectionate friend & servant
Mar Culpeper."

Thomas Jones was then a young man and Lady Margaret Culpeper was a very old lady. She was daughter and co-heir of Seigneur Jean de Hesse, of the noble House of Hesse in Germany, whose only child, Catharine, married Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and conveyed to him Leeds Castle, in Kent.

In his will Capt. Roger Jones bequeaths to his son Frederick, among other things, his own picture and the "picture of Lord Fairfax."

This Thomas, 2nd Lord Culpeper, Baron of Thornsway, was a most zealous and powerful partisan of Charles the Second; which circumstance may be regarded as lending countenance to the tradition that Capt. Roger's family had been identified with similar interests.

There is in the "Calendar of State Papers," published by Dr. Wm. P. Palmer, a very bitter petition which was presented to the mother Government by the colonists in 1692 against one "Capt. Roger Jones," who I have little or no doubt was this same ancestor of ours. In this petition he is referred to as a soldier who came to that colony with Lord Culpeper, and he is charged with having "declared his disaffection to yr Majys before leaving this country by refusing to serve in any office or take the usuall oaths."

As their majesties were William and Mary, his refusal to take the usual oaths, the effect of which, as I suppose, was to renounce the House of Stuart and swear allegiance to the House of Orange, is but other evidence of his attachment to the former House.

The alleged cause for the presentation of this petition is, that several persons residing in the city of London, among the number this Capt. Jones, had circulated opinions to the effect that the acts of the colonial Assemblies were of no validity beyond a year from their date, unless the king's assent to the same had been previously obtained; and this Capt. Jones is referred to as the busiest and most dangerous of

all those complained of. It charges that he was directed by Lord Culpeper to take a sloop of war and cruise in the Chesapeake Bay, to suppress piracy and all unlawful trading, and that in violation of his orders he connived at and sheltered the pirates, and in this manner acquired the foundation of a great estate "which he gives out he is master of." Whether these charges were true or false can never, of course, be certainly known. They were evidently not accredited by Lord Culpeper, else we should hardly account for the friendly esteem in which his son was held by his lordship's widow. We know, from many instances, that the colonists were not always just in their treatment of those who happened to incur their displeasure. It appears they had thought well enough of Capt. Jones to offer him offices which he in turn had thought little enough of to decline. The paper itself is inconsistent as it is incontinent, for in one place it attempts to make him out an insignificant sort of fellow, and in another admits him to be the most dangerous of all the class complained of. If he was more dangerous it could only be because he was more influential, since his opinions could be hurtful only in proportion to the degree of weight and credit they carried with them. It confounds all distinctions of guilt, and holds him equally criminal for expressing an opinion as to the legal effect of their public acts, for sheltering pirates in violation of his official duty, and for stirring up seditions among their majesties' subjects. The

whole paper is more an ebullition of spleen than a formal preferment of charges, and was doubtless as devoid of truth as it was malicious and spiteful.

His residence in the colony was temporary, and appears to have been so regarded by him from the first; for he did not attempt to identify himself with its interests, as he might have done to some extent, at least, by accepting the offices tendered him.

He is reputed to have owned considerable property, and to have lived in handsome style in the old country; and, indeed, it is not improbable that extravagant living there drove him to seek reparation of fortune in a new field, in which it is said he was happily successful. Certain it is, he maintained the port and dignity of a gentleman. On his harness and on his coach he displayed his crest and coat-of-arms, and dressed his servants in the livery appertaining thereto, as was the custom with the gentry of that day.

He was sole surviving descendant from his mother, who was a Hoskins and sole heiress of her family, whose arms he therefore quartered with his own.

Both his mother's family and his wife's were ancient families of high respectability; and the obvious fact need not be mentioned, that he and they ranked well up in that class known as the gentry in England.

His mother's arms, as described in the letter and inclosed slip of paper, are the same as those of Hoskins of "Barrow Green," near Oxted, county Surry, and of Higham Castle, county Cumberland, Eng-

land, which are but branches of the same family. I have corresponded with this family in England, and have seen letters from others on the subject, and they all agree that our ancestress must have belonged to the "Barrow Green" family, because, they allege, she had the engrailed chevron, all others of the name having the chevron plain.

The Barrow Green family came originally from Monmouthshire, Wales, and has been a rather distinguished family. Geo. Hoskins, author of a standard work on Spain, was of this family. Catharine, only daughter of Sir John Hoskins of this family, married, in 1710, the third duke of Devonshire. There was a baronet also, Sir William Hoskins, of Youghal, Ireland, who escaped the Irish massacre in 1614. From him, as I am informed, descended the late Thomas Hoskins of Higham Castle, whose daughter, writing to me on this subject lately, said: "That your ancestress was of the same family is shown by the arms quartered, which are correct with ours and the Hoskins of Barrow Green. There are many monuments of the Hoskins family in the Church at Oxted." * * *

In the will of Capt. Roger Jones we find this item:

"I give to my tenn friends hereinafter named the sume of twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring, that is to say, Sir Richard Haddock, Coll. Philip Ludwell, Arthur Bailey, Esq., Richard Perry," etc., etc.

We find also this item: "I give and bequeathe

COL. WILLIAM JONES.

HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO., BOSTON

unto my son Thomas Jones one Shilling & noe more in full bar and satisfaction of all his right," etc., etc., "to my estate." However, as Thomas was a younger son, and as it appears that he had a considerable fortune when he landed in Virginia, it is evident that he had been otherwise provided for — most likely by his mother's family.

He died at his house in Stepney, then a suburb of London, in 1701, and was buried at Mansfield as directed in his will, as the following certificate from the Vicar of Mansfield, obtained by me in 1888, will testify:

"Parish Church of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire
Burials, 1701

Jan: 6. Capt: Roger Jones."

This entry is certified to in due form by Alfred Pavey, Vicar of Mansfield, on May the 8th, 1888.

His will, a copy of which appears in the Appendix, is dated August 17th, 1701, which, according to the old style of reckoning time from March 25th as the beginning of the year, would come, as it should, before Jan. 6, the date of his burial. In it he directs that he is "to be buried at Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, in the grave with my late wife Dorothy daughter of John Walker of Mansfield aforesaid Esqr."

His wife was of an ancient family of Walker seated at Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, England, whose pedigree and arms are set out in the Visitation

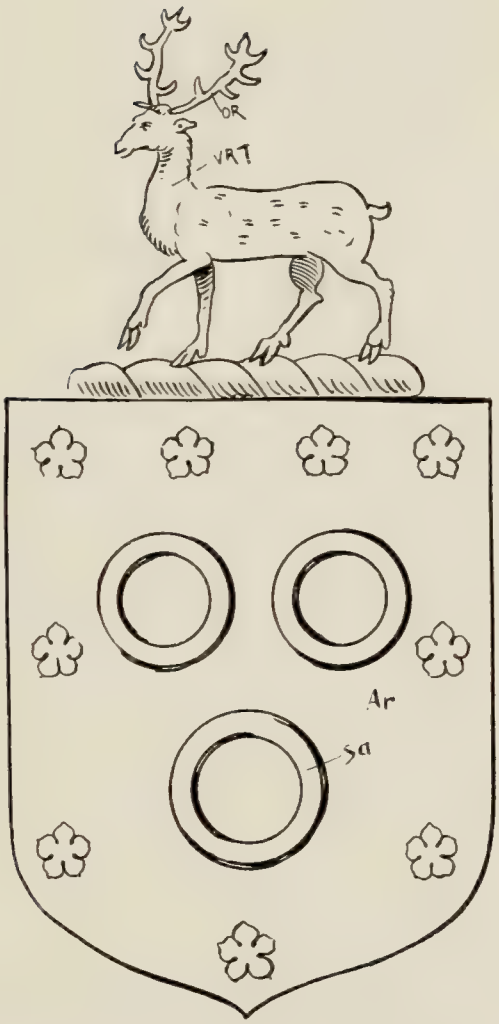
of Nottinghamshire, made in 1614 (Coll. Arms, M. S. C 9, fo. 150); the latter in the exact language of the description contained in the letter of 1728, viz.: "Ar. 3 annulets, between nine cinquefoils Sa." Crest, A buck trippant vert, attired Or.

I also have extracts from the parish registers of Mansfield, which show that Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Walker, was baptized there Sept. 12th, 1642; and that Frederick, son of the same, was baptized April 12th, 1646. This is doubtless the Frederick for whom Capt. Roger Jones named his elder son.

The pedigree of this family as recorded in the Visitation of Notts is given below in plain letters, while the parts in italics have been added from the parish registers of Mansfield and other sources by Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Rouge-Croix, of the Heralds' College, London.

(1) Gregory[1] Walker of Mansfield in Com. Nott., *buried at Mansfield* 19 *July*, 1617, married Agnes, da. of —— Richardson.

Issue:—I. (2) George[2] of Mansfield in Com. Nott. Living 1614, married Eliza, da. of John Digby of Mansfield Woodhouse, *and sister of Sir John Digby. II.* (3) *Gregory*[2], *bapt. at Mansfield,* 10 *April,* 1616. III. (4) *Anne*[2], *bapt. at Mansfield, Feby.* 8, 1615. *IV.* (5) *Margery*[2], *married Simon Sterne, whose son was* (6) *Archbishop Sterne of York. V.* (7) *Alice*[2], *who was the wife of Thomas Stringer of Norton. VI.* (8) *William*[2], *posthumous son, bapt.* 16 *Aug.*, 1617.



Arms of Dorothy Walker of Mansfield, Notts, wife of (2) Capt. Roger Jones. Argent, three annulets in an orle of nine cinquefoils sable. Crest: A buck trippant vert, attired or.

Issue of (2) George[2], and Elizabeth (Digby) Walker:

I. (9) John[3], sonne & heire 1 yeare old 1614, *buried at Mansfield, April* 19, 1659, *married Susanna* ——, *she was buried at Mansfield, March* 19, 1670. *II.* (10) *Gertrude*[3], *married Flower, son* (11) *George*[4] *Flower. III.* (12) *Elizabeth*[3], *married Dakyne, son* (13) *Arthur*[4] *Dakyne. IV.* (14) *Hannah*[3], *married Perkins, son* (15) *Thomas*[4] *Perkins.*

Issue of (9) John[3], and Susanna (——) Walker:

I. (16) *Lucius*[4], *bap. Jany.* 29, 1645. *II.* (17) *Frederick*[4], *bap. April* 12, 1646. *III.* (18) *Gregory*[4], *born* 17 *April,* 1656. *IV.* (19) *Dorothy*[4], *bap.* 12 *Sept.,* 1642, *married Capt. Roger Jones. V.* (20) *Leah*[4], *born* 17 *Nov.,* 1657.

The will of Elizabeth Digby, who married George Walker, is registered at York (Vol. 53, p. 370), in which she gives to her "beloved brother Sir John Digby one twenty-two shilling piece of gold, and same to the lady his wife my sister to buy them rings." She first married Thomas Trigott, Esq., then George Walker, and then —— Boynton, and she is described in her will, which is dated 14th Feby., 1666, as Elizabeth Boynton of Hucknall Torquet, widow. Mention is also made of several Walker children and grandchildren.

John Walker is mentioned in the will of John Mason as surrendering closes at Mansfield in 1656.

Administration of his effects was granted to Su-

sanna, his relict, in the Manor Court of Mansfield, 17th May, 1659.

ISSUE OF (2) CAPT. ROGER[2] AND (19) DOROTHY[4] (WALKER) JONES.

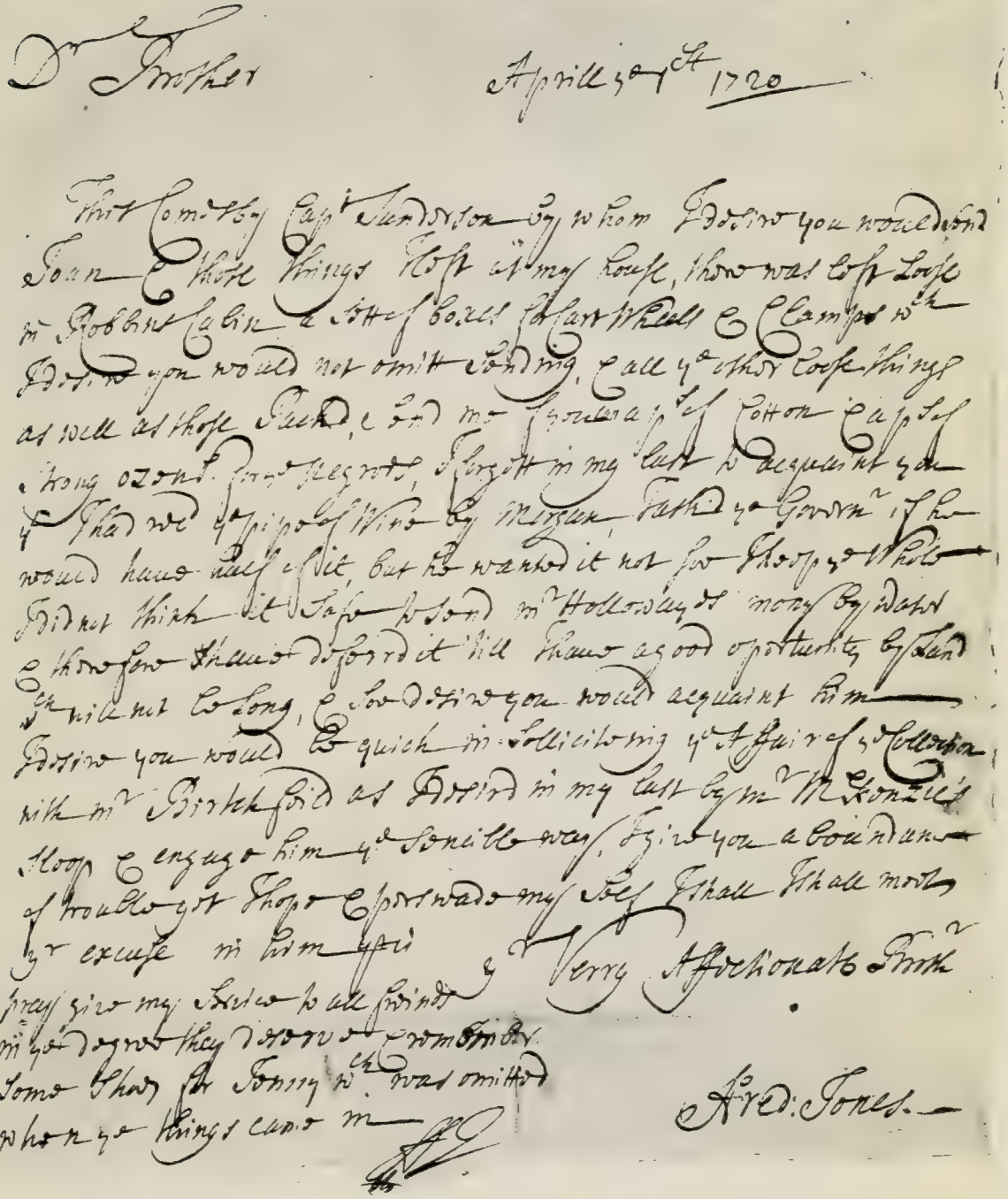
1.

(3) Frederick[3] Jones, married, prior to July 20th, 1708, Jane ——; was then living in James City county, Va.; afterward removed to North Carolina, where he died in Chowan precinct, 1722.

There is among our papers a letter from him to his brother Thomas in Virginia, dated Jan. 13th, 1721, which is written in a refined and scholarly manner, but the letters are formed after the old style, truly, which renders it very difficult to decipher. I have also an examined copy of his will, which was made July 7th, 1722 (see in the Appendix), and as it is dated April 9th, 1722, he of course died between these dates. From his will it appears that he left a large estate, especially in lands, which were located in what was then known as Albemarle county, North Carolina, in Chowan, Hyde, Craven, and Beaufort precinct. He also appears to have held important official trusts in that colony.

2.

(4) Thomas[3] Jones, our ancestor, titled colonel; married, on February 14th, 1725, (3) Elizabeth Pratt, widow of William Pratt, a merchant of Gloucester



(3) Frederick Jones of North Carolina to his brother (4) Thos. Jones of Virginia.

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county, Va., and eldest daughter of Dr. (Secretary) William Cocke and his wife Elizabeth Catesby. Col. Jones died in Hanover county, Va., in 1758, sometime prior to September 7th, on which day his will was probated, as appears from an official copy in my possession. His wife died in Northumberland county, March 11th, 1762. From him are descended all of our known Jones family, except only the children and grandchildren of his brother (3) Frederick, whose names are given in this sketch, and whose residence, so far as known, has been confined to the State of North Carolina.

The first intimation we have of the whereabouts of this gentleman is in the survey of 1702; soon afterward, in 1706, we find him at the Virginia Coffee House, the then favorite stopping place for Virginians in London, where he received from Lady Culpeper the note referred to in my introductory letter. Later in life he was uniformly addressed as colonel, which is said to have been used in Virginia, in early times, as a title of honorable distinction. He took up and patented large bodies of land in Virginia, between the periods of 1702 and 1731. There were granted to him, by patent in 1713, two thousand acres in King William county; also seven hundred and sixty-five acres in the same county; an order was made by the Council May 2d, 1716, allowing him to take up and patent twenty-five thousand acres in Nansemond county; May 2d, 1719, an order for five thousand acres in Henrico county; June 15th,

1726, a grant to him of six thousand acres in Hanover county; March 6th, 1731, an order for four thousand acres in Prince George county. Much of this land he no doubt sold again, and the remainder he divided into plantations, which he cultivated with his slaves, principally in tobacco. The slaves were worked by overseers, who were employed for the purpose, and the tobacco was annually shipped to the cities of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol and other places.

He was again in London December 6th, 1712, when he entered into an agreement, which I have before me, with one Robert Cary, merchant, of London, by the terms of which a cargo of merchandise valued at £1,464 sterling was consigned to him at Williamsburg. He appears to have been of a social and convivial temperament, and to have maintained quite friendly relations with the colonial governors, at whose mansions he was a frequent visitor. He evidently died well advanced in years, for one of his nieces, of North Carolina, in writing to him some time before his death, takes occasion to congratulate him on his green old age and excellent health.

There are a number of courtship letters in my possession which were written by him to the lady he afterwards married, full of tenderness, indeed, but evidently written by an old bachelor. He settled on his wife by marriage articles eighty slaves and their increase, besides a quantity of valuable land, and several houses and lots in Williamsburg.

Roger Jones

HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Both he and his wife were principal people in the colony, and both had an extensive and highly creditable acquaintance in England, where they frequently visited.

He appears to have had extensive dealings with a certain Sir John Randolph of London, perhaps latterly of Virginia, to whom he had made large shipments of tobacco, extending through a period of many years, until Sir John's decease.

He also, about the same period, had some business transactions and complications with one Capt. Edward Randolph, who about that time made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The death of the one and the assignment of the other appears to have greatly complicated matters, and necessitated a good deal of correspondence between Col. Jones and Cols. William and Richard Randolph as executors of Sir John. In one of these letters, dated Hanover, Oct. 4th, 1755, he writes, "I wrote to Coll. Richard Randolph concerning my affairs in his hands as executr. of Sr. John Randolph." * * *

In another, of date April 6th, 1741, he writes, "I now trouble you with the case betwixt the assignees of Mr. Edward Randolph and me." I have also a letter to him from Sir John Randolph, dated Oct. 11th, 1729.

It was this Col. Jones who wrote the two letters of 1728, and the description of arms heretofore alluded to.

He was evidently much in love with his wife, who, although a widow, was not twenty-four years of age when he married her.

ISSUE OF (3) FREDERICK[3] AND JANE (——) JONES.

1.

(5) William[4] Harding Jones, married and died in North Carolina, Saturday before July 4th, 1732. I think he was educated in New England, where he also probably married.

2.

(6) Frederick[4] Jones, married Mary ——, and died some time prior to July 30th, 1743, leaving a widow, who at the date mentioned was the wife of a Mr. Wm. Wilson. She was Fred's executrix. This gentleman, in a letter to his Uncle Thos. Jones of Virginia, signs himself "cousin" instead of "nephew," which is an instance of the use in olden times of the word "cousin" to express any relationship less close than parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, or sister.

It appears in a letter from him to his uncle (4) Thomas of Virginia, dated Aug. 3d, 1728, that the latter's wife and Fred had both then been in England for some time.

3.

(7) Thomas[4] Jones, married and had issue, at least one son, who was born about 1756. Thomas was living June 8th, 1762, I think near Cape Fear, North Carolina; and in Oct., 1743, he was living in New Hanover county, North Carolina.

4.

(8) Jane[4] Jones, married Samuel Swann of Cape Fear, North Carolina, a practicing lawyer and prominent man in the colony. He was a member of the Assembly that met at Edenton, in which capacity we find him figuring July 30th, 1743.

Their issue were: (9) Jane[5] Swann, who was born Oct. 15th, 1740, and married on Jany. 10th, 1758, her cousin (16) Frederick Jones of Virginia; and (10) Samuel[5] Swann, who was educated in England, whither he was early sent for that purpose.

I have written a great number of letters to North Carolina in the hope of discovering some representative of this branch of our family, but without avail, except as to some of the descendants of (9) Jane Swann and (16) Fred Jones, of whom we shall speak further on.

There are several very good impressions of the Swann arms on the seals of old letters written by this lady to her uncle and father-in-law (4) Col. Thos. Jones of Virginia, on one of which is an impression of the Jones arms quartered with Swann, as alluded to in my introductory letter. The Swann arms are, Field azure, a chevron Or between three swans Argent. Crest, A demi lion rampant. There are on the chevron certain small figures which are too indistinct for me to make out.

5.

(11) Rebecca[4] Jones, living Oct. 9th, 1743.

6.

(12) Martha[4] Jones, the sixth child of (3) Frederick Jones, married Jo. C Howes, and they were living July 5th, 1743, in New Hanover county, North Carolina.

ISSUE OF (4) COL. THOS.[3] AND ELIZABETH[3] (PRATT NEE COCKE) JONES.

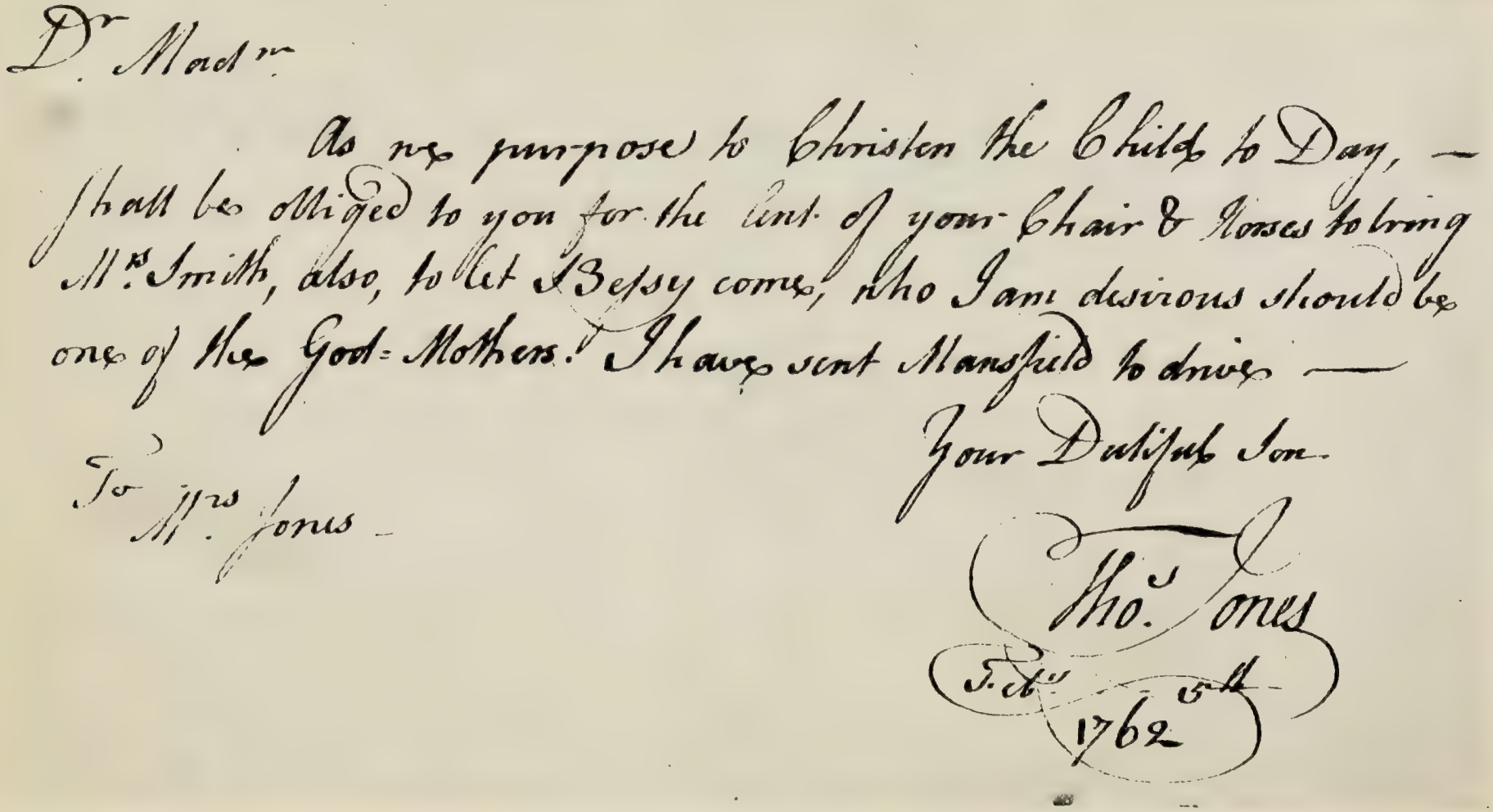
1.

(13) Thomas[4] Jones, ancestor of the Kentucky branch, and of the military and naval family of Washington, D. C., born Dec. 25th, 1726; titled colonel; married (13) Sally Skelton, daughter of James Skelton and his wife Jane, who was a daughter of Francis Meriwether and his wife Mary Bathurst.

He was clerk of Northumberland county court, which was then an hereditary office, until 1781, when he removed to his seat, "Spring Garden," near New Castle, in Hanover county, where he died 1785–6.

He is represented in contemporary letters as living in great style at Spring Garden, which is described as being a beautiful and most delightful country residence. His widow and a part of the family continued to reside there for a long time after his death, and from their residence there, and from the beauty and elegance of this homestead, they began to be distinguished by the rest of the family as "the Spring Garden Joneses."

This family were notorious duelists.


Dr Madm

As we purpose to Christen the Child to Day, — shall be obliged to you for the lent of your Chair & Horses to bring Mrs. Smith, also, to let Bessy come, who I am desirous should be one of the God-Mothers. I have sent Mansfield to drive. —

Your Dutiful Son

Tho. Jones

To Mrs. Jones —

Tho. Jones
J. Co. 5th
1762

(13) Col. Thos. Jones. In this use of "lent," which was a South England idiom, he was probably indulging in a pleasantry with his mother, who was from Suffolk.

Col. Jones owned several large plantations, which he kept constantly in cultivation. He was evidently a gentleman of fine culture and intelligence, and was a liberal patron of the fine arts. In one of his letters to his brother Walter, then attending medical lectures at Edinburgh, he desires Walter to select for him a number of paintings by noted artists, and gives him a list of those he already had, in order, as he says, not to get two of a kind.

He owned a large and valuable estate, for he had nine children to provide for, yet in a letter to Councilor Carter in regard to the marriage of his son Thomas and Col. Carter's daughter, he proposes to make a deed to his son for the plantation on which Col. Jones was then living, containing about seven hundred acres of land, to leave the furniture in the house except a few pieces, all the stock on the place, and eleven or twelve working slaves; which, he says, is all he "can do at present, having lost a good many valuable slaves that went to the enemy." In a similar letter to Mr. John Turberville, to whose daughter his son Catesby was making his addresses, he proposes to give Catesby his clerkship, which, he says, is worth, one year with another, four hundred pounds, and to make him equal with his other children at his death. Copies of both of these letters may be seen in the Appendix.

2.

(14) Dorothea[4] Jones, born Feb. 2d, 1727; married

first, Geo. Donald, merchant, of Glasgow, Scotland; second, Mr. Arbuthnot, and died about 1780, leaving no issue by either marriage. Her first husband was a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, but he subsequently resided awhile in Henrico county, Va., where he died in 1776. He devised his estate to his widow, except a legacy left to each of his two sisters, Isabella and Margaret, of Scotland. This family of Donalds were cultivated people of high social standing, not only in Virginia, but also in Scotland, where they owned country seats and did a large mercantile business. There are several letters in my possession which were written by different members of this family in Scotland to this lady's mother, Mrs. Jones, and they express the greatest respect and friendship for her and all her family. Dorothea devised the greater part of her estate to her brother William and his daughter Elizabeth.

3.

(15) Catesby[4] Jones, born Mar. 6th, 1730; died Dec., 1747, of small-pox.

4.

(16) Frederick[4] Jones, founder of the Swann branch, of North Carolina, born July 7th, 1732; married Jan. 10th, 1758, his cousin (9) Jane Swann, of North Carolina, and took up his residence in that colony. The residence of his father-in-law, Samuel Swann, was called "The Oaks." I am informed by one of his descendants of North Carolina, that Fred read law under his kinsman Samuel Swann, and be-

I am extreamly glad to hear your Child.n make such pro-
gress & that Sist.r Burwell has consented to send her over
under Mr. Wardens Care & tuition, to whom make my
Compliments. My Love & sincere wishes attend our Sist.rs
Smith & Flood & their Familys remember me to them all:
Sorry to hear what is become of Brot.r Walk & indeed
all my friends for I hear as little from them, as if they
were in the other world.

Mr & Mrs Swann return their thanks for your kind inquiry
after them, Mrs Jones with me join in desiring very
respectfully our love to you & our Sist.r Jones, & blessing to your
Sweet Child.n. May this meet you perfectly restored & your
whole family in the best health. I am D.r Brother
with much sincerity & affec.n
very affect.ly yours
Fred.k Jones

P.S.
I've lately sent you
several impressions of our
family Arms, which I hope
you may receive entire.

This goes by an express (now at my house) who lives in Wmsburg
he is on his return from N. Carolina, therefore look upon
it a very safe & I hope speedy conveyance.

(16) Fred'k Jones of North Carolina to his brother (13) Col. Thos Jones of Virginia, date Jan. 23, 1770.

came an active and successful member of that profession. The name of his only son was changed from Jones to Swann, by the persuasion of his bachelor grand-uncle, John Swann, supplemented, no doubt, by prospects of an ample inheritance. His descendants, at the present time, are known only by their adopted name. He often visited his brothers and relatives in Virginia, where we find him as late as 1791.

5.

(17) William[4] Jones, ancestor of the Gloucester county family; born Oct. 25th, 1734; married in the spring of 1766 Lucy, widow of Col. Charles Carter, of Cleves, Hanover county, Va., who was a sister of Christopher Taliaferro. Her mother was a Miss Walker, of Virginia.

He was sent to sea before he was sixteen years old. He appears to have been an affable gentleman of good intelligence and sterling character, and held some official positions in the colony. About the year 1780 he purchased and removed to a farm in Petsworth parish, Gloucester county, which he called Marlfield, and whither he soon removed his family. The first fifteen or twenty years of his married life he spent in the counties of Hanover and King William, where most of his children were born. Ann Carter, the only child of his wife and her first husband, married John Catlett, an eminent lawyer of King William county. They removed with their parents to Gloucester county, where Mr. Catlett also

purchased a farm in Abingdon parish, on Timberneck creek. Both of the farms remain in possession of the descendants of these respective first purchasers to the present time, whose families are also now happily united by the marriage of Maryus Jones, of Marlfield, to Mary Armistead Catlett, of Timberneck. At Marlfield is the cemetery of this branch of our family, and it contains some interesting monuments to the dead. The family were Episcopalian, and worshiped at Petsworth church, a grand old building for those days.

He lived but a few years after his removal to Gloucester county, where he died leaving a large family of boys to be reared by a devoted mother. He was the ancestor of all the Gloucester county Joneses.

6.

(18) Jekyll[4] Jones, born April 25th, 1737; lived only five months.

7.

(19) Lucy[4] Jones, born August 25th, 1738; married in 1757 John Smith, a gentleman of good estate and high social standing. Their children were, in 1770, one son and six daughters. (20) Elizabeth[5], one of the daughters, whose god-mother was Sarah Barradall, of Williamsburg, received a legacy under the will of her grandmother Jones. There were marriage articles between her and her husband.

Dear Brother—

My Brother Billy is so much indisposed with the Fever & Ague, that he cannot possibly answer your Letter which he has just now rec.d by Mr. Runners Man. The Reason of his not going to Hanover Court (which he is very uneasy about) was on Acc.t of my Horses getting away from them, on their way down, which detain'd them a Day or two longer than was agreable, but says he shall if possible attend the Next Court. Mr. Runners Man is in such a Hurry, that I cannot lengthen this, unless I knew something Worth inserting. We are all well, and desire to be kindly remember'd to my Sister Jones and the Children—

I am D.r Sir

Kings Creek
July. 21.st 1762

Your Affec.te Brother &c
James Burwell

N.B. Beg you will excuse this Scrawl.

James Burwell, who married (21) Anne Jones, to (13) Col. Thos. Jones.

8.

(21) Anne[4] Jones, born Feby. 15th, 1739; married, 1757–8, James Burwell, of "King's Creek," Virginia, which was the name of his family seat. King's Creek was doubtless in James City county, not far from Williamsburg, on York river, and near a creek of the same name.

She died, it is inferred, about 1780–3, having survived her husband several years, and leaving the following children: (22) Nathaniel[5]; (23) James[5]; (24) Lucy[5], who, it is said, married Bishop John Ravenscroft; and perhaps other daughters. Her husband dying before entails were abolished, the eldest son Nat inherited the ample estate to the exclusion of his brothers and sisters. King's Creek appears to have been an early burial ground for some family, for Mrs. Burwell's uncle Catesby Cocke, in writing to her mother, 1753, in regard to a tombstone which he had ordered from England for his father's grave, says, "I have ordered it to be landed at our nephew Jemmy Burwell's plantation at King's Creek, & if it has the fortune to get there, it will fall into most suitable Company, for you know that has long been a place of Tombs." * * *

There are among our papers a number of letters from Mr. Burwell to his brother-in-law, Col. Thos. Jones, which are written in a scholarly style, and are full of affectionate respect for him and his family, being invariably signed "Your affectionate brother."

This lady's brother, William Jones, in a letter to

his brother Thomas, dated Sept. 9th, 1757, writes, "Our brother Burwell and his lady and his sister went from hence on Friday last, and Col. Burwell's coach met them at New Kent Courthouse, which conveyed them home that night; Bettie Burwell is a fine plump girl, hath a good deal of sense and vivacity, and behaves herself extremely well; if I was Capt. of a ship (which I might have been if I had kept to the sea) I wou'd lay her aboard." * * *

9.

(25) Dr. Walter[4] Jones, M. D., father of the eminent lawyer, Gen. Walter Jones, born Dec. 18th, 1745; for many years a student of medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he graduated with the degree of M. D., June 12th, 1769; was an eminent physician of extensive practice; was a member of Congress in 1806, and afterward, from the famous Westmoreland district.

His residence, called "Hayfield," was in Lancaster county. At a very early period he was sent to school at William and Mary College, in Williamsburg, where he became the schoolmate and fast friend of many youths who afterward became conspicuous in their country's history. Thos. Jefferson was there, and Bathurst Skelton, rivals even then for the hand of little Miss Wayles; and the friendship there begun or cemented between him and Bathurst and Jefferson continued during their lives. In a letter written by him at this time to his brother (13) Thomas,

whose wife was a sister of Bathurst Skelton, he mentions Bathurst, who was his room-mate, and says, "Bathurst desires me to tell his sister, that he would have wrote her a Dozen Letters but could not tell what to put in them, but he still says, that if she insists upon it, he will write her a Sheet of Compliments & Love, &c., &c., &c., he is also learning French & is much the most Studious Person in the College." He, Walter, was a red-hot radical adherent to the principles of free government, and was in full sympathy with the colonies in all their struggles for independence; so much so, that he attracted the loyal attention of the faculty, on at least one occasion, when he thought it prudent to retire into the country for a brief season.

At Edinburgh he early enjoyed the reputation of being a young man of great promise, both socially and as a student.

Mr. George Donald, under date of Oct. 8th, 1769, writes: "Enclosed you'll rece a letter from your brother Walter wch came to my hands some days ago. This will no doubt inform you that he has taken his degree of M. D., and that he intends to Virginia in the Spring. I have the pleasure also to inform you that among the several letters I have lately received from Scotland, Dr. Jones is mentioned as a person of the first merit. A very sensible gentleman in Glasgow (Mr. Kippen) particularly says that Dr. Jones is the most shining young gent. of his profession now in Edinburg, and that he will make

a great figure wherever he goes. Mr. McMiken who is just returned from Scotland speaks of Mr. Jones as a gent. of great reputation, and which is not alone confined to his profession." * * * In a letter dated London, July 23d, 1769, Dr. Walter writes to his brother Thomas: "I have heard of poor Bathurst's death for several months — it was not less grievous than unexpected — he really was amongst those friends who I thought with some confidence would welcome my return, should it happen — the news shocked me in a peculiar manner, as I had not very long before heard of his marriage with Miss Wayles, and had with pleasure reflected on the happiness he must enjoy with a woman the accomplishments of whose person I was acquainted with and the more valuable disposition of whose mind I have heard with praises from all who knew her." After taking his degree at Edinburgh, he attended lectures another season and returned to Virginia in 1770, where he at once entered upon the active duties of the profession which he pursued with distinguished success until his death. He was great-uncle and guardian of grandpa Jones and his sisters. With reference to one of his canvasses for Congress, we extract the following from Garland's Life of John Randolph, page 120: "By such persuasions as these Gen. Lee was induced to offer himself as a candidate for congress in Westmoreland district — Westmoreland, the birth-place of Washington! On the other hand by the persuasions of Mr. Jefferson Dr. Walter Jones came out in oppo-

Lard Jones,
III

sition to him. The canvass between these two champions of adverse wishes and sentiments was very animated. In colloquial eloquence and irony, no man could surpass Dr. Jones; but he was overmatched by his antagonist in popular address and public eloquence." * * *

Mr. Jefferson is said to have been very fond of Dr. Jones' society, and they were together a great deal when in Washington.

10.

(26) Elizabeth[4] Jones, the tenth child of (4) Col. Thomas Jones; born Jan. 26th, 1748; married Dr. Flood, and died about 1775, leaving three children, one of whom, (27) William[5] P. Flood, received by devise from a Dr. William Savage, nephew of Dr. Walter Jones' father-in-law, a large estate in lands, houses, and lots, situated near Edenton, North Carolina.

ISSUE OF (13) COL. THOMAS[4] AND (13) SALLY[3] (SKELTON) JONES.

1.

(28) Maj. Thos[5]. ap Thos. Jones, whose only son removed to Kentucky, and became the founder of the Kentucky family. He was a major in the Revolutionary war; his delicate health, however, keeping him from the field, although he rendered valuable service as a recruiting officer and in other lines of duty. He married, first, Miss Beckwith, who died

soon after marriage without issue, and Major Jones, although entitled to her personal estate, which was considerable, promptly restored it all to her family. On an old volume among my grandfather's books, I find pasted to the inside of the back an engraved copy of the Beckwith arms, which may be identified as follows, viz.: Quarterly, first and fourth, escutcheon of pretence. Ar. a chev. gu. in escutcheon ar. charged with an open hand, gu. betw. three hinds' heads erased gu. (Beckwith of Yorkshire quartering). Or a saltire and chief dancettee gu. (agreeing with Bruce, of Balcaskie and Kenross, Scotland, except that the chief of the last is wavy instead of dancettee); second and third, Gu. six lions rampant crowned, arranged in triangle three, two, one. In escutcheon Or a chev. sa. betw. three fleur de lis sa. Motto, Ioir en Bien.

He married for his second wife (42) Frances Carter, third daughter of Councilor Robert Carter, of "Nomony Hall," Lancaster county, Virginia. This was perhaps as wealthy a family as there was in the State of Virginia, and Councilor Carter was perhaps the wealthiest member of his generation. He is said to have manumitted a thousand slaves in one day. This is a large number, to be sure, but it is certain that he was very wealthy and the owner of a great many slaves, to many of whom he gave both liberty and land. See the Carter family.

Major Jones' children also received large legacies from their mother's Tasker relatives and other con-

Signatures to a deed of exchange which conveyed "Bathurst" to (28) Maj. Thos. ap Thos. Jones.
Signatures of Maj. Jones, his wife, Frances Carter, Geo. Wm. Smith who
became governor of Virginia, Maj. Jones' three brothers,
and his brother-in-law, Gawin Corbin.

nections of the Carter family, who appear to have lived in the city of Baltimore and vicinity. His second wife died in the summer or fall of 1796; he died at Bathurst, 1800–1.

"Bathurst," his family seat, was in Essex county, near Tappahannock, and the house, I am informed, is still standing, having acquired quite a historic interest. It is a part of an old grant to Francis Meriwether, made in 1704. Upon the decease of the latter's widow and the division of the lands which she held as dower, the tract embracing the present locality of Bathurst House fell to Theodorick Bland and wife, who was a daughter of Francis Meriwether. Bland and wife subsequently sold it to their brother-in-law, Francis Smith, who married Lucy, another daughter of Francis Meriwether. Bathurst then descended to Meriwether Smith, the first representative in Congress from that district, who first gave it the name "Bathurst." From him it descended to his only son, George William Smith, once governor of Virginia, who sold it to Major Jones. Major Jones was then living in Henrico county, but removed to Bathurst, and at his death devised it to his only son, Thomas ap Thomas Jones, my grandfather, who in turn sold it to one Lawrence Muse in 1810, and shortly afterward removed to Kentucky.

Major Jones owned a schooner which he called the "Polly," and which appears to have been largely devoted to pleasure excursions up the bay.

He was evidently greatly beloved and respected

by his brothers and sisters and by his relatives generally, especially by Dr. Walter Jones, his uncle, whom he made the guardian of his children. There are many letters in my possession that passed between him and his father-in-law, Col. Carter, which show the relations existing between them to have been of the most cordial character. In some of them allusion is made to the Swedenborgian doctrine of faith, of which Col. Carter was an avowed disciple and to which Major Jones appears seriously to have inclined at one time.

From all that I have heard of him or been able to glean from the records, he must have been a truly refined Christian gentleman; amiable and hospitable, he kept a house of excellent good cheer, to which his friends and relatives were ever more than welcome.

2.

(29)* Catesby[5] Jones, titled major; father of Gen. Roger and Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones; married, 1778, Miss Lettice Corbin Turberville, daughter of John Turberville, of "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland county, Virginia. For a time his seat was "Mountzion," in Westmoreland. He was in some way connected with the military, and bore the title of major. There are several letters from him to his brother Thomas, which are very affectionate, well

* Since the above was printed I have been informed by a grandson of Major Catesby Jones that he was commissioned captain of the Light Horse Guards in 1784, by Gov. Patrick Henry, and was promoted to major in 1787.

Dear Brother, Spring Garden August 11th 90

In addition to the money I sent you, I received forty five shillings, which I have used. You must excuse the liberty, as I was very much in want:- however, I am to receive a considerable sum shortly, when you shall be reimburned. —— Lucy Joins me in love to my Sister Jones and the family — And believe me D. Brother yours affty

—— M. Jones

(31) Meriwether Jones to (28) Maj. Thos. ap Thos. Jones.

composed and handsomely penned. He was an active, energetic business man, and a high-spirited, cultured gentleman.

3.

(30) Jekyll[5] Jones, resided, 1805–9, in the city of Richmond, Virginia; was a political writer of some note; never married.

4.

(31) Meriwether[5] Jones, titled colonel, born 1766; married, while very young, Miss Lucy Franklin Reed, sister of Franklin Reed, of the United States Navy, and a relative of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Meriwether was a lawyer, and a distinguished political writer and leader of Richmond, Virginia; was the founder of the newspaper *The Richmond Examiner*, which he edited for many years and until he was killed in a duel, when he was succeeded by his brother Skelton. See the *Richmond* (Va.) *Standard* of September 25th, 1880, for some account of this family.

He is said to have been engaged in several duels.

It is also stated that he eloped with his wife, he being a lad of only seventeen summers and she a miss of fourteen.

Governor George William Smith, of Virginia, who lost his life in the conflagration of the Richmond Theater, married his widow.

He is the Meriwether Jones referred to by Gov. Geo. R. Gilmer, of Georgia, in a notice of the Meriwether family in his unique book entitled "Georgians, or Sketches of Some of the First Families of

Upper Georgia." See the Meriwether family. There are among our papers several letters from him to his brother. In one of these he requests the loan of some money, and offers to secure it by a draft on the Treasury, from which I infer that he was then holding some official place. In fact it appears, from one of these letters, that he was then in the midst of a heated canvass, but it does not appear for what office. In another he speaks of the birth of a son on April 29th, 1790. This was (32) Walter[6] Jones, an only child, who was an officer in the United States Navy, and who married Miss Taylor of Norfolk, Va. He, (32) Walter[6], is spoken of by a contemporary as a young gentleman of exceptionally elegant manners. He died, leaving the following children, viz.: (33) Walter[7], also of the United States Navy, died of yellow fever in Norfolk, Virginia, 1855; (34) Lucy[7], dead; (35) Elizabeth[7], dead; (36) Mary[7], living now in Australia.

5.

(37) Bathurst[5] Jones, member of the Virginia Assembly; married a widow Overton, of Hanover county. For awhile he resided at Hanover Town, but, afterward, purchased and removed to a farm called "Fleet's Old Place alias Hare Wood." It is said he also had his affair of honor.*

There are several letters from him to his brother Thomas, which are sprightly, well written, and full of

*It is also stated that his wife became intolerably jealous of him, which so wounded and exasperated him that he took his own life.

(38) Skelton Jones (from portrait by St. Memin, Drexel Coll.)

tender affection. In one of these, dated Oct. 12th, 1797, he tells Thomas that the latter's old friend Carter Braxton is no more.

Carter Braxton was one of the signers to the Declaration of Independence.

6.

(38) Skelton[5] Jones, lawyer, of Richmond, Virginia; succeeded his brother Meriwether as editor of the *Examiner;* never married; fought several duels; undertook the completion of Burke's History of Virginia, but had written only a part of the fourth volume when he was killed in a duel. Louis Hugh Girardin, a French gentleman, who undertook the work with him, was also killed in a duel.

Skelton Jones is said to have killed several men in duels, and in consequence to have become very morose, remorseful and unhappy, in the latter part of his life.

I have several letters from him to his brother Thomas and to grandpa, which are always kindly and affectionately written.

7.

(39) Elizabeth[5] Jones, married Gawin Corbin, of "Yew Spring," Caroline county, Virginia. Their issue were, (40) Elizabeth[6], (41) Letitia[6], (42) Gawin[6], (43) Lancelot[6], (44) Sally[6] and (45) George[6].

8.

(46) Mary[5] Jones, married Lancelot Lee, of Berkeley. Their issue were, (47) Sally[6], (48) Elizabeth[6], (49) Lancelot[6].

9.

(50) Sally[5] Jones, married Capt. Nathaniel Anderson, of Virginia.

10.

(51) Jane[5] Jones, the tenth child of (13) Col. Thos. Jones, was born 1760; married John Monroe, of "Cone Place," Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was in the Continental army at the age of seventeen; was United States circuit judge, and resided at Lexington, Kentucky, during his incumbency. He was a near relative of President James Monroe. Their daughter (52) Sally[6] Skelton Monroe married Edwin Bathurst Smith, and they were the parents of (53) Dr. Edwin[7] Bathurst Smith, Jr., now, 1880, residing in St. Louis, Missouri. They had also a son, (54) Dr. Thos[6]. Jekyll Catesby Monroe, M. D., surgeon in the United States Army, who died in 1840.

(51) Jane[5] Monroe died in 1795, aged thirty-five years.

ISSUE OF (28) MAJOR THOS[5]. AP THOS. AND (42) FRANCES[5] (CARTER) JONES.

1.

(55) Frances[6] Tasker Jones, who was born in 1782, married (13) Col. John W. Belfield, of Richmond county, Virginia, and died soon after her marriage, without issue. The name of their residence was "Bellemount." After her death he married Miss Dangerfield, and left issue. See the Belfield family.

MRS. ELIZABETH (FAUNTLEROY) JONES.

Heliotype Printing Co. Boston.

2.

(56) Thos[6]. ap Thos. Jones, the founder of the Kentucky family, who was an only son, was born in Virginia in 1784; removed to, and settled in, Clark county, Kentucky, about 1810. He married in Virginia, in 1809, (41) *Elizabeth Fauntleroy, a daughter of Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy, of "Mars Hill," Richmond county, Virginia.

His family seat in Virginia was called "Bathurst;" it was in Essex county, not far from Tappahannock, and has, as before stated, acquired quite an historic interest. He sold Bathurst in 1810, when he was about to remove to Kentucky. His wife and he died at their home in Clark county, Kentucky; he on April 12th, 1843; and she on August 31st, 1865, aged seventy-five years.

It is most likely that reduced fortune, and the necessity of retrenchment which it entailed, induced him to leave Virginia, although he had a very neat estate in money and slaves when he reached Kentucky, where he was reputed to be the wealthiest man in his county, at that time. Having determined to locate in Clark county, he purchased land and built the old Jones homestead, since destroyed by fire, which was situated on what is now the Kentucky River turnpike, some two and one-half miles from the river.

His farm adjoined that of Dr. William Webb, and in the neighborhood were the residences of the Hocka-

* See her portrait.

days, Taylors, and others, all fresh from old Virginia, gentlemen of wealth and culture, who constituted a little colony in themselves, and made that the most aristocratic neighborhood in the county.

I know nothing of my grandfather, except what others, principally outside of the family, have told me. He was rather small of stature, had dark eyes, beard and hair; was of quiet, easy manners, somewhat reserved, very firm, and withal a very distinctive character. He was amply possessed of personal bravery, and those who knew him knew full well that he was not one to be provoked or trifled with. He was a man of fine intelligence, of varied and most extensive general information, of very delicate sensibilities, and great dignity of character. In early life he went to Richmond, Virginia, to read law under his uncle Skelton Jones, but soon abandoned the idea, for what reason I know not.

He had great confidence in the integrity of men; being himself scrupulously honest in all his dealings with mankind, he expected the same of others, with the usual result of financial injury to himself. In early life he had been much in and about Washington and Baltimore, and had come in contact with many of the prominent characters of the times, which made him an exceedingly interesting conversationalist. He was hospitable, and fond of entertaining at his home; was a most assiduous reader, systematized and digested well what he read, had a good memory, and sustained the reputation of being the best in-

Residence of (105) Roger Jones, Clark Co., Ky.

formed man in his county. But he was not merely regarded as being a well-informed, intelligent gentleman ; by many he was regarded as one of undoubted intellectual greatness. Said a certain legal gentleman to me, whose astuteness in judging of men is well recognized by those who know him, and whose brother was a very promising graduate of West Point, " My brother always said your grandfather was the best informed and most intellectual man he had ever met." And, added this gentleman, who has now grown venerable in years, "Thos. ap Jones was a geologist, a linguist, a statesman, and a philosopher ; his was the greatest intellect this county has known." He was, perhaps, morbidly considerate of the comfort and feelings of others. If, for instance, he were conversing with the humblest individual who should mispronounce a word, he would adopt the man's pronunciation rather than call his attention to the mistake by using the word correctly.

He left a number of slaves in Virginia, and frequently went back there to collect their hire, when he would drive through in his family carriage. On one of these occasions, arriving at his friend's house in Virginia after the family had retired, he declined to disturb them until they arose in the morning, and so he and his servants spent the night out-doors.

There was something in his manner that never failed to inspire respect, and the same was true of his wife. Said a certain physician to me not long since, and with no little emphasis, " Who that knew your

grandfather and grandmother did not regard them as they would a prince and princess?" Such is the esteem in which those who knew them tell me they were held.

3.

(57) Sally[6] Jekyll Jones, who was born in 1787, married Jas. Davis, of Frederick county, Virginia.

Their only child, (58) Col. Jekyll[7] Lucius Davis, was a graduate of West Point. After graduating he served a few years in the United States Army as a lieutenant, during which time he acquitted himself with great credit as a young officer in the Florida Indian wars. He was every inch a soldier, both by nature and by acquirements. At the breaking out of the late war he was living quietly on his farm in Henrico county, near Richmond, Virginia. He immediately repaired to the capital of his State, and became actively engaged in the preliminary preparations for the war that seemed inevitable. His opinions as a military scholar were held in high esteem, and were much sought after and relied upon by military men. He wrote a book of tactics called the "Trooper's Manual;" organized the Henrico Light Dragoons, of which he was captain; served a year, after the war began, with Gen. H. A. Wise, as colonel, but he really commanded the Wise Legion; afterward joined the command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart as colonel of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry. In battle he was remarkably quiet under circumstances of the

Thos ap R Jones

HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO., BOSTON, MASS.

most imminent exposure to the enemy's fire, and from the character of his charges he acquired the *sobriquet* of "Bold Dash." He led several cavalry charges during the late war—one or two at Brandy Station, and at Yorktown or Williamsburg. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, he charged at Hagerstown, Maryland, with only a remnant of his regiment, a body of five thousand cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick, when his horse was shot under him and fell on his leg, and several squads of the enemy's cavalry passed over him. As he still held in his hand one of his large revolvers, although prostrated, the enemy came near shooting him, but took him prisoner and sent him to Johnson's Island, where he was detained for nine months.

President Davis was more than once importuned to recognize the distinguished merit of this officer by proper promotion, but he as persistently declined, saying that he would "not make generals of the entire Davis family."

Unfortunately, they were distantly related.

He died in Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1871, about sixty-three years of age, and his remains were received at Richmond by the governor and his old soldiers, and were interred with military state in the cemetery of Immanuel Church (Episcopal), four miles from Richmond. He first married Frances A. T. Berkley, a daughter of Dr. Robert Berkley, of Warren county, Virginia, and they had one child, (59) Frances[8] A. T. Davis. His second wife was

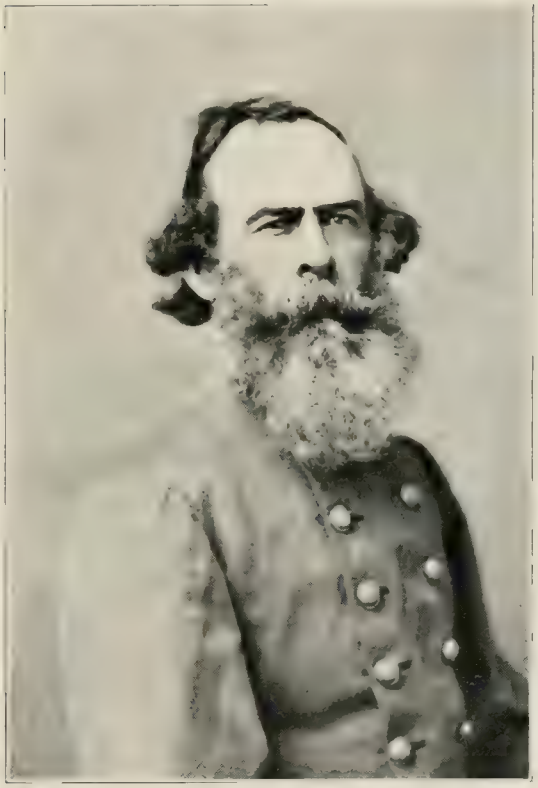
(360) Elizabeth Harriet Peck, granddaughter of (28) Dr. Walter Jones. They had twelve children, only three of whom are living, as follows:

(60) Bathurst[8] Mervin Davis, living in Texas; (61) Reginald[8] Channing Davis, also living in Texas; and (62) Frank[8] Tudor Davis, a devoted Baptist minister and most estimable gentleman, of Warren county, Virginia. Of the other children, (63) Llewellen[8] Catesby Davis died of consumption contracted during the late war while serving in his father's regiment. He was a brave soldier and a Christian gentleman.

Another son, (64) Jekyll[8] Lucius Davis, Jr., inherited much of his father's martial spirit. He was born in 1842, and was indeed among the bravest of the brave who gave their young lives to the cause they loved but could not save.

In the Appendix may be seen a Memoir of his life and services taken from the archives of Virginia Military Institute, from which I make the following extract:

"On Friday, the 24th of June, 1864, in a cavalry fight near Samaria Church, Charles City county, Va., the 10th regiment (his father's) was ordered to charge a well entrenched force of the enemy. As the regiment swept across the field, young Davis shouted to his company, 'Look out, boys, I will be first in the enemy's works.' And so he was. Just as he was passing over the parapet he received full in his face the charge fired from the gun of one of the foe stoop-



(58) Col. Jas. Lucius Davis, 10th Va. Cavalry, C. S. A.

ing behind the works, and fell dead. Inspired by his brave example his comrades rushed on, stormed the works, avenged his death, and gained a victory for the cause that had brought about the death of one of their bravest boys."

His remains were first buried on the field of battle by his cousins, (348) Maryus Jones and Chas. Catlett.

4.

(65) Elizabeth[6] Carter Jones, who was born in 1788, died unmarried, and left her entire property to her cousin, (213) Frederick Jones, for whom she is said to have entertained a strong affection. She visited grandpa in Kentucky.

5.

(66) Jane[6] Skelton Jones, the fifth child of (28) Maj. Thos. ap Thos. Jones, who was born in 1790, married (16) Col. Joseph Belfield, a brother of Col. John Belfield, who married her sister. Their children were as follows:

(67) Thomas[7] Jones Belfield, who is now residing near Farmer's Fork, in Richmond county, Virginia.

(68) Frances[7] Meriwether Belfield, who married Mr. Cralle, and they have issue: (69) Frances[8] Cralle, who married Mr. Omohonder, and I am informed has an interesting family; (70) another daughter, the wife of William Wilson, of Northumberland county; and another daughter, (71) Mrs. Omohonder[8].

(72) John[7] Walter Belfield, who died about 1877,

leaving one son, (73) Walter[8] Jones Belfield, of Richmond county, Virginia.

(74) George[7] Tasker Belfield, and possibly others. The name of their family seat was "Mild View."

ISSUE OF (56) THOS[6]. AP THOS. AND (41) ELIZABETH[6] (FAUNTLEROY) JONES.

1.

(75) Frances[7] Tasker Jones, who was born April 12th, 1812, and died in Clark county, Kentucky, of consumption, Nov. 17th, 1833.

2.

(76) Thos[7]. ap Thos. Jones, who was born in 1814, married Miss Adelaide Hatton, and removed to Saline county, Missouri, near Malta Bend post-office. They had several children, only one of whom, (77) Charles[8] Jones, attained the age of maturity. Charlie was a Confederate soldier from Missouri, and, although a mere boy, was conspicuous for his daring bravery. He served through the war, married the daughter of a Methodist preacher, and died leaving issue.

3.

(78) Griffin[7] Fauntleroy Jones, uniformly addressed by the name Fauntleroy only. He was born July 16th, 1816, married (21) Martha Jane Browning, daughter of Col. Jas. Browning, of Clark county, Kentucky. See that family.

Residence of (78) Griffin Fauntleroy Jones, Clark Co., Ky.
Mr. Jones sitting in front.

While I feel that there is much that should be said of my father for the sake of others, yet because he is my father, and because he is extremely sensitive to public notice, I feel that good taste, perhaps, requires of me that I should be both guarded and brief in any allusion to him. He is a farmer in this county in comfortable circumstances, whom both his tastes and an exceedingly sensitive nature have confined closely to the walks of private life. He has a good library to which he is devoted, and from which he has acquired a rich fund of varied and interesting scientific knowledge. I have yet to know one of his sex whose daily life and conversation has been so free from impurities of every character. He is said to greatly resemble my grandfather in character and disposition, and what has been said of the latter's mental qualities, I think, may with equal propriety be applied to my father. During the late war, our family were known to be intense Southern sympathizers, and my father was very fearless and outspoken in denouncing the Union cause and policy toward the South. This, with the circumstance of my brother's being in the Confederate army, naturally enough subjected us to a full share of Federal surveillance, which culminated in my father's arrest and incarceration in jail at Lexington, Kentucky. Here as a little child I used to visit him and talk with him through the gratings of an iron prison-door, while the Federal guards stood with bayonets crossed between us. Their children are as follows:

(79) Mary[8] T. Jones, who married John W. Moore, and they have one child, (80) Mattie[9] Moore.

(81) *Francis[8] Jones, M. D., who is a physician, residing in this county, near Becknerville. He entered the Confederate army before he was seventeen years of age, in the fall of 1862, upon the first occupation of Kentucky by Confederate troops. He served under Gen. John H. Morgan, the famous "Rebel raider," until he was captured after the fight at Buffington Island, on that daring and hopeless raid into Ohio, in July, 1863.

Declining to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, he remained a prisoner of war in various Northern prisons, principally at Camp Douglas, Chicago, for eighteen months, and until he was sent around on exchange about the close of the war. He had attempted a year previous to overtake Gen. Morgan, in one of his flying raids into the State, but was captured by Federal pickets and lodged in jail at Lexington, Kentucky. He belonged to Company E, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Leroy S. Cluke. After the war he studied medicine, and in 1872 graduated an M. D., with honorable mention, at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He located in this county, and has continued the practice of his profession with increasing and gratifying success. He married Miss Laura Lindsay, and they have children: (82) Bertha[9] Jones, (83) Francis[9] Jones, (84) Paul[9] ap Francis Jones, (85) Roy[9] Willie

* See his portrait.

A "MORGAN RAIDER"

Captured after the fight at Buffington Island, July, 1863

(81) DR. FRANCIS JONES, OF CLARK CO., KY.

Jones, (86) Martha[9] Jones, (87) Willie[9] Jones, who died in infancy, and (88) Laura[9] Jones.

(89) *Lewis[8] Hampton Jones, who is the compiler of these notes, graduated at the College of Law in Kentucky University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in the spring of 1875. In the spring of 1876 he located at Winchester, Kentucky, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. He was elected county attorney for his county in 1878, and again in 1882; and was elected judge of the County, or Probate, Court for his county in 1886, which office he now holds.

(90) Elizabeth[8] Jane Jones, who married R. M. Moore, a brother of John W. Moore who married her sister Mary T. Jones. Their children are: (91) Maggie[9] Moore, (92) Verner[9] Moore, (93) Alice[9] Moore, and (94) John[9] Moore.

(95) †Alice[8] W. Jones, who married (48) *Louis A. Woodford, only son of S. A. B. Woodford, of this county. See that family. Their children are: (96) Leon[9] Catesby Woodford, (97) Thos.[9] Earl Woodford, (98) Verlin[9] Meriwether Woodford, (99) Leila[9] Woodford, who died in infancy, (100) Jane[9] Tasker Woodford, who died in infancy, and (101) Stella[9] Woodford.

(102) Willie[8] Jones, (103) Leila[8] Jones, and (104) Stella[8] Jones, children of (78) Fauntleroy, all died in infancy.

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*See his portrait. †See two portraits of her.

4.

(105) *Roger[7] Jones, who was born in 1818, died July 25th, 1890, and was buried at Lexington, Ky. He married, first, Miss Blaydes; and, second, Miss Elizabeth Poston, of this county, neither of whom had issue. He then adopted for his daughter Miss Etta Gordon, whose name was changed to Jones, who is a most estimable lady; is the wife of R. Stuart Taylor, of this county, and is the mother of several children. Roger Jones married for his third wife Lucy Wragg, and they have issue as follows:

(106) Susie[8] O. Jones, who married Richard Steel, and they have two children, (107) Lucy[9] Annette Steel and (108) Roger[9] Shirley Steel.

(109) Roger[8] W. Jones, who married Mattie Allen, of Fayette county, Ky., and they have children, (110) Roger[9] Jones and (111) Eliza[9] Jones.

(112) *Thos[8]. ap Roger Jones, now a student of medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

(113) Lizzie[8] Jones. And (114) Tasker[8] Jones.

5.

(115) Eliza[7] Jones, who was born in 1820, married Samuel T. Martin, a son of (27) Dr. Samuel D. Martin, of Clark county. See the Lewis family. They early removed to Missouri, and settled in Saline county, where she died May 1st, 1866, leaving the following children:

*See his portrait.

(89) Lewis H. Jones (from photo by Mullins, Lexington, 1893-4).

(116) Geo[8]. Thomas Martin, who joined the Confederate army from Missouri, and served through the war, first under Gen. Price, and afterward under Gen. Marmaduke, and who is married and has issue.

(117) Samuel[8] Davis Martin, who also joined the Confederate army, and served through the war under Gen. Marmaduke, and who died in Clark county, Kentucky, while a student of medicine, at the house of his grandfather, Dr. Samuel D. Martin, on April 14th, 1867.

(118) Frances[8] Tasker Martin, who married John Francisco, of Missouri.

(119) Elizabeth[8] Fauntleroy Martin, who married Edward M. Yantis, of Missouri, and who died March, 1878, leaving children, (120) Edward[9] Samuel Yantis, (121) Helen[9] Kate Yantis, (122) John[9] Paul Yantis, and (123) Elizabeth[9] Montgomery Yantis.

(124) Charles[8] Gibson Martin, who married, and is living in the West.

(125) Mary[8] Davis Martin, who married Joseph Francisco, of Missouri.

(126) Sarah[8] Catharine Martin, who is married.

(127) Helen[8] Bullit Martin, who is a twin sister of Sarah Catharine, and who is also married.

(128) Francis[8] Taylor Martin, who is also married.

(129) Ann[8] Eliza Martin, who is also married.

(130) Hester[8] Gibson Martin, who is married.

6.

(131) Joseph[7] Lewellin Jones, who died in infancy.

7.

(132) *Cadwallo[7] Jones, who was clerk of the Clark County Court, and who was a licensed attorney at law, but who on account of delicate health did not engage in the active practice of his profession. He was a gentleman of elegant social and intellectual attainments. At his death he devised his slaves to be equally divided among his brothers and sisters; the remainder of his property, including his land, he devised to his brother (78) Fauntleroy. He was very decided and outspoken in his views, and was very warm and generous in his attachments.

8.

(133) Sally[7] Jones, who was born April 4th, 1830, married Armstead Blackwell, of Clark county, Ky., and died Jan. 22d, 1854. Their children were as follows:

(134) Roger[8] J. Blackwell, who married Elizabeth Wilson, and they are both dead, leaving children, (135) Mamie[9] Blackwell and (136) Lilly[9] Blackwell.

(137) Armstead[8] Blackwell, who married Susie Engle, of Missouri. He was a druggist in Lee's Summit, Missouri, and was drowned while out duck shooting. They had one child, (138) Roger[9] Blackwell.

(139) Randolph[8] and (140) Thomas[8], twins, who both died in infancy.

He married a second time and left children.

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* See his portrait.

Residence of (141) Joseph Fauntleroy Jones, Clark Co., Ky.

9.

(141) Joseph[7] Fauntleroy Jones, who is uniformly addressed by the name Joseph only, was born Nov. 20th, 1833. He married Emma Morford, daughter of Noah Barton Morford, an artist, who was born near Trenton, New Jersey. Her mother was Ann Meriwether Smith, daughter of Meriwether Smith who lived near Louisa C. H., Virginia. Their children are as follows:

(142) Thomas[8] Barton Jones.

(143) *Henry[8] M. Jones, who married Miss Alla Gay, a daughter of Jas. D. Gay, of this county, and who is now a commission merchant, and engaged in a general warehouse business in Winchester, Kentucky.

(144) Annie[8] Jones.

(145) *William[8] Meriwether Jones, who married Jennie Sweeney, a daughter of Jesse Sweeney, a merchant of Lancaster, Ky. They have one child.

(146) Sallie[8] Jones.

(147) Lucy[8] Jones.

(148) Joseph[8] Jones.

(149) Catesby[8] Jones.

ISSUE OF (29) MAJOR CATESBY[5] AND LETTICE (TURBERVILLE) JONES.

1.

(150) *Major-General Roger[6] Jones, of the U. S.

* See his portrait.

Army. The following account of Gen. Jones was copied from Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, and sent to me by his son, the late Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. Army:

"Jones, Roger, soldier, b. in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1789, d. in Washington, D. C., 15 July, 1852. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of marines on 29 Jan., 1809, and on 12 July, 1812, was transferred to the artillery, with the rank of captain. He received the brevet of major for services in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the sortie from Fort Erie. On 10 Aug., 1818, he was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, and on 17 Sept., 1824, was brevetted colonel. On 7 March, 1825, he was ap pointed adjutant general of the army, which post he held till his death. He was brevetted brigadier-general in June, 1832, and major-general in May, 1848."

His son, Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, writing to me under date of Feb. 27th, 1888, says: "As a young officer my father's services in the war of 1812 were conspicuous and won for him a marked recognition at the time, and undoubtedly were the cause of his being advanced to the office of adjutant-general in 1818, when under thirty; but it was as adjutant-general from 1825 to 1852 that he made his mark, and left the impress of his strong character and independent nature upon the army, the effect of which is felt even to the present time." * * * "He must have been politic as well as aggressive and courageous to

H. Jones
Col. 1st Inf.

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a marked degree, but it was not for his own aggrandizement that he worked but for the public service, and it was this that gave him such a hold on public men and high officers of the government."

For gallant conduct in the war of 1812 the State of Virginia presented him with a handsome sword. He married Mary Ann Mason Page, daughter of (19) Wm^{6}. Byrd Page, of Clark county, Virginia, and his wife Ann Lee, and died in Washington, D. C., July 15th, 1852. See the Carter family.

He and grandpa were very much attached to each other. There are among our papers several letters from him to grandpa, while he was a young marine, which are full of expressions of tender regard and almost girlish affection. In one of them headed "U. S. Ship *John Adams*, Baltimore, July 16th, 1809," he writes that he has been promoted to first lieutenant since he saw grandpa last, and that he expects to go to St. Petersburg with Mr. Adams, the minister to that court, etc. In one headed "Richmond, April 5th, 1804," when he was at the age of sixteen, he writes, "I assure you I have passed my time very unhappy since we parted, owing principally, I believe, to our separation, but sincerely do I wish we may not continue long in that situation, for your company has been and ever will be more preferable to me than any I have yet met with." * * * Both he and his brothers Commodore Thos. ap Catesby and Philip de Catesby Jones visited grandpa in his Kentucky home.

2.

(151) *Thos[6]. ap Catesby Jones, or Commodore Thos. ap Catesby as he was called, was born in Virginia in 1789. The following in regard to him, copied from Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, was sent to me along with the notice copied above of Gen. Roger Jones:

"His brother, Thomas ap Catesby, naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1789; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 30 May, 1858; entered the navy on 22 Nov., 1805, and became lieutenant 24 May, 1812, commander 28 March, 1820, and captain 11 March, 1829. From 1808 till 1812 he was engaged in the Gulf of Mexico, where he was successful in suppressing piracy, smuggling, and the slave-trade. When the British naval expedition against New Orleans entered Lake Borgne in 1814, he endeavored to intercept forty British boats with his small flotilla. Although wounded and compelled to surrender, his conduct was much praised. He commanded the Pacific Squadron in 1842, and took possession of Monterey on receiving the erroneous information that war existed between the United States and Mexico, for which he was temporarily suspended from the service."

In regard to this extract, Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones writes in the letter before referred to, "There is an error in the statement that Commodore Jones was suspended from the service for seizing Monte-

*See his portrait.

Robt. A. Lee

rey — he was relieved of the command of the Pacific Squadron for that act, not suspended from the service. At the same time, our government was glad he acted as he did, and there is no telling how much it hastened the conflict with Mexico, which gave us an empire of priceless value." The Commodore again commanded the Pacific Squadron during the latter part of the Mexican war, and retained the command for two or three years following its close.

For his conduct in the battle on Lake Borgne, the State of Virginia presented him with a sword. In regard to this battle, I extract the following from "Naval History of the United States," by J. Fenimore Cooper, vol. 2, page 317:

"Although the loss of this division of gunboats was a serious impediment to the defense of New Orleans, both the country and the service looked upon the result of the combat as a triumph. On the latter, in particular, the resistance made by Mr. Jones, and the officers and men under his orders, reflected great honor, for it was known to have been made almost without hope. Circumstances compelled the assailed to fight to great disadvantage, and it would seem that they struggled to render their chances more equal by a desperate but cool gallantry. In consequence of this defense it is usually thought, in the service, to bestow as much credit on an officer to have been present at the defeat of Lake Borgne, as to have been present at a signal victory." * * *

He was wounded during the contest, in the

shoulder. He married, July 1st, 1823, (12) Mary[6] Walker Carter, daughter of Charles B. Carter, of "Richmond Hill," Richmond county, Virginia, and his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Beal Carter. Their children were: I. (152) Meriwether[7] Patterson Jones, lieutenant in the United States Navy, dead; II. (153) Mary[7] Lee Jones, married Mr. Beal; III. (154) Mark[7] Catesby Jones, died at Lewinsville, Fairfax county, Virginia; IV. (155) Martha[7] Corbin Jones, now residing in Washington city.

3.

(156) Philip[6] de Catesby Jones, born about 1792; married Ann Williams, of Winchester, Virginia; died June, 1873. He used to be at grandpa's a great deal. He contracted a proverbial aversion for Kentuckians, principally, I have been told, because of their crude manners, which no doubt savored a good deal of pioneer roughness at that time. He left issue: I. (157) John[7] W. Jones, dead; II. (158) Lewin[7] T. Jones, living near Leesburg, Virginia; III. (159) Elizabeth[7] Jones.

4.

(160) Eusebius[6] Jones, died young.

5.

(161) Elizabeth[6] Lee Jones, died unmarried, in 1821.

6.

(162) Martha[6] Corbin Jones, married William

Cates by A. N. Jones.

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Gordon, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and they had issue, as follows: I. (163) Juliana[7] Gordon, married Rev. Hayes, and they are the parents of (164) Thomas[8] G. Hayes, Esq., now commonwealth attorney and lawyer in Baltimore; II. (165) William[7] W. Gordon, a soldier in the Mexican war, died of fever in Mexico; III. (166) Caroline[7] Virginia Gordon; and, IV. (167) John[7] T. Gordon.

7.

(168) Sally[6] Skelton Jones, married Henry Ball, of Westmoreland county, and had issue: I. (169) Catesby[7] Jones Ball; and II. (170) Lettice[7] C. Ball; both dead.

ISSUE OF (150) GEN. ROGER[6] AND MARY ANN MASON (PAGE) JONES.

1.

(171) William[7] P. Jones, who graduated at West Point among the first of his class, and was a lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He was killed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, while attached to Maj. Ringgold's Battery of Artillery.

2.

(172) * Catesby[7] ap Roger Jones, who was an officer in the U. S. Navy, and a first lieutenant and then commander in the Confederate States Navy. He was second officer in command of the *Merrimac* (or *Vir-*

* See his portrait.

ginia), which he commanded in person during her memorable second day's engagement with the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads, March 9th, 1862, Admiral Buchanan having gone ashore on account of a wound received in the first day's fight. He is thus spoken of by Capt. Charles M. Fauntleroy, a captain in the late Confederate States Navy, and a gentleman not without honors won in the service of his country: "Catesby Jones was a first-class gentleman, and an officer of distinguished ability." He was shot down on the streets of Selma, Alabama, June 19th, 1877, by a man whose child had had a difficulty with one of his children, when Capt. Jones was wholly unexpecting and unprepared for such a catastrophe. He was a man of great purity of life and practice, very quiet and firm, but very determined in danger. He married Miss Gertrude Tartt of Selma, Alabama, who survives him with the following children, viz.: (173) *Roger[8] ap Catesby Jones; (174) Catesby[8] ap Catesby Jones, and (175) Tartt[8] ap Catesby Jones, twins, dead; (176) Gertrude[8] Letitia Jones; (177) Mary[8] Page Jones; and, (178) Mattie[8] Moran Jones.

From a sketch of Capt. Catesby ap R. Jones, written by Capt. Robert D. Minor of the Confederate States Navy, I have taken some lengthy extracts which may be seen in the Appendix. There are also other papers copied in the Appendix, which testify abundantly to the distinguished merit of this accomplished officer and gentleman.

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* See his portrait.

Roger A. Jones

3.

(179) Letitia[7] Corbin Jones, who died in Georgetown, D. C.

4.

(180) Mary[7] Ann Jones, who resides in Washington, D. C.

5.

(181) Meriwether[7] Jones, who died in infancy.

6.

(182) Dr. Eusebius[7] Lee Jones, M. D., who was born Dec. 20th, 1827, in Washington, D. C., graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1847, and received his diploma as an M. D. from Columbia Medical College, Washington, D. C., in April, 1850. He was appointed junior assistant on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital in May, 1850, and subsequently occupied the position of senior assistant and house surgeon, residing in the hospital as assistant surgeon for fourteen months. He acted as assistant surgeon, for a short time, at Newport Barracks in Kentucky, and afterward at Governor's Island, N. Y. In 1852 he settled in New York city, and continued the practice of his profession in that city until 1873, when he removed to California, where he died of inflammation of the lungs, on Jan. 30th, 1876, at Oakland in that State.

During the late war, Dr. Jones had entire charge of the large government hospital on David's Island, near New York city. On the 23d day of May, 1860,

he married Julia Calvert Stuart, third daughter of Dr. Richard H. Stuart and Julia Calvert, at "Cedar Grove," King George county, Virginia. She died in New York city, on the 12th day of Feb., 1861, leaving a son six days old, who was baptized Roger ap Lee Jones, but who afterward changed his name to Julian Stuart Jones.

(183) Julian[8] Stuart Jones entered the University of Virginia in the fall of 1880, and graduated therefrom June, 1883. He then entered the junior class in Stevens Institute of Mechanical Engineering at Hoboken, New Jersey. After six months' study at this institution, he concluded that the profession of law was more congenial to his tastes, and entered the law school of the University of Maryland. Here he received the degree of LL. B. in June, 1885, and was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

In September, 1873, Dr. Jones married Martha Adams, only daughter of Charles Moran and Arabella Jones Adams, of New York, who yet survives him, and is living in that city.

7.

(184) Edmonia[7] Page Jones, who is living in Washington, D. C.

8.

(185) Brig.-Gen. Roger[7] Jones, who was a graduate of West Point, was for a number of years assistant inspector-general of the U. S. Army, and was after-

(185) Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, late Inspector General, U. S. A.

ward made inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. As lieutenant in the U. S. Army, he was in command of Harper's Ferry at the breaking out of the late war, and when the Confederates attempted to capture it, he ordered to be thrown into the Potomac 20,000 stands of arms which were stored there, dismantled the armory and rifle factory, and marched to Washington hotly pursued by the Confederates, for which service he received the thanks of the government. He remained loyal to the Union during the late war. He married Miss Frederica Jones, not related, and died at Fortress Monroe, Jan. 29th, 1889, leaving his widow and the following children surving him:

(186) Mary[8] Catharine Jones, who married Percy Wisner, and they have one child, a daughter.

(187) Kitty[8] Lee Jones. And (188) Llewellyn[8] ap Roger Jones.

9.

(189) Walter[7] Jones, who graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia. He was a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, but resigned at the breaking out of the late war, and joined the Confederate army. He married Miss Brooks, daughter of William Brooks, of Mobile, and died in that city in 1875, leaving the following children:

(190) Walter[8] Colomb Jones, who died under age, at the house of his uncle Skelton Jones, in Macon, Georgia, in Jan., 1887.

(191) William[8] Brooks Jones. And (192) Robert[8] Brodie Jones.

10.

(193) *Charles[7] Lucian Jones, who was an officer in the Confederate States Navy, and rendered efficient service in various capacities; under Flag-Officer Josiah Tatnall, at Savannah, Georgia; under Flag-Officer Lynch, at Wilmington, North Carolina; on board the iron-clad steamer *North Carolina*, in the Cape Fear river; and at Naval Battery Buchanan, at Fort Fisher. He was paymaster on the Confederate States cruiser *Tallahassee* during her cruise along the Atlantic coast and off New York harbor in 1864. He married, first, Mary Ann Anderson, of Wilmington, North Carolina, who died without issue; and he married, on April 2d, 1887, Sallie N. Mills, daughter of James G. Mills, of Savannah, Georgia. They have two children, (194) Gertrude[8] Page Jones and (195) Catesby[8] ap Lucian Jones. He is at present a prosperous commission merchant in Savannah, Georgia. To no one am I more indebted for zealous co-operation and patient and uniform courtesy in collecting materials for these notes, especially in regard to the descendants of (29) Catesby Jones. In the Appendix is a copy of a letter from Gen. Lee recommending him for promotion, from which I make the following extract:

"He is a young gentleman of unexceptional character; zealous, attentive and conscientious in the dis-

*See his portrait.

Yours Sincerely
W. Lucian Jones

charge of his duties. When in command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, etc., I had the opportunity of witnessing his attention to duty, and of knowing the estimation in which he was held by the naval officers on that station." * * *

11.

(196) *Capt. Thos'. Skelton Jones, who was born in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 30th, 1837; served in the U. S. Navy as clerk to Commander Richard L. Page during three years' cruise in the ship *Germantown*, visiting the East Indies, China and Japan. On his return to the United States he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the District of Columbia in 1861.

When Virginia seceded he was appointed lieutenant in the provisional army of Virginia, and was subsequently made a captain in the Confederate Army. He served on the staff of Gen. Magruder through the campaign in the Peninsula, and rendered valuable service to the "lost cause" until the end of the war. After the war Capt. Jones was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, Indiana and Texas, finally locating in Macon, Georgia, where he has been engaged in a lucrative commission business for fifteen years.

He married, on Nov. 30th, 1863, Mary Elizabeth Reedy, daughter of William Francis Reedy, of Nashville, and granddaughter of Chas. Reedy, one of the pioneers of Middle Tennessee, a man noted for his

*See his portrait.

sterling qualities. Her mother was Isabella Berkley, of Tennessee.

12.

(197) Virginia[7] Byrd Jones, who is residing in Washington.

13.

(198) Winfield[7] Scott Jones, thirteenth child of (150) Gen. Roger Jones, who went to San Francisco when a mere youth, is now successfully engaged in business in that city, being vice-president of the Security Savings Bank of San Francisco.

ISSUE OF (16) FREDERICK[4] AND (9) JANE[5] (SWANN) JONES.

1.

(199) John[5] Swann, whose name was changed from Jones to Swann at the request of his mother and bachelor great-uncle, John Swann, who was wealthy, and, I suppose, it was in the interest of fortune that his name was changed. This great-uncle's residence was called "Swann Point," and was in North Carolina. (199) John was an only son, and with him ended the name Jones as a surname in this line of descent. He married Sally Moore, a daughter of Gen. James Moore of Revolutionary fame. Their issue were (200) John[6] Swann, (201) Frederick[6] Jones Swann, and (202) Maria[6] Rhett Swann, who married Judge John D. Toomer. (201) Frederick Jones Swann was the father of cousin

Thos. Skelton Jones.

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(203) Sally[7] M. Swann, of Wilmington, North Carolina, from whom I obtained such information as is here given of this family.

2.

(204) Rebecca[5] Jones, married Capt. William Cutlar, who was captain of a sloop.

3.

(205) Elizabeth[5] Jones, married John Hill; issue, (206) John[6] Hill, (207) Frederick[6] Jones Hill.

4.

(208) Jane[5] Jones, married Michael Sampson.

5.

(209) Anne[5] Jones, married Dr. Roger Cutlar.

6.

(210) Lucy[5] Jones, married Dr. Archie Cutlar.

ISSUE OF (17) WILLIAM[4] AND LUCY (CARTER *nee* TALIAFERRO) JONES.

1.

(211) Thomas[5] Jones, the grandfather of Thomas Catesby Jones, of Lynchburg; Walter N. Jones, of Petersburg; and Frank Binford, of Richmond, Virginia; all valued co-laborers with me in the preparation of these notes. He married Jeane Roy, of Green Plains, Mathews county, Virginia, a second cousin on his mother's side. They lived at "Marl-

field," which he inherited from his father, who died before the law of entails was abolished. He and his wife died within short intervals of each other, leaving a young family to be cared for by others.

(212) Catharine[6] Jones, the eldest child and only daughter, was adopted by her maternal aunt, Mrs. Bullock, of Richmond, who, being wealthy and childless, bestowed on her every care and afforded her every opportunity that affection could suggest or wealth supply. She married James J. Binford, a prosperous merchant of Richmond, Virginia, and at her death left three sons, as follows: I. (213) Frank[7] Binford, who married Miss Mollie R. Harris, of Petersburg. He was a hat merchant in the city of Richmond prior to the war, and after the war was clerk in the capitol until a few years ago, when he removed to Owensboro, Kentucky. He has returned to, and is now living in, Richmond, Virginia. (214) Catharine[8] Roy Binford, his only child, is the wife of W. T. McPherson, of Owensboro, Kentucky, and they have one son, (215) Franklin[9] Roy McPherson. II. (216) James[7] Henry Binford, son of (212) Catharine, is a merchant at Rocky Mount, Virginia. He served three years in Otey Battery, Confederate States Army, during the late war, and surrendered at Lynchburg at its close. III. (217) Alfred[7] Roy Binford, son of (212) Catharine, served three years in Otey Battery, during the late war; surrendered at Lynchburg at its close; lives at Rocky Mount, Virginia; married Bettie H. Wilson, who died leaving

Thos. Catesby Jones

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two daughters, (218) Bettie[8] Herbert and (219) Mary[8] Roy.

(220) William[6] Roy Jones, son of (211) Thomas, was taken under guardianship by his uncle (332) Col. Catesby Jones, who also bought the old homestead, Marlfield. He married, November 25th, 1841, at Marlfield, his cousin Isabella Taliaferro, who was also a ward of Col. Catesby Jones, and died at his residence, in Gloucester county, called "Belle Roy" in honor of their united names. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile. His widow, who now resides in Richmond, Virginia, has been a most untiring and valued assistant in the preparation of these notes, especially in regard to the descendants of (17) William Jones. Their children were four sons, as follows: I. (221) *Thomas[7] Catesby Jones, born October 14th, 1843; married, May 17th, 1871, Rosalie Fontaine, youngest daughter of Col. Edmond Fontaine, of Beaver Dam, Hanover county, Virginia. He is an iron-master and general manager of the Virginia Iron and Nail Works, Lynchburg, Virginia. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Carter's Battery, Confederate States Army, which was from King William county, and after serving gallantly for two years lost his left arm at the battle of Gettysburg. His children are, (222) Lou[8] Belle, (223) Fontaine[8], (224) William[8] ap Catesby, (225) Roy[8] Meriwether, and (226) Rosalie[8] Fontaine, all baptized in the

* See his portrait.

Episcopal church, of which their parents are devoted members. II. (227) Christopher[7] Walker Jones, son of (220) William Roy, was born Jan. 31st, 1847. Before he had attained his seventeenth year he enlisted in the Confederate States Army, and served faithfully through the last two years of that fierce conflict, helping to fight the last great battle at Appomattox Court-House. During the war he received injuries from which he has never recovered. He is a member of the Episcopal church. III. (228) William[7] Roy Jones, son of (220)Wm. Roy, born Sept. 29th, 1850, a young man of bright promise; died at Belle Roy of consumption at the early age of twenty-three, a member of the Presbyterian church, and much beloved by all who knew him, on account of his great amiability and bright social qualities. IV. (229) * Meriwether[7] Jones, son of (220) Wm. Roy, was born at Belle Roy, May 30th, 1853. At the age of seventeen he entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he remained through a course of four years and graduated with distinction, taking the second degree in a class of forty-five. He is now engaged in the mercantile business in Richmond, Virginia, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

(230) Thos[6]. Henry Jones, son of (211) Thomas, married Rosa Day, of Manchester, Virginia. He was a distinguished graduate of Randolph-Macon College; was a preacher and member of the Methodist

* See his portrait.

Merwether Jones

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church, and was for twenty years a greatly esteemed member of the Virginia Conference, which he served to the day of his death. See a memoir of his life and services in the Appendix. His wife survived him but a few years. Their children were, I. (231) Robert[7] Catesby Jones, who married his cousin (338) Mollie Brook Smyth. They are living in Richmond, and have four children, (232) Robert[8] C., (233) Lucy[8] Catesby, (234) Brook[8] Nelson, and (235) Rose[8] Lilian. II. (236) *Walter[7] Nelson Jones, son of (230) Thos. Henry, was born August 8th, 1850; married Ada Virginia Vaughan, daughter of Benjamin Boisseau Vaughan, of Petersburg, on Nov. 25th, 1875. They reside at Petersburg, where he is engaged in bark and sumac milling and in the tobacco business. He was a volunteer soldier in the Confederate States Army, surrendering with General Lee at Appomattox Court-House, when he was yet but fourteen years of age. In the spring of 1889, I was entertained by him and his wife at their home in Petersburg, and I shall not soon forget the cozy picture of domestic love and happiness which their home life revealed to me. They have five boys, viz.: (237) Walter[8] N., (238) Benjamin[8] Vaughan, (239) Thomas[8] Catesby, (240) Lemuel[8] Roy, and (241) Robert[8] Francis. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

III. (242) Lilian[7] Roy Jones, who is an only daughter of (230) Thomas Henry.

* See his portrait.

(243) John[6] Walker Jones, son of (211) Thomas, was adopted by his maiden aunt Clara Jones, who was affording him every opportunity for education and culture, when he died suddenly at school, aged about sixteen years.

2.

(244) Col. William[5] Jones, who was born in 1764, married Charity Buckner, of Gloucester county, Virginia, an orphan girl of wealth and many personal attractions. She died without issue, and he married her cousin, Mrs. Eliza Cook, a charming and superior woman with five grown children. He studied law with his brother-in-law, John Catlett, Esq., between whom and himself there ever existed the warmest confidence; Mr. Catlett, at his death, leaving Col. William his executor without security, and guardian of his children; and Col. William, in turn, leaving his nephew, John Catlett, Jr., who read law under him, executor of his estate, without security. He was a man of great mark in his day; served in the War of 1812, and was colonel of militia for many years. He was eminently distinguished in his profession, practicing in the courts of all the surrounding counties, and was commonwealth attorney for twenty-five years, and until the day of his death. It is said that he served in the State Senate and House of Representatives for ten years, and was elector for his district as long as he lived.

He was a great snuffer and, therefore, properly enough a great sneezer. He was a fair orator, an

Walter A. Jones

Oct 29th 1888

earnest speaker, and was possessed of a stentorian voice whose echoes are yet scarcely hushed about the precincts of Gloucester Court-House. He received as a portion of his first wife's patrimony a place called "Concord," lying immediately on York river, where he lived for half a century, dispensing an elegant hospitality to all who chose to claim it. His home was a school to all children who entered it, in all that pertained to manners, morals and education. He was very exact, perhaps fastidiously so, in his observance of the rules of correct speaking. Indeed, he was remarkably systematic and exact in every thing — shaved and dressed each morning with as much particularity as if he were expecting a dinner party; and his large old-fashioned silver watch, as if not to be outdone, kept honest time, it is said, for forty years, without once stopping or his once forgetting to wind it up.

Having no child of his own, he first adopted his youngest brother Catesby, whom he educated at William and Mary College; and after Catesby's marriage, he adopted his eldest daughter, Lucy Taliaferro, called Lucy Catesby, to distinguish her from other Lucys of the family.

He died of pneumonia on Nov. —, 1847, at the ripe old age of eighty-three, full of years as he was truly full of honors. He was a Unitarian in faith, but, though not a professing Christian, he was a frequent, and always attentive, listener to the preachers of other denominations. He was a large and indul-

gent slaveholder, of great local influence, which he always, and many times with good effect, exerted in behalf of peace and good-fellowship among his neighbors. "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God."

3.

(245) Elizabeth[5] Jones, who married Dr. John Banks, of King William county, Virginia. They built on her portion of the Marlfield tract, and died in quick succession of each other, leaving a daughter and three sons to be divided among their relatives. The daughter died in childhood. The sons were as follows:

I. (246) Thomas[6] Banks, who studied law under his uncle William Jones, with whom he always lived.

II. (247) William[6] Banks, who married his first cousin, Martha Catlett. Their home was "Woodbury" on York river, near Concord. They had but one child, (248) Thomas[7] William Banks, who inherited also the farm next adjoining, called "Clay Bank," where Clay Bank Wharf now stands, from his uncle, (246) Thomas Banks. (247) William Banks died young, and his widow married Charles Thruston.

III. (249) Dr. John[6] Banks, a physician, who settled at Centreville, in King and Queen county, where he married Miss Carleton, and soon after died without issue. (248) Thomas W. Banks, falling heir to this branch of the family also, became very wealthy. He married his first cousin Eugenia Baytop, a grand-

daughter of John Catlett, and lived at Clay Bank. He served in the Confederate Army throughout the late war, and died a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe about the close, leaving a son and two daughters. The son, (250) William[8] Eugene Banks, died soon after attaining man's estate. The daughters were, (251) Cora[8] C. Banks, who married Robert M. Sinclair, and they have three children, (252) Roberta[9] Sinclair, (253) Blanch[9] Sinclair, and (254) William[9] Sinclair; (255) Florence[8] C. Banks, who married Henry Sinclair, a brother of Robert, and they have two children, (256) Lizzie[9] Sinclair, and (257) Henry[9] Sinclair.

4.

(258) Christopher[5] Jones, father of Dr. Francis Duvall Jones, Dr. Walter F. Jones, and Mrs. Lombard Carter, and grandfather of John C. Taliaferro, of Richmond, Dr. William F. Jones, of Gloucester Court-House, and cousin Anna Jones, who has been an earnest and helpful co-laborer with me in this work. He married Mary Duvall, of Gloucester county, and settled in Petersburg, where by his great energy and good management he accumulated a neat fortune, with which he returned to Gloucester and purchased a valuable farm on York river, which he called "Portan." Here he died leaving a family of six sons and two daughters, as follows:

(259) Dr. William[6] Jones, who settled in Lancas-

ter county, and who married Mrs. Fanny Gilmer *nee* Downman, a daughter of Raleigh Downman, of Belle Isle, Lancaster county, whose only son, dying without issue, left his mother heir to a handsome estate. They had two sons and a daughter, who in quick succession followed their mother to the grave, leaving the doctor childless. He married again, a Mrs. Downman, widow of his first wife's brother, and mother of Dr. Yates Downman, of Lancaster county. He died soon after this marriage, and after his death a daughter, (260) Willie[7], was born, who died at the age of eighteen, and the property went to his brothers, Dr. Francis Duvall Jones, Dr. Walter F. Jones, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Carter.

(261) Robert[6] Catesby Jones, son of (258) Christopher, was a man of rare qualities of mind and great comeliness of person. He read law, but becoming deeply interested in religion he became a minister of the Gospel. He married Miss Harriet Tabb, of Amelia county, a lady of fortune and rare attractions. They died early in life, leaving a daughter, (262) Harriet[7] Roberta, who died in infancy, and the property went to his brothers, Dr. Francis Duvall Jones and Dr. Walter F. Jones.

(263) Dr. Francis[6] Duvall Jones, son of (258) Christopher, married, first, his first cousin, Elizabeth New, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Gloucester Court-House. Here his wife died, leaving him a daughter, (264) Bettie[7], who died unmarried. He then married his cousin, (360) Lucy Peck, a

granddaughter of (25) Dr. Walter Jones. They lived at "Goshen," Dinwiddie county, a valuable farm inherited from his brother, (261) Robert Catesby Jones. His second wife dying here, left him four daughters and a son, as follows: I. (265) Anna[7] Jones, who has rendered me much assistance in the preparation of this sketch, especially that part of it relating to the family and descendants of (17) William Jones. Much of the material was obtained by cousin Anna direct from her venerable father, who but recently departed this life, and who possessed a wonderfully strong and clear memory upon matters connected with his family. II. (266) Fannie[7] Jones, daughter of (263) Dr. Francis Duvall, married Dr. Robert Brook Taliaferro, a brother of Mrs. William Roy Jones. He was a gallant soldier, and rode with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart in all his raids throughout the late war. He died in 1882, leaving children, (267) John[8] C. Taliaferro; (268) Robert[8] Catesby Taliaferro; (269) William[8] F. Taliaferro; (270) Henry[8] Taliaferro; (271) Charles[8] M. Taliaferro; and (272) Thomas[8] Lucian Taliaferro, all of whom now reside in Baltimore, except John C., who is in business in Richmond, Virginia. Two other sons, (273) Frank[8] Taliaferro and (274) Fred[8] Taliaferro, died in childhood. III. (275) Alice[7], daughter of (263) Dr. Francis Duvall, married (18) Capt. Americus V. Wiatt, of Gloucester county. She died in a short time, leaving one daughter, (276) Lucy[8] Alice Wiatt, who married

Mr. Reynolds, of Norfolk. IV. (277) Christopher[7] Jones, only son of (263) Dr. Francis Duvall, died before attaining his majority. V. (278) Harriet[7] Jones, daughter of (263) Dr. Francis Duvall, died in early life. Dr. Jones died at the advanced age of seventy-nine, at the house of his sister, Mrs. Mary Carter, in Lancaster county.

(279) Thomas[6] Jones, son of (258) Christopher, died in early life.

(280) Christopher[6] Jones, son of (258) Christopher, was a lawyer of bright promise, who died in early life.

(281) Dr. Walter[6] F. Jones, son of (258) Christopher, married Fanny Ellen Wellford, and located in Petersburg, where he was a successful physician for many years, and until he received a large legacy from his brother William's estate, when he returned to Gloucester and purchased an elegant farm on North river, which he called Waverly. Since the war, altered circumstances have compelled him to resume the practice of his profession, in which he has always excelled, being now a leading physician in his county. His wife died a few years since, leaving him three sons and two daughters, as follows: I. (282) Lucy[7] Wellford Jones, married Major Wm. K. Perrin, of Gloucester county, and they have children, (283) Fanny[8] W. Perrin, (284) William[8] K. Perrin, (285) Walter[8] C. Perrin, (286) John[8] T. Perrin, (287) Ralph[8] W. Perrin, and (288) Sally[8] Perrin. II. (289) Mollie[7] C. Jones, daughter of (281) Dr. Walter F. III. (290) Dr. William[7] F. Jones, son of (281) Dr.

Henry O. Flipper

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Walter F., is a promising young physician, at Gloucester Court-House, who lately married Miss Kate Hooe, of Fauquier county, and they have one child, (291) Sallie[8] M. Jones. He entered the Confederate Army before he was of conscript age in Company "A," Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and bore the reputation of a brave soldier, participating in all the fights of the "fighting Fifth," as it was called. IV. (292) Horace[7] Wellford Jones, son of (281) Dr. Walter F., is a druggist at Gloucester Court-House. He has married two great-granddaughters of John Catlett, Sr., first, his cousin Ella Waller, who died without issue; and he is now married to Fanny W. Nelson, and they have one child, (293) William[8] N. Jones. V. (294) Robert[7] Catesby Jones, youngest son of (281) Dr. Walter F., married Sally Hooe, sister of Dr. William F. Jones' wife.

(295) Elizabeth[6] Jones, daughter of (258) Christopher, died in childhood.

(296) Mary[6] Jones, daughter of (258) Christopher, married Addison Lombard Carter, an enterprising and public-spirited young man, who lost a large fortune during the late war, and who is now dead, having left his family in good circumstances. Of their seven children they raised only one, (297) Lelia[7] Carter, who married Mr. Ball, a lawyer, of Lancaster county, and they have children, (298) A[8]. L. Ball, (299) Lelia[8] Genevieve Ball, (300) Maria[8] Louise Ball, and (301) Thos[8]. Warner Ball.

5.

(302) Walker[5] Jones, father of Dr. Walker F. Jones, and Capt. William ap W. Jones, both of Gloucester county, and grandfather of Geo. Booth Field and others. He settled in Petersburg, with his brother Christopher, when they were young men. Here he likewise accumulated a considerable fortune, and returning to Gloucester, he purchased a valuable farm near Gloucester Court-House, which he called "Shelter." He married (16) Eliza Maria Wiatt, of Sommerville, Gloucester county, a lady of literary tastes and great sprightliness of mind, but of delicate health. They raised two sons and two daughters, as follows :

(303) Lucy[6] Taliaferro Jones, who was born at "Concord," about 1820, and who married Chas. Wortley Montague, a lawyer, of Gloucester county. She died in a short time, leaving two children, (304) Catesby[7] Montague and (305) Lucy[7] Lee Montague, both of whom went with their father to the State of Arkansas, where they now live. Lucy Lee married Dr. Brunson, of Augusta, Arkansas, who is now dead, leaving her a widow with two children, (306) Robert[8] Brunson and (307) Lucy[8] T. Brunson.

(308) Dr. Walker[6] Frederick Jones, son of (302) Walker, has been a successful physician in active practice in Gloucester county for some forty years past. He married Martha A. Baytop, granddaughter of John Catlett, Sr. Their home is "Sunnyside," in Gloucester, where they have reared a family of four daughters and two sons, as follows : (309) Eliza[7] W.

Jones, (310) Lucy[7] Jones, married her cousin (318) Charles Jones, (311) Frederick[7] Jones, (312) Mollie[7] Graham Jones, (313) James[7] Baytop Jones, and (314) Mattie[7] A. Jones, who married Dr. John B. Broaddus. Dr. Walker was an ardent lover of "the lost cause," and, although beyond the conscript age, was with difficulty restrained from entering the Confederate Army by the entreaties of his friends and neighbors, who begged him to remain at home and attend their families in sickness.

(315) Capt. William[6] ap Walker Jones, son of (302) Walker, married S. Maria Pollard, of King and Queen county. On May 6th, 1861, being beyond the conscript age, he entered the Confederate Army as second lieutenant of Gloucester Artillery; was transferred with his company to the 4th Va. Heavy Artillery; then first lieutenant in the 34th Va. Infantry; commanded his company after the death of its captain; was wounded near Farmville; surrendered at the close of the war in command of his own company and Co. "K," of the 34th Va. Infantry (the "King and Queen Artillery"), that company having no officers present for duty. His eldest son Walker used to spend much of his time in the garrison with his father, although he was only eleven years of age, and when his father's company was called out to man the heavy guns of the fort, he would beg to serve as "powder monkey," as the soldiers called it. Capt. Jones is a lawyer in active practice at Gloucester Court-House. His children are, (316) Walker[7] Jones,

(317) Sally[7] Taliaferro Jones, (318) Charles[7] Jones, who married his cousin, (310) Lucy C. Jones, and they have two children, (319) Frederick[8] William, and (320) Catesby[8] Graham Jones.

(321) Clara[6] Walker Jones, daughter of (302) Walker, a lady of great personal attractions and most amiable disposition, but of delicate health, who died early in life, married Wm. Stephen Field, a son of Geo. Booth Field, and an adopted son of Col. Wm. Stephen Field. He was a gentleman of wealth and fine personal appearance who likewise died early in life. Only two of their children survive them, to-wit: I. (322) Sally[7] Todd Field, who was reared by her maternal aunt, Mrs. John Lightfoot of Port Royal. She married Hugh Morson, and they are now living in Raleigh, North Carolina, with an increasing family. II. (323) George[7] Booth Field, son of (321) Clara Walker, married (21) Laura C. Wiatt, of Gloucester, where they live with an increasing family of three sons, (324) William[8] Wiatt Field, (325) William[8] Stephen Field, and (326) John[8] A. Field; and two daughters, (327) Clara[8] Walker Field, and (328) Charlotte[8] Laura Field.

6.

(329) Clara[5] Jones, never married, died Aug., 1855.

7.

(330) Lucy[5] Jones, who married Col. William Field, of Gloucester. They had three children, all

D.r Brother Sept.r 9th ---- 1757

The desire I have of keeping up a Brotherly love inclines me to give you a Line or two by this opportunity, which I hope will be acceptable, tho I am an odd sort of a Fellow. I have lately been out of order with a bad Fever, by taking the Bark am very well and sound, wind and Limb, Our Brother Burwell his Lady and his Sister, went from hence Friday last, and Col.o Burwells Coach met them at New Kent Courthouse, which conveyd them home that Night; Betty Burwell is a fine plump Girl hath a good deal of Sence and Vivacity, and behaves her self extreamly well; if I was Capt.n of a Ship (which I might have been if I had kept to the Sea) I would lay her aboard; I hear

(17) Wm. Jones to (13) Col. Thos. Jones.
Concluded, page 102.

of whom died young without having been married; one of them, (331) Anne[6], is said to have been remarkably pretty. Mrs. Field survived her husband many years, was a large and indulgent slaveholder, and died at "Hickory Hill," their family seat, Sept., 1856, at the advanced age of seventy-six.

8.

(332) Col. Catesby[5] Jones, father of Dr. John Taliaferro Jones, of Albemarle, Maryus Jones, Esq., of Gloucester Court-House, grandfather of Mrs. R. B. Munford, of Richmond, Va., and of Catesby Brooke Jones, of St. Paul, Minn. He was born at "Marlfield," and married for his first wife Mollie Brook Taliaferro, daughter of Jack Taliaferro, of King William. She died after the birth of seven children, and he married her cousin Mary Ann Brooke Pollard, of King and Queen county. He was reared and educated by his brother, Col. William Jones of Concord; was educated at William and Mary College, and became a successful lawyer in his own and adjoining counties. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and subsequently colonel of militia in his county. He was a great Free Mason, and was for a long time master of Botetourt Lodge at Gloucester Court-House. He was a devoted Episcopalian, and long a vestryman, contributing liberally to the support of the church and to the creature comforts of its ministers. He was an excellent manager and provider, his home being the abode of plenty, and

his table groaned under an abundance of hospitality that was free to all who chose to partake. It was a custom of the two brothers, Cols. William and Catesby, to spend a day in alternate weeks with each other, when they would have a large gathering of the family connections, and these happy reunions are to this day fondly remembered by the few survivors.

(333) Lucy[6] Taliaferro Jones, called Lucy Catesby for distinction, eldest daughter of Col. Catesby, as soon as she could be separated from her parents, was adopted by (244) Col. William Jones, her uncle, who watched over her with parental care and afforded her every opportunity for education, travel and improvement available at that time. She married Mr. Thomas Smyth, a prosperous merchant of Petersburg, and a native of Ireland, to whom she was a devoted wife for thirty years, and until he died, leaving her four children, as follows: I. (334) Margaret[7] Eliza Smyth, born in Petersburg, July, 1848, married Capt. Edward Graham of Petersburg, a gallant captain of artillery in the Confederate Army, who lately died, leaving her two children, (335) Alice[8] Catesby Graham, and (336) Edward[8] Graham, Jr. They are living in Richmond, Virginia, and are members of the Presbyterian church. II. (337) Kate[7] Smyth, a daughter of (333) Lucy Catesby, died in childhood. III. (338) Mollie[7] Brook Smyth, another daughter, married her cousin (231) Robert Catesby Jones. See under his name. IV. (339) Arthur[7] William Catesby Smyth, only son of (333) Lucy Catesby, is

they were at their Parish Church last Sunday and were very well, we have had so much Rain makes our Tob.o fire and take damage in the House, and doubt we shall have a Fresh to carry away all that is left, and am afraid shall make a poor Crop of Tob.o I saw your Brother Merriwether last Sunday who was not well, he has bought a fine new Spinnet, and sold his old one, he told me Mrs. Flemming had lost her eldest Girl Suky. As to public News refer you to better Authority. I shall only add, my kind love to Sister Jones and Wat; not forgeting my two little Nephews. And that I am

Your very Affectionate Brother

Will.m Jones

Tell I have wound him a Ball and sent it—

a commercial traveler, whose home is in Richmond. V. (340) Lucy[7] Catesby Smyth, youngest daughter of (333) Lucy Catesby, married R. B. Munford, of Richmond, who had one child by a former marriage, Robert Beverly Munford, and one son by this marriage, (341) John[8] Henry Munford, born January 17th, 1889.

(342) Dr. John[6] Taliaferro Jones, eldest surviving son of (332) Col. Catesby and his first wife, won an excellent reputation as surgeon in the Confederate Army, not only by his professional skill, but by his kindness and tender consideration for his patients. He married Lizzie G. Hill, daughter of Edward Hill, of Frenchtown, King William county. They now reside in Albemarle county, and have two children, (343) Lucy[7] Catesby Jones, and (344) Lancelot[7] Jones.

(345) Robert[6] Brooke Jones, youngest son of (332) Col. Catesby and his first wife, married Elizabeth Goodloe, of King William, an adopted daughter of Edward Hill, of Frenchtown, King William county. "Brooke," as he was called, was a gallant cavalryman, and rode with dashing Stuart until the fatal battle at Yellow Tavern, near Richmond, where he and his general rode to their death. There never lived a braver, or a more conscientious, upright, Christian gentleman than "Brooke" Jones. He left an only child, (346) Catesby[7] Brooke Jones, now of St. Paul, Minnesota, who married April 11, 1889, Josephine Weisiger White, daughter of William

Lambeth White, of Richmond, and his wife, whose maiden name was Laura Jones, of Petersburg, a different family.

(347) William[6] ap Catesby Jones, eldest son of (332) Col. Catesby and his second wife, never married. He was signal officer on the staff of Gen. Richard Taylor, where he rendered conspicuous service. He was captured after a gallant defense of St. Joseph, Louisiana — a defense that won the strongest commendations of his general and the applause of the whole army. He had been selected by Gen. Taylor on account of his coolness and bravery to command a squad of picked men who were sent forward to hold an important point until reinforcements could be had. When all his men but two were killed or wounded, he broke his sword over his knee and surrendered, declaring that the enemy should never have his sword. He was sent a prisoner of war to Camp Morton, Indiana, where he died of pneumonia, in March, 1864. He was one of the purest, most unselfish and noblest of men. His name was a synonym for courage and gallantry. The celebrated Major Norris, the founder of the Confederate States signal service, was heard to say that two of the best men he ever knew were named Catesby Jones, one the gentleman in question, the other (172) Catesby ap Roger Jones, of the *Merrimac*.

(348) Maryus[6] Jones, youngest son of (332) Col. Catesby and his second wife, was born July 8th, 1844; married Mary Armistead Catlett, daughter of

the Hon. John Walker Catlett and his wife Fanny K. Burwell, of Dinwiddie county, and granddaughter of John and Ann Carter Catlett, of Timberneck, Gloucester county. His somewhat peculiar name came about in this manner: he was the child of his father's old age, who had cherished the hope of having a daughter to name for his two wives, each of whom was named Mary; but, being disappointed in this, he gave to his last child the nearest name to Mary that he could. Maryus Jones served through the late war with distinguished gallantry, in Company "D," 24th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States Army. As I have not been furnished with an account of his service, I am limited to this short notice of his army record. After the war, being then in his twenty-first year, he completed his education at Virginia University, and sometime afterward undertook the profession of law, which he has continued to practice with eminent success, and has also served two terms as Commonwealth attorney. His children are, (349) William[7] Catesby Jones, (350) Hetty[7] Catlett Jones, (351) John[7] Walker Carter Jones, and (352) Anne[7] Burwell Jones.

9.

(353) Frederick[5] Jones, youngest son of (17) William Jones, died in childhood.

Issue of (25) Dr. Walter[4] and Alice (Flood) Jones.

1.

(354) *Gen. Walter[5] Jones, born at "Hayfield," Lancaster county, Virginia, Oct. 7th, 1776, died in Washington city, Oct. 14th, 1861. He read law in Richmond under Bushrod C. Washington, afterward associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and before he was of legal age was admitted to the bar of his native State, where he early achieved distinction. He removed to Washington at an early period, and there continued the practice of law with distinguished success until his last illness. By President Jefferson he was appointed attorney for the District of Potomac in 1802, and for the District of Columbia in 1804, and resigned his office in 1821. In May, 1808, he married Ann Lucinda Lee, a lady distinguished for her piety, her beauty, and her social and domestic qualities. She was a daughter of Chas. Lee, attorney-general of the United States under Washington and Adams, by his first marriage with Ann, daughter of Richard Henry Lee, the patriot and statesman.

From the beginning of his residence in Washington, Gen. Jones practiced before the Supreme Court, and was engaged in a large number of important cases before that tribunal, as well as the courts of

*See his portrait.

(354) Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington, D. C.
(from portrait by St. Memin in
Library of Congress).

Maryland and Virginia. Among these may be mentioned the Girard will case, the Gaines will case, McCulloch v. Maryland, and the Randolph will case. The case of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., reported in 4 Gill (Md. Reports), preserves a highly rhetorical chancery pleading by him. The following, taken from a private contemporary note of the arguments in the Girard will case, may be of interest :

" Hon. Daniel Webster opens his argument in the Girard will case with a eulogy on Gen. Jones, extolling his generosity and magnanimity ; the simplicity, modesty, and beauty of his character, as well as his transcendent talents ; closing his panegyric by stating that Gen. Jones had had few equals, and no superiors at the bar."

Abundant testimony to his character and ability may be found in the memoirs of his great associates and rivals at the bar. Rufus Choate (Orations, p. 228) speaks of " the silver voice and infinite analytical ingenuity and resources of Jones." See, also, Wheaton's Life of Pinkney ; R. H. Dana's statement of Judge Story's account of Scenes in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a wide reader, was devoted to the Latin classics and general literature, and wrote frequently in the editorial columns of the *National Intelligencer*. A review by him of Miss Bremer's work, written for his own amusement on the blank leaves of one of her novels, was published in the *Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review* in 1856.

A very able paper, written in refutation of the doctrine of universal salvation, gives evidence of an unswerving faith in the Christian religion, and also an intimate and thorough knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

He was small in stature, and had brilliant and very expressive brown eyes. His voice was sonorous, and his articulation so distinct that he could be heard with ease in the largest court-room. Happening to be in Baltimore during the riot of 1842, he addressed the crowd from Battle Monument Square, counseling order and obedience to law with the happiest effect. The title of general, commonly given him, was due to his appointment as major-general of militia in the District of Columbia. He took part with the militia in the battle of Bladensburg in the second war with England. He was one of the founders of the African Colonization Society, and of the Washington National Monument Society; and showed public spiritedness by his connection with other enterprises for the general good. In his last illness, speaking of death, he said, "It will be to me a new birth. Like the unfettered ox freed from his yoke, I shall feed in pastures fresh and green." Again he said, "I throw myself upon Providence as an infant does upon the breast of its mother."

The following extracts are from a letter written by Bishop Wm. Pinckney to his granddaughters:

"It was my privilege to visit your grandfather in his last illness, and to express to him the sympathy I

Wm Meriwether Jones

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felt for him in the close of his suffering and eventful life. His mind was singularly clear to the last, and a more remarkable mind was never incased in a frail mortal body. I had often been spell-bound by his majestic eloquence, the vigor and scope of his logic, and the breadth and compass of his imagination, over which there were constantly playing the flashes of a wit that nothing could resist. I considered him one of the first of the mental giants of his day — the last link in a chain of mental greatness that bound us to a greater age. He united in a wonderful degree the most opposite qualities, brilliancy and depth, and poured forth the stream of his rich and original thought in a fluency not more wonderful for its richness than for its classic purity. You can well imagine my feelings when I was called to see him as a pastor. I felt that I was in the presence of one who illumined every subject he touched; who saw deeper into a subject than any other man I had ever approached in so near a relationship, and whose powers were not weakened by age. I felt too that the great truths of the Gospel were familiarized to his mind by long study and extensive reading of the word of God and its ablest and most learned expounders." * * *

"No one held hypocrisy in greater dread. No one bore a more willing testimony to the truth of revelation, or more scathingly denounced infidelity in all its phases." * * *

"I attended his funeral and read the sublime burial service at his grave. And never was I more pro-

foundly impressed with the vanity of earthly things than when I cast my eyes over the sympathizing group that gathered around his bier. The elder members of the bar who had seen him, when in the fullness of his strength, he walked the arena the first among his peers, were there to pay the last token of respect to the memory of a brother whose graces added lustre to a profession that a Mansfield and a Marshall adorned, and whose eloquence placed his country on a pedestal that Rome and Greece would not be ashamed to occupy. The younger members of the bar were there also, who will cherish the stimulus of his fame, as they carve out for themselves a memory that shall live after them. The greatest living mind had passed from earth."

The other children of (25) Dr. Walter Jones were:

II. (355) William[5]; III. (356) Thomas[5]; IV. (357) Frederick[5]; V. (358) Lucius[5]; all died unmarried.

VI. (359) Anne[5] Jones, a daughter of (25) Dr. Walter, married Mr. Peck, of Richmond county, Virginia, one of whose daughters, (360) Lucy[6] Peck, married (263) Dr. Francis Duvall Jones; another daughter, (361) Elizabeth[6] Harriet Peck, married (58) Col. Jas. Lucius Davis.

VII. (362) Elizabeth[5] Jones, daughter of (25) Dr. Walter, married, first, Dr. Ellyson Currie, and left one son, (363) Dr. Ellyson[6] Currie, Jr; married, second, Raleigh Downman; both of Lancaster county, Virginia.

VIII. (364) Maria[5] Jones, eighth child of (25) Dr.

Residence of (145) Wm. M. Jones, Clark Co., Ky.

Walter, married Mr. Dandridge, of Lancaster, and had one child, (365) Ella[6] Dandridge. They removed to Alabama.

ISSUE OF (354) GENERAL WALTER[5] AND ANN LUCINDA (LEE) JONES.

1.

(366) Virginia[6] Collins Jones, married Dr. Thos. Miller, a prominent physician, of Washington, D. C., and for many years a leading member of his profession in that city. He died September 27th, 1873, leaving issue, as follows:

I. (367) Walter[7] Jones Miller, died in infancy; II. (368) Thos.[7] Miller; III. (369) Anne[7] Lee Miller, died in infancy; IV. (370) Anne[7] Thornton Miller, married Sterling Murray, of Maryland; V. (371) Virginia[7] Miller; VI. (372) Sarah[7] Cornelia Miller; married Arthur Fendall, a lawyer, of Washington, D. C., and they have issue, (373) Thos.[8] Miller Fendall, and (374) Mary[8] Arthur Fendall; VII. (375) Thos.[7] Jessup Miller, a lawyer, of Washington, D. C., died July, 1886; and VIII. (376) Geo.[7] Richards Miller, M. D., a young physician of bright professional promise, who died of consumption at the age of twenty-six.

2.

(377) Walter[6] Jones, died at the age of nineteen of typhus fever, contracted while a student at the University of Virginia.

3.

(378) Nanette[6] Lee Jones, married Dr. Robert E. Peyton, of Fauquier county, Virginia, who died July 15th, 1872. Their issue were as follows: I. (379) Walter[7] Peyton, dead; II. (380) Anne[7] Lee Peyton; III. (381) Eliza[7] Gordon Scott Peyton; IV. (382) Robert[7] Eden Peyton, married Cornelia Foster, of Fauquier county, Va., and they have issue, (383) Nanette[8] Lee Peyton; (384) Robert[8] Eden Peyton; (385) Thos.[8] R. Peyton; (386) Mary[8] Anne Peyton; (387) Catharine[8] Peyton; (388) Cornelia[8] Peyton, and (389) Lucelia[8] Peyton.

4.

(390) Rosina[6] Jones, who married Rev. Joseph Packard, D. D., now Dean of the Virginia Theological Seminary, and for fifty years a professor of languages there. Their issue were as follows:

(391) Anna[7] Lucinda Lee Packard, who died May, 1873.

(392) Walter[7] Jones Packard, who was a lieutenant in the Confederate Army, and died of fever induced by long marches and great privations suffered in the summer of 1861.

(393) Joseph[7] Packard, Jr., a lawyer, of Baltimore, who married, first, Mrs. Dillon, of Georgia, and they had issue, (394) Laura[8] Lee Packard; (395) Elizabeth[8] Priolean Packard, and (396) Rosa[8] Packard. He married, second, Miss Meta Hannewinkle, of Richmond, Va., and they have issue, (397) Margaret[8] Packard, and an infant daughter.

Francis Jones

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(398) William[7] Packard, who was a soldier in the Confederate Army. He was distinguished for his bravery and soldierly bearing, and died a prisoner of war at Point Look Out, Maryland, in November, 1863, in his nineteenth year.

(399) Rosa[7] Packard, who married Rev. William H. Laird, of Maryland, who has charge of the Episcopal Church at Rockville. They have nine children, as follows: I. (400) Rosina[8] Laird, died in infancy; II. (401) William[8] H. Laird; III. (402) Wilhelmina[8] Goldsborough Laird; IV. (403) Anne[8] Lee Laird; V. (404) Joseph[8] Packard Laird; VI. (405) William[8] Winder Laird; VII. (406) Martha[8] Laird; VIII. (407) Cornelia[8] Laird, and IX. (408) Walter[8] Jones Laird.

(409) Mary[7] Packard, died young.

(410) Chas.[7] Lee Packard, died in infancy.

(411) Cornelia[7] Jones Packard.

(412) Mary[7] Packard.

(413) Rev. Thos.[7] Jones Packard, now of Halifax, Va., who married Martha Cunningham, of North Carolina, and they have two sons, (414) John[8] Cunningham Packard, and (415) Joseph[8] Packard.

(416) Catharine[7] Jones Packard, daughter of (390) Rosina, died in childhood.

5.

(417) Elizabeth[6] Mary Jones, who married H. T. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va. They had nine children, as follows:

I. (418) Anne[7] Harriette Harrison, who died of consumption at the age of eighteen.

II. (419) Elizabeth[7] Lee Harrison, who married Geo. Grayson, of Loudoun county, Va., and died in Baltimore, Dec. 2d, 1875.

(420) Walter[7] Jones Harrison, who married, first, Annie Powell, daughter of Dr. William Powell, of Alexandria, Va. Their issue was one son, (421) Henry[8] T. Harrison. He married, second, Anne Benedict, daughter of Prof. Benedict, and their issue are, (422) Rebecca[8] Harrison, and (423) Maria[8] Washington Benedict Harrison.

(424) Henry[7] T. Harrison, a lawyer of Leesburg, Va., who married in Jan., 1885, Anne Lee, daughter of Major John F. Lee, of Washington, D. C.

Also (425) Maria[7] Washington Harrison; (426) Alice[7] J. Harrison; (427) Bushrod[7] Washington Harrison, died young; (428) Edward[7] Burr Harrison.

(429) Mary[7] Jones Harrison, married Frank Conrad, a lawyer of Leesburg, Va., and they have one child, (430) Harriette[8] Harrison Conrad.

6.

(431) Charles[6] Lee Jones, of Washington, D. C, died in 1869.

7.

(432) Alice[6] Jones, died in childhood.

8.

(433) Catharine[6] Ella Jones, who died in Shanghai, China, in the active discharge of her duties as a mis-

sionary, whilst civil wars and contagious diseases were devastating that country, to the latter of which she fell a victim, Nov. 24th, 1863.

9.

(434) Anne[6] Harriette Jones, who married Matthew Harrison, a prominent lawyer of Leesburg, Va.; they had issue as follows:

(435) Sarah[7] Powell Harrison, who married Dr. W. R. Winchester, of Maryland, now of Macon, Georgia. Their issue were, (436) Nancy[8] Harrison Winchester; (437) Matthew[8] Harrison Winchester, died in infancy; (438) Mary[8] Harrison Winchester, and (439) Thos.[8] Harrison Winchester.

(440) Thos.[7] Walter Harrison, a lawyer of Winchester, Va., who married Julia Knight, of Maryland, and they had children, (441) Arabella[8] Harrison, and (442) Catharine[8] Harrison.

10.

(443) Frances[6] Lee Jones, who is now living in Washington, D. C.

11.

(444) Sarah[6] Cornelia Jones, living in Florida.

12.

(445) Violetta[6] Lansdale Jones, who died Aug. 28th, 1875.

13.

(446) Thos.[6] William Jones, who was drowned in

the Rio Grande, while engaged under Gen. William Emory in running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico in 1853.

14.

(447) Lucy[6] Leontine Jones, fourteenth child of (354) Gen. Walter, died in childhood.

Charles City June 22 - 1722

Dear Niece

The Bearer Capt Daniel brought me the latest
Heel of your welfare for as no place abounds
so much with my nearest and dearest Relations as
Virginia so from no place is good News more acceptable
I came from London the beginning of Feb last and
left all well in Essex and Suff as I did M^rs Pratt who
often saw in London I wish I could send you that it
was only a Specimen of what this Country produces other
than what Virginia does but Rice Pitch and Tarr
being the production of both places makes it impracticable
I believe in my Letters I have mentioned Mr Hughes
but this Man has been here a fortnight longer than he
intended so that they are past sending
my hearty Service to M^rs Pratt and if I could any
way thing here be serviceable to them it would be
with the no small satisfaction of Dear

Dear Niece

My kind love attends
Nephew Catesby Niece
Rachael with the Rest

Y^r most affectionate
Uncle and Humble Serv^t

M Catesby

Mark Catesby to Mrs. Pratt, later the wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones.
Seal on this letter, page 118.

THE CATESBY FAMILY.

Having given some account of the male line of our ancestry, we will add what we have been able to obtain of our ancestresses and their families; and having recorded in the fore part of this narrative such information as we had of the Hoskins and Walker families, the next in order is properly the Catesby family, which appears to have been a favorite family and family name with us from our first connection with it. The family is of Welsh origin, and has long been considered one of the most ancient and respectable families in England, whether titled or otherwise. The mother of Elizabeth Pratt, nee Cocke, who was the wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones and who is an ancestress of our entire known Jones family, except only the descendants of (3) Frederick Jones, was Elizabeth Catesby, sister of the naturalist and artist, Mark Catesby.

Dr. Cocke married her, it is supposed in the mother country, before they emigrated to Virginia. So far as I have been able to learn, the name "Catesby" does not occur among the surnames of the United States. After the death of Dr. Cocke, she married in 1724–5 Col. John Holloway, a wealthy and suc-

cessful lawyer of Williamsburg, whom she survived several years, dying, it is presumed without issue by him, on March 4th, 1755, aged seventy-four years. Col. Holloway was speaker of the House of Burgesses for fourteen years, and for eleven years was treasurer of the Colony. (See Camp. Hist. Va., p. 415.) It is more than probable that she and her posterity are the only ones that ever transmitted the blood of the Catesbys in the New World.

The marriage articles between her and Col. Holloway are among our family papers in a good state of preservation. Mrs. Cocke had two brothers, John Catesby and Jekyll Catesby, besides Mark the naturalist.

She also had a sister Rachel, who was the wife of Geo. Rutherforth and lived with him at his country seat in England, where she was frequently visited by her nieces, Mrs. Jones and her sister Rachel Cocke. There are letters in my possession from George Rutherforth and also from John Catesby addressed to Mrs. Jones as "Dear Niece." See in the Appendix. In one of these letters, from Geo. Rutherforth, which is dated June 27th, 1728, he writes, "your uncle Mr. Jekyl, together with Mr. Bruce and your aunt are removed from Hedingham to his house at Lammarsh." Both of the places mentioned are in Essex county, about ten miles apart.

Among the published letters of Gov. Alexander Spottswood, published by the Va. Hist. Society, vol. 2, is one to the Lord Bishop of London, dated

Enlarged from seal on letter of Mark Catesby, dated 1722, to his niece, Mrs. Pratt, later the wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones—facsimile of letter, page 116. No. 3 or 4 in Garter's letter, page 292.

November 16th, 1713, in which he mentions a "parcel" of seeds which he had sent to his Lordship, and to which he refers in the following language:

"These are collected by a gentleman now in this country, a nephew of Mr. Jekyll's of Castle Haningham, and one very curious in such things."

Now, Mark Catesby was in Virginia at the date of that letter, for the purpose of studying the natural products of the country, and there is in my mind little or no doubt that he is the gentleman to whom it refers. It is sufficiently evident, I think, that the "Mr. Jekyl," of Hedingham, in Geo. Rutherforth's letter is the "Mr. Jekyll," of Castle Haningham, in Gov. Spottswood's letter, and that Mr. Jekyll's home in Hedingham was in reality Castle Hedingham, which by mistake has been written or published as "Castle Haningham."

It should be noted in this connection that Mark Catesby had a son Jekyll.

I am convinced by these coincidences that Mark Catesby's mother was a sister of the Mr. Jekyll mentioned, that Mr. Jekyll was, therefore, a great-uncle of Mrs. Jones, and that the "aunt" referred to in Geo. Rutherforth's letter was the wife of "Mr. Bruce" and was another sister of Mr. Jekyll.

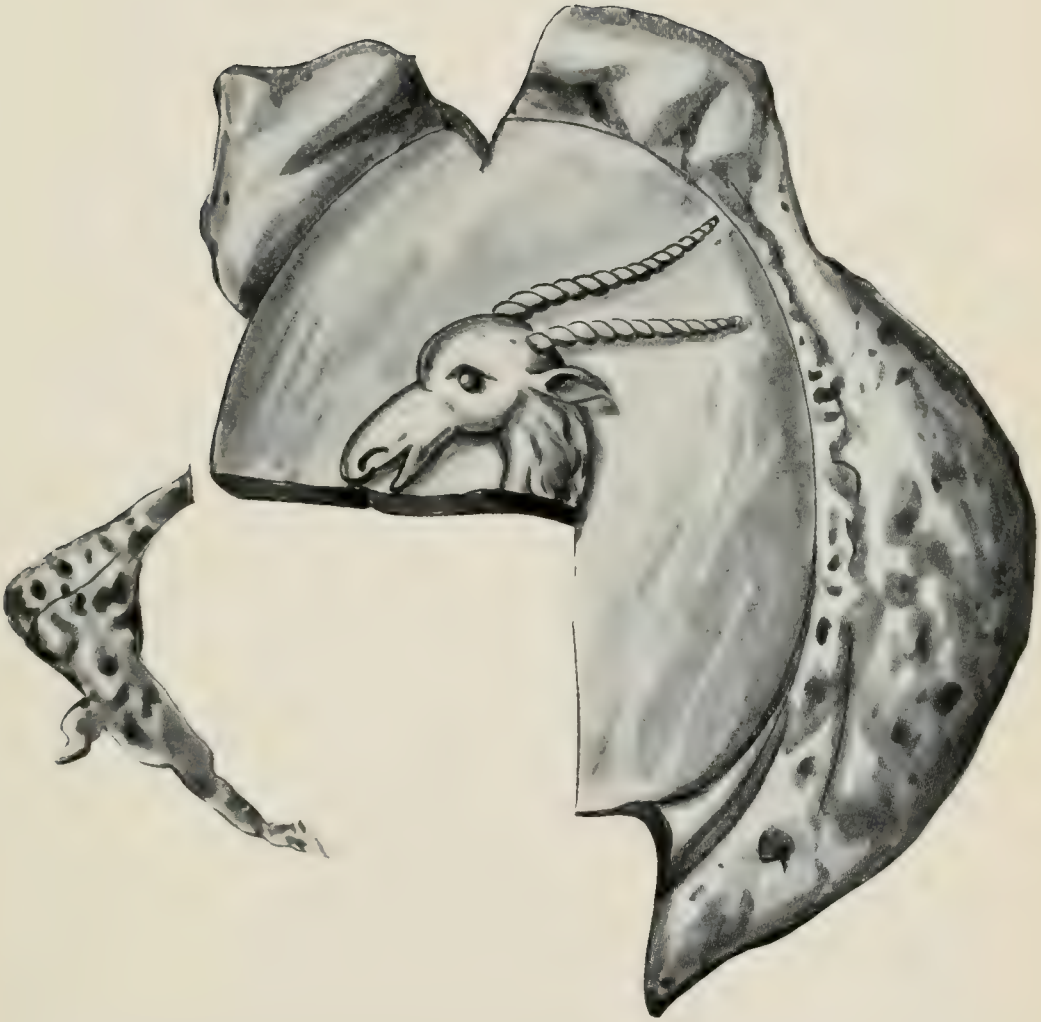
Mark Catesby's son Jekyll became a merchant in London, and appears to have kept up the family correspondence, especially with Mrs. Jones, his cousin. One of his letters is headed "London, January 31st, 1753," in which he informs Mrs. Jones of the death of

her brother, William Cocke, while on his passage to England; and concludes, "I desire to be remembered to my aunt and family. I am, madam, your affectionate cousin, and very humble servt., Jekyll Catesby."

The arms used by Mark Catesby on the seal of a letter to his niece Mrs. Pratt, afterward Mrs. Jones, of date, June 22d, 1722, appear to be, argent, two lions passant. There is an impression of a crest only on a letter headed "Berwick, November 17th, 1728," from her uncle, John Catesby, to this lady, which appears sufficiently plainly to be an antelope's head and part of the neck argent, but as a part of the neck is broken off it cannot be told whether it is couped or erased. There is also an impression of a crest on the seal of a letter to Mrs. Jones from her cousin, Jekyll Catesby, of date, January 31st, 1753, which appears quite plainly to be a phœnix displayed, arising out of a nest ablaze.

There are among our papers several letters from Mark Catesby to his niece, Mrs. Jones, in which she is always addressed in terms of the greatest affection as his "Dear Niece." See Appendix.

It is said that while Mark Catesby was in Virginia collecting materials for his Natural History, he spent a good portion of his time at "Windsor," the seat of Major Woodford, who married his niece, Ann Cocke. We have some hundred sheets of his Natural History, which were sent to Mrs. Jones as they were published. The sheets are in size about twelve by fifteen inches, and in some cases are taken up by the engraving of a



Enlarged from seal on letter of John Catesby to his niece, the wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones, then in England, dated 1728. Superscription on same, page 124. No. 2 in Garter's letter, page 292.

single bird or a bird and plant. The descriptions are in two columns, one English and one French. It is dedicated to Queen Caroline, and in the prospectus appear among its patrons the names of dukes and others of the more illustrious nobility and gentry of England. He died in London, December 23d, 1749. See notice of his death in the Appendix.

THE COCKE FAMILY.

There is in Virginia a numerous and highly respectable family bearing this name, for an extensive pedigree of which see the *Richmond Standard* of April 3d and 10th, 1880; but I am not prepared to say that any of them are related to Dr. William Cocke, from whom we are descended. Dr. Cocke married Elizabeth Catesby, sister of the naturalist, Mark Catesby. He is transmitted to us as "Secretary Cocke," and I never heard of him in any other capacity until I discovered among my grandfather's papers the following copy of the inscription which is carved on a marble scroll fixed in the wall over his tomb in the old Episcopal church at Williamsburg, Virginia, where he was buried. It was enclosed in a letter of date, 1753, from Catesby Cocke, son of Dr. Cocke, to his sister Elizabeth, wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones, and is as follows:

"MDCCLII.

INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF

DOCTOR WILLIAM COCKE,

AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, BORN OF REPUTABLE PARENTS,

MDCLXXII,

AT SUDBURY, IN SUFFOLK,

AND EDUCATED AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

HE WAS LEARNED AND POLITE;

OF UNDISPUTED SKILL IN HIS PROFESSION,

OF UNBOUNDED GENEROSITY IN HIS PRACTICE;

WHICH MULTITUDES, YET ALIVE, CAN TESTIFY.

HE WAS, MANY YEARS, OF THE COUNCIL

AND SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THIS COLONY,

IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE AND KING GEORGE.

HE DIED SUDDENLY, SITTING A JUDGE UPON THE BENCH

OF THE GENERAL COURT, IN THE CAPITOL,

MDCCXX.

HIS HONOURABLE FRIEND, ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD ESQ^{R}.,

THEN GOVERNOR,

WITH THE PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,

ATTENDED HIS FUNERAL;

AND, WEEPING, SAW THE CORPS INTERRED

AT THE WEST SIDE OF THE ALTAR,

IN THIS CHURCH."

Early in the Sum.r I recd a Lett.r from
Nanny wherein my dear Neice was so kynd to
write to me I assure y.e gratefy'd me much.
The happy exchang my Sister has made of her
condition to a person in such circumstances and
character as Mr Holloway bears, must be thought
a happy one: and indeed I think can be deemd
no other then a Blessing to the family.
An Early instance of it is y.e Care they being
so handsomly provided for. When I last saw Mr
Pratt he told me he was very desirous of
having y.e come to England w.th the Children w.ch
he s.d he tould y.e it wd be no hindrance to y.r marrig
and y.t y.e might as well do it here as in Virgin.a
it.s more to y.e purpose, w.ch I gave 'em him y hearing
off. If y.e it.d have a thought of comeing over
as I hope in God none of y.r are wont, the enclos.d
will have a chance to return it is it was given
when we ware at Calis by a Nunn, I take it to be
in the High Dutch language, such as the Angells
used to our Protoplast when he drove 'em out
of Paradise, as some say, The intent was to insure
y.e pass to England, I immagine the Vertue was to
consist in its comeing from an immaculate hand
Now I make it a question if its pretensions to y.t Vertue
are not as great or perhaps greatter, even tho I send it

John Catesby to his niece, Mrs. Pratt, after the death of her husband and before her marriage to (4) Col. Thos. Jones, date 1724-5 (?).
Concluded on page 124.

Dr. Cocke resided in Williamsburg. His mother was named (1) Susan[1], and there is among our papers a letter of condolence from this old lady in England to her grand-daughter Elizabeth, soon after the death of her first husband, Mr. Pratt. I was in Williamsburg in the summer of 1884, where I stopped over for a day on my return from Old Point Comfort. The old Episcopal church is still standing there in a good state of preservation, and is still used by the Episcopal congregation as a house of worship. In the yard are the moss-embedded tombstones of some of the proudest families of proud old Virginia, and on them are the engraved and embossed arms of this transplanted English aristocracy, which tell of an age almost forgotten, in a language scarcely intelligible to their own posterity. I entered the church, curious to know if there yet remained any traces of the scroll to the memory of my ancestor, when, turning my eyes to "the west side of the altar," I beheld imbedded in the wall a neatly engraved marble scroll, fresh looking almost as if it had been but lately placed there, and containing the inscription of which the above is a *fac simile.*

Issue of (2) Dr. William[2] and Elizabeth (Catesby) Cocke.

1.

(3) Elizabeth[3] Cocke, who was born August 29th, 1701, married September 4th, 1720, William Pratt, a merchant, of Gloucester county, Va.; second, married

February 14th, 1725, (4) Col. Thos. Jones, of Williamsburg, Va., and died in Northumberland county, Va., March 11th, 1762. By her first marriage she had issue: I. (4) Elizabeth[4] Pratt, born August 7th, 1721, lived only nine weeks. II. (5) Elizabeth[4] Pratt, born August 6th, 1722, married February 24th, 1742, Walter King, merchant, of Williamsburg. This gentleman was in England a great deal, and appears to have been on terms of considerable favor with the government. I think it was, perhaps, through his influence that one of the Randolphs held an office in the colony. III. (6) Keith[4] William Pratt, who was born April 18th, 1724, and was educated in England, where he lived with his great-uncle John Pratt, in London, until the latter's death in 1731. Keith William died in 1744.

By her second husband she had many children and became the ancestress of all of our family of Joneses in Virginia, Kentucky and the South, except only the descendants of (3) Frederick Jones, of North Carolina. She was evidently a lady of superior attainments, intellectually and socially, and was doubtless possessed of no ordinary personal attractions. Although but a short time elapsed after the death of her first husband until her marriage with Col. Jones, it appears that in the interval she had declined an offer of marriage from a Mr. Blair, who, I infer, was most probably John Blair, nephew of Commissary James Blair. She had an uncle of her first husband who lived in Manor street, Chelsea, London. He

I have not mention'd the Necklace to my Sister as Yt desired. And give Yt the trouble of this parcell that Yt may take an Opportunity to convey it. having nothing farther to add I shall conclude my Service &

Sincer and

most affect Kinsmen

Jn & Catesby

For Mrs Jones at

Mr. Wm Poole's Sadler

at ye White horse

In Bishopgate Street

London

1. Conclusion of John Catesby's letter.
2. Superscription on another letter to the same lady from John Catesby, dated 1728. Seal on this letter, page 120.

wrote a great many letters to her, whom he invariably addressed in terms of the greatest affection as his "dear niece," and always signed himself "Your affectionate uncle J. Pratt." In one of his letters of 1725, he writes: "I am glad the accomplished Mr. Blair hath met with such a repulse; he shal never be respected by me as a father in Law to my two Dear Babes; nor yet, as a husband to my niece Eliz[a]. Pratt:" * * * In another of same year he writes "this day Coll[o]. Spotswood was pleased to make me a visit at my house in Chelsea; he told me y[t] since his return from Scotland he found y[t] Sir William Keith was upon y[e] brink of being turned out of his government in Pensylvania, but since he came to court he hath put a stop to y[e] proceedings; so y[t] Sir William will keep y[e] governmėnt still." * * * "These you may communicate to Sir W[m]. Keith's friends in Virg[a]." In another, directed to this lady after her marriage to Col. Jones, and while she was at the Bath, England, of date "Oct[r] y[e] 21st, 1728," he writes: "Col. Spotswood inquired after yours and Mr. Randolph's health, and what time Mr. Randolph would come from the Bath. I told the Col[o]. as Mr. Randolph told me that he would set out from the Bath the nixt Wednsday come sevenight; my services to Mr. Randolph; Mr. and Mrs. Axford when you see them." * * * In one of date April 2d, 1725, he writes: "Now tell you that Col[o]. Spotswood was married about a month ago to a daughter of Mr. Braine who was formerly a

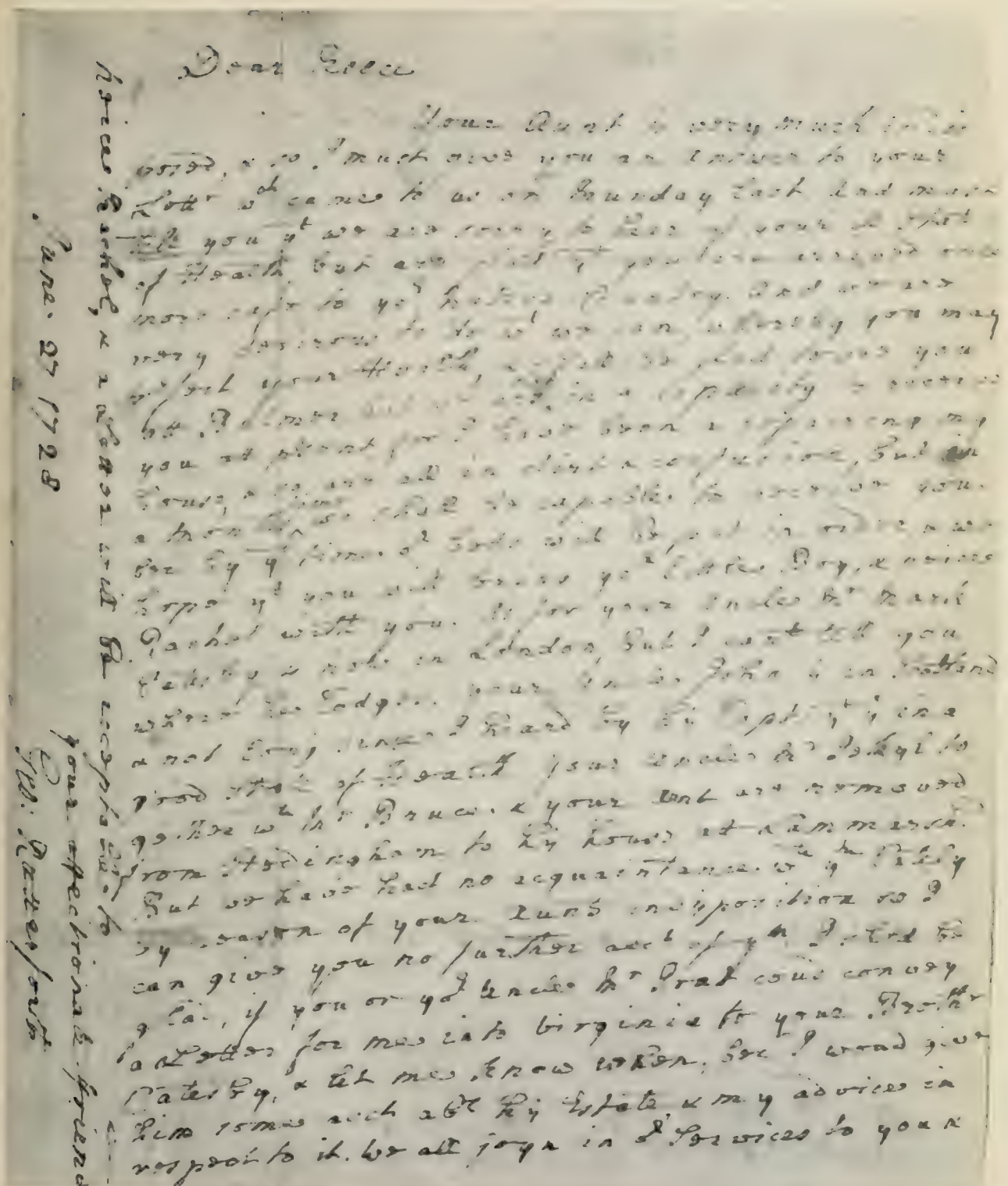
stewart of Chelsea college. Y^e^ young lady is said to be wonderful pretty, but no money. Y^e^ Col^o^. hath taken a house in Duke street, near y^e^ park, where he now lives and doth not intend to return to Virginia any more." * * * In one of his letters dated "London, Oct. y^e^ 26th, 1724," to (4) Col. Thos. Jones, he begins with "My Dear Son Jones," calls him in the body of the letter "my son Jones," and concludes with "my humble service to Mr. Bray, Mr. Randolph & Mr. Chiswell, hoping you will accept y^e^ same from him who is Yor humble Servt & Loving

Dadde

J. Pratt."

In a letter to the same lady, 1725, he writes — "Yo^r^ Unkle Mr. Catesby is well & is to make me a Visit in a little time at Chelsea." * * * In still another, dated Jany. 1st, 1725, he writes — * * * "and now tell you y^t^ Mr. Robert Cary last Thursday in the Virg^a^. Coffee house told me publickly y^t^ he had letters from severall in Virg^a^. y^t^ you we^r^ certainly to be married to Mr. Thos. Jones Col^o^. Bird was there present" * * *

On April 25th, 1732, as appears from one of these old Court papers, Elizabeth Pratt, daughter of this lady, appeared in open Court at Williamsburg, being as recited in the order upwards of fourteen years of age, and chose for her guardians Micagie Perry, Esq., Alderman of London, and Philip Perry of London, merchant. This Elizabeth Pratt in a letter to her



Geo. Rutterforth to his niece, wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones.
Superscription on same, page 130.

brother, Keith William Pratt, who was then at school in England, dated August 10th, 1732, says, "I can perform a great many dances and am now learning the Sibell, but I cannot speak a word of French." * * * She was then ten years of age. So from a letter from Keith William Pratt's Master to his mother, headed "Chelsea Nov. 4— 1737," I extract the following — "He is Madam, beautiful in his person, tall of his age, genteel, modest, good natured, and free from every Vice.

"As to his Progress in Learning I hope he'll be an honour to his Master, having greatly improved in French, Latin, Greek, Writing & Arithmetick; Musick, Drawing, Fencing, he hath learnt as far as was thought necessary for a Gentleman." * * * On the seals of most, if not all, of these letters, are impressions of the arms used by the Pratt family, which I understand to be properly described as follows, viz.: Argent, on a chevron between three pellets, each charged with a martlet of the field, as many mascels. Crest, a wolf's head erased.

After the death of Col. Jones, his widow continued to ship large quantities of tobacco to foreign markets, and conducted much of the correspondence in her own person. She had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in England, where she frequently visited. She appears to have sustained relations of especial friendship with Lady Rebecca Gooch, wife of Sir William Gooch, Governor of the Colony, with whom she corresponded after this lady returned to

England. See in the Appendix a letter from Lady Gooch. There is among our papers a copy of her will. In the marriage articles between her and Col. Jones, she is mentioned as the eldest daughter of William Cocke, Secretary. There are among the same papers the marriage articles between her daughter Elizabeth and Walter King.

2.

(7) Catesby[3] Cocke, born September, 1702, resided at "Belmont" in Fairfax county. Here was the family burying ground, and when he conveyed Belmont to Mr. Benjamin Grayson, he expressly reserved it out of the deed. On an instrument of date, January 4th, 1724, which has the signature of "Catesby Cocke," I find on the seal an impression of what appears to be a coat-of-arms, and which so far as I can make out is, Field argent, a fess sable between two talbots passant. A letter from him to his sister Mrs. Jones, of date, 12th July, 1728, bears this inscription,

"To
Mrs. Elizabeth Jones
to be left at Captn Edward Randolph's
In London."

In this letter he sends his love to his sister Rachel.

In a letter from this gentleman to Col. Thos. Jones, of date, 11th March, 1752, in reference to his brother William Cocke, he says, "About the middle of last November, I received a visit from my only Brother. I had notice of his being at Philadelphia a consider-

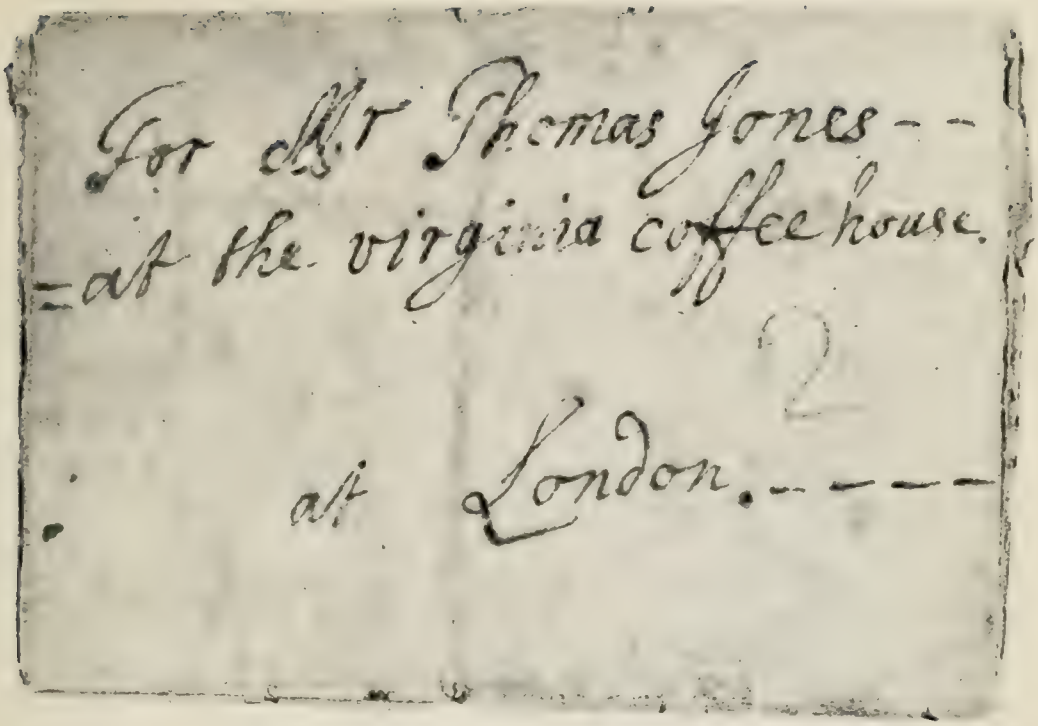
Enlarged from seal on deed executed by (7) Catesby Cocke, dated 1724.
No. 3 or 4 in Garter's letter, page 292.

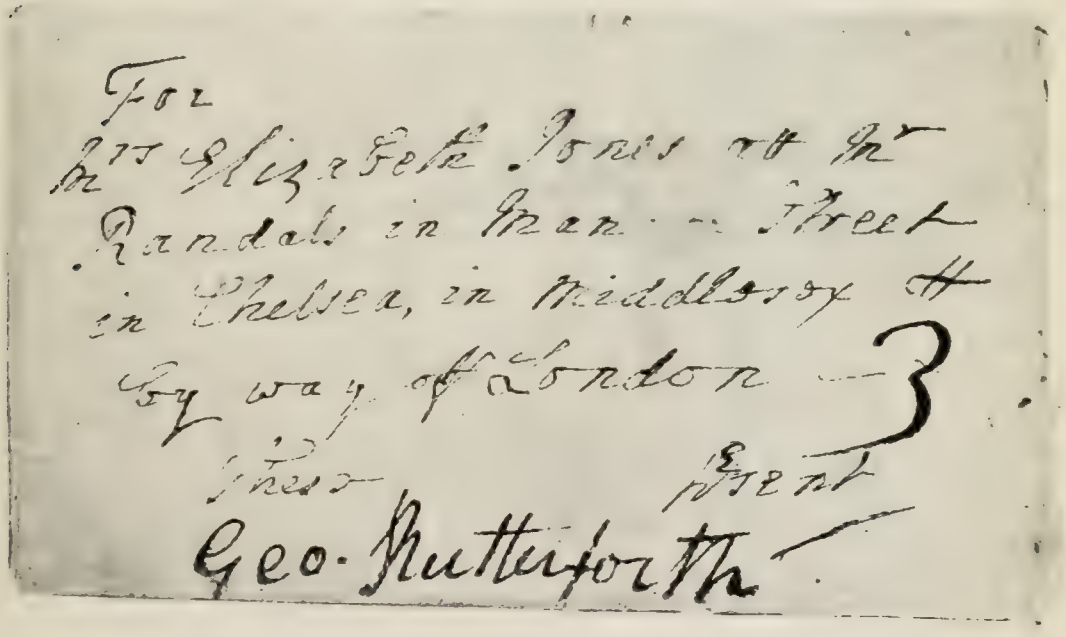
able time; and, as I had continued good character of him, I waited his arrival with great Impatience." * * * "I was cautioned not to be surprized at a Melancholy with which it was said he was often affected. It was insinuated that he had been too far engaged in some point of Honour." * * * "The most that I fear for him is that his neglect of applying properly for his half pay will be of ill consequence, for Colo. Fairfax, who must be intimately acquainted with such matters, says it ought to be received half yearly." * * *

Catesby Cocke had among other issue: I. (8) Capt. John[4] Catesby Cocke, who was one of the captains commissioned in the American Navy during the war of the Revolution (see History of Virginia, by Chas. Campbell, page 679), and who married, prior to 1784, Miss Thornton. II. (9) Elizabeth[4] Cocke, who married John Graham of Scotland, a gentleman of high birth, culture and ability, who was son of John Graham of Mackinston in Perthshire, North Britain, who was nearly related to Graham of Garten and Ovehill, and whose mother was Margaret, eldest daughter of John Graham, Esq., of Hilern in the shire of Sterling. It is said that he would have been heir to the title and estates of the Duke of Montrose, had his Grace seen proper to depart this life without issue. There were issue of this marriage five sons, two of whom died unmarried, and several daughters. Among their descendants may be mentioned (10) Miss Hartley Graham, of Virginia, who

kindly furnished me with what is here written of the Cocke-Graham marriage; whose father (11) Dr. William[5] Graham was a son of this marriage, and is the Dr. Graham mentioned in the following account of the fall of his son, (12) Col. William[6] Montrose Graham, at the taking of the City of Mexico, which appeared in the Philadelphia *Bulletin:* "Among the officers who it appears were lost to their Country in the recent assault upon the City of Mexico, was the gallant Lieut. Col. William Montrose Graham, of the 11th regiment, United States Infantry. Col. Graham was about 47 years of age, and was a brave soldier. He entered at the West Point Military Academy in 1813, and graduated in 1817, as 3d lieutenant of artillery. Another brother, James D. Graham, of Topographical Engineers, one of the most scientific, accomplished, and valuable officers in the service, entered and graduated the same year. They were the sons of Dr. William Graham, of Prince William County, Va., who served, as did others of the family, with distinction as officers in the revolutionary struggle."

* * * "Throughout the whole of the Florida War the Grahams were distinguished for their intrepidity and soldierly conduct." There is another brother, (13) Gen. Lawrence[6] Pike Graham, who, with his brothers, is mentioned at great length and in terms of the most unqualified praise in the article from which I have made the above extract. They were in many battles, led many gallant charges, and received many honorable wounds for their country's cause.





1. Superscription on Lady Culpeper's letter to (4) Col. Thos. Jones, dated 1706—see page 26.
2. Superscription on Geo. Rutterforth's letter; see facsimile of letter, page 126.

Another son of this Graham-Cocke marriage was (14) John[5] Graham, of Prince William county, Va., whose daughter (15) Mary[6] married Dr. Wm. E. Wiatt and left six children, viz.: I. (16) Eliza[7] Maria Wiatt, who married (301) Walker Jones. II. (17) Dr. Wm.[7] Graham Wiatt, who was the father of (18) Capt. A.[8] V. Wiatt, who married (274) Alice Jones; (19) Rev. Wm.[8] E. Wiatt of Gloucester county, Va.; (20) Prof. John[8] E. Wiatt, now a student in Germany; and (21) Laura[8] C. Wiatt, who married (322) Geo. B. Field. III. (22) Eleanor[7] Wiatt, who married Col. Scott, of Petersburg, Va., whose son, (23) Col. Joseph[8] Scott, C. S. A., was killed at Malvern Hill, near Richmond, Va., while leading his regiment into action; and another of whose sons, (24) Chas.[8] Scott, was a druggist in Norfolk, Va., and married a Miss Lightfoot.

3.

(25) William[3] Cocke, who died June, 1753, on his passage to London, I think unmarried. He appears to have been of a roving disposition, and to have spent much of his time abroad, especially in England. It appears from his brother's letter to Col. Jones, referred to above, that he was then a retired officer of his Majesty's service, and that he had probably been engaged in a duel which had terminated unfortunately for his adversary.

4.

(26) Ann[3] Cocke, who was born June, 1704, married September 2d, 1732, Major William Wood-

ford, of "Windsor," Caroline county, Va. Their issue were as follows, viz.: I. (27) Gen. William[4] Woodford, who was born October 6th, 1734; was early distinguished as a soldier in the French and Indian war; was colonel of the second regiment of Virginia volunteers (War of Independence); was the hero of the battle of Great Bridge; was afterward made general of the first brigade; was wounded at Brandywine; was taken prisoner at the siege of Charleston, and carried by the British a prisoner to New York, where he languished and died in 1780. He married Mary, daughter of John Thornton and his wife Mildred Gregory, whose mother Mildred was a sister of Augustine Washington and aunt of Gen. George Washington.

II. (28) Thomas[4] Woodford, captain, who was born August 14th, 1736, and died without issue about the close of the Revolution, at Cherry Point. He was educated for the Church, but preferring the sea he became captain of a merchantman and served actively until his death.

III. (29) Catesby[4] Woodford, who was born June 19th, 1738; married Mary Buckner, October, 1771; and died at the Warm Springs, Augusta county, Va., October, 1791.

IV. (30) John[4] Woodford, who was born March 23d, 1742, and died in London, England, in 1763.

V. (31) Henry[4] Woodford, captain, who was born January 7th, 1744, was also captain of a merchantman, died in Caroline county, Va., and was interred at "Windsor."

(101) Mrs. Stella (Woodford) Sudduth.

The issue of (27) Gen. William[4] Woodford and his wife Mildred were: I. (32) John[5] Thornton Woodford, who was born July 29th, 1763, married Mary Turner Taliaferro, and died January 31st, 1845. She was born March 13th, 1772, and died March 1st, 1828. He was born at "Windsor," where he resided until he removed to Kentucky in 1820. II. (33) William[5] Catesby Woodford, who was born in 1768, was educated in Liverpool, Eng., married Elizabeth Battaile, resided at "White Hall," Caroline county, Va., where he died in 1820.

Issue of (32) John[5] Thornton and Mary Turner (Taliaferro) Woodford: I. (34) William[6] Woodford, who was born March 25th, 1787, married December 25th, 1809, Anna Maria Archer, daughter of Capt. Edward Archer, of Norfolk, Va. (?), and died in 1831. She died May 18th, 1840. II. (35) John[6] Woodford, who was born March 22d, 1789, and died in 1814. III. (36) Thomas[6] Woodford, who was born February 20th, 1791, married, first, Sally Thornton; second, Elizabeth Taylor; third, Mrs. Lucy T. C. Buckner, and died March 24th, 1852. IV. (37) Lucy[6] Woodford, who was born July 11th, 1793, married Dr. John Taylor, and died in 1832. V. (38) Mary[6] Woodford, who was born June 14th, 1796, and died in 1833. VI. (39) Sally[6] Taliaferro Woodford, who was born September 9th, 1798, married Dr. Simeon Dudley, and died September 5th, 1830. VII. (40) Catesby[6] Woodford, who was born November 13th, 1800, and died in March, 1816. VIII. (41)

Ann[6] Cocke Woodford, who was born December 19th, 1802, and who married Dr. Thomas M. Taylor. IX. (42) Betty[6] Thornton Woodford, who was born July 2d, 1805, and who married John R. Montgomery. X. (43) Mildred[6] Gregory Woodford, who was born July 19th, 1807, and who married Edmond Didlake. XI. (44) Mark[6] Henry Woodford, who was born March 31st, 1810, and who married Sarah Ann Haden.

Issue of (34) William[6] and Anna Maria (Archer) Woodford: I. (45) Mary[7] Elizabeth Woodford, who was born October, 1810, and who died May 7th, 1836. II. (46) John[7] Thornton Woodford, who was born August, 1812, married Elizabeth H. Buckner, and now resides in Bourbon county, Kentucky. III. (47) Samuel[7] Archer Bedford Woodford, who was born in 1815, married Martha Holliday, and resides in Clark county, Ky. His only son (48) *Louis[8] A. Woodford, married (95) Alice Jones. IV. (49) William[7] Taliaferro Woodford, who was born in February, 1818, married Mary Hallick, and resides in Bourbon county, Ky. V. (50) Lucy[7] Woodford, who was born March 31st, 1821, married Wm. T. Buckner, and resides in Bourbon county, Ky. VI. (51) Thomas[7] Woodford, who was born in October, 1823, and resides in Bourbon county, Ky. VII. (52) Sally[7] Taliaferro Woodford, who was born in 1825, married Wm. Buckner, and they reside in Bourbon county, Ky. VIII. (53) Madison[7] Woodford, who was born in March, 1829.

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* See his portrait.

ALICE (JONES) WOODFORD.

L. A. Woodford

The picture of Mrs. Alice (Jones) Woodford on the opposite page was made from a faded photograph taken soon after her marriage, and is inserted because only of the accompanying one of her husband, while this one, taken in 1889, is added that greater justice may be done her.—L. H. J.

HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO., BOSTON.

In 1888, while at the home of (46) Mr. John T. Woodford, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, he showed me an ancient looking gold fob which he said had belonged to (27) Gen. Wm. Woodford, and which contained a seal with a coat of arms engraved on it, evidently the Woodford coat. The impressions we were able to get from it were dim, but the arms may be identified as "Three leopards' heads reversed, jessant de lis." Crest, "Two lion's gambs erased or."

5.

(54) Lucy[3] Cocke, the fifth child of (2) Secretary Cocke, married Col. Francis Waring, who was son of Col. Thos. Waring who emigrated from England and settled in Essex county, Virginia, in the latter part of the 17th century. He was burgess from that county, and died at his family seat, "Goldberry," in January, 1754. His son Col. Francis resided at the family seat, represented his county in the House of Burgesses in 1764, was signer of Richard Henry Lee's famous protest against the Stamp Act (see Bishop Meade's History of Old Churches and Families of Virginia, vol. 2, p. 435), and died in 1771. The issue of Col. Francis and (54) Lucy (Cocke) Waring were:

I. (55) Lucy[4] Waring, who married Jas. Robb, of Port Royal, Va., and had issue: (56) Lucy[5] Robb, who married John Gray, of "Traveller's Rest," Stafford county, Va., and left issue; (57) Annie[5] Robb, who married John Catlett, of Port Royal, Va., and

left issue; (58) Robert[5] Gilchrist Robb, who married Miss Stuart, of Westmoreland county, Va., and left issue; and (59) Patrick[5] Carrick Robb, who married a daughter of John Pratt, Esq., of Caroline county, Va., and left issue.

II. (60) Elizabeth[4] Waring, who married Col. Spencer Mottram Ball, of "Cone," Northumberland county, Va., a near kinsman of Washington's mother, a member of the House of Burgesses in 1764, and a signer of Lee's protest. They had issue: (61) Col. William[5] Ball, who was a distinguished colonel in the War of 1812, and who died without issue; (62) Spencer[5] Ball, who married a daughter of (35) Robert Carter, of "Nomony," and lived at "Poteci," which occupies a portion of the battlefield of Manassas, and is known in history as the Lewis House; (63) Dr. Mottram[5] Ball, who was an eminent physician, settled in Fairfax county, Va., and left issue; (64) Henry[5] Waring Ball, who resided in Washington City, and left issue; and (65) Judith[5] Ball, who married Jas. Burwell, moved to Tennessee, and left issue.

III. (66) Ann[4] Waring, who married, July 5th, 1776, William Latane, Esq., of "Langlee," Essex county, Va., a grandson of the Huguenot Rev. Lewis Latane, who came to Virginia in 1700, and who settled at "Langlee," and took charge of South Farnham Parish, in Essex county, Va. Their issue were:

(67) John[5] Latane, who was born April 27th, 1777, married Catharine Robinson Waring, daughter of Robert Payne Waring, of "Paynefield," Essex county,

Va., and had issue, (68) Roberta[6] Latane, who married Dr. Moore Gardner Faunt Le Roy, of the "Mount," King and Queen county, Va., and left issue.

(69) Lucy[5] Latane, who was born September 14th, 1778, married Robert Payne Waring, Jr., of "Edenetta," Essex county, Va., on July 5th, 1800, and had issue: (70) Robert[6] Payne Waring, who married Eliza Stuart Robb, a daughter of Robert Gilchrist Robb, of Westmoreland county, Va., and left issue; and (71) Lucy[6] Waring, who married Richard Baylor, Esq., of "Kinlock," Essex county, Va., and left issue.

(72) Henry[5] Waring Latane, who was born July 29th, 1782, married October 28th, 1819, Susan Allen, a daughter of Jas. Allen, Esq., of "Spring Hill," Essex county, Va., and died June 29th, 1860. He left issue: (73) Thomas[6] Latane, who was born September 25th, 1824, married, first, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Catesby Latane, of "Makockany," Essex county, Va., who died in 1848, without issue; and he married, second, Anna Madison Haile, daughter of Capt. Robert Gaines Haile, who died in 1869, leaving issue; and he then married, third, Mary Epps Robins, daughter of Col. Augustine Warner Robins, of Gloucester county, Va., and they have issue; (74) Ann[6] Ursula Latane, who was born November 5th, 1826, married (111) Thos. Waring Lewis, August 11th, 1842, see under his name; (75) Henry[6] Waring Latane, who was born October 10th, 1828,

married Martha Harvey Gordon, daughter of Dr. Thos. Christian Gordon, of Tappahannock, Va., in 1870, and has issue; (76) Bishop Jas.[6] Allen Latane, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, who was born January 15th, 1831, married Mary Minor Holladay, daughter of John Zachariah Holladay, a distinguished lawyer of Albemarle county, Va., and has issue; (77) Capt. William[6] Latane, who was born January 16th, 1833, was captain of Company F, 9th Va. Cavalry, C. S. A., and who fell near the "Old Church," in Hanover county, Va., June 13th, 1862, while gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his company, during Stuart's celebrated ride around McClellan's army. He is the subject of Washington's "Burial of Latane," and of John R. Thompson's beautiful lines on the same subject. He left no issue. (78) Samuel[6] Peachy Latane, who was born August 23d, 1835, married in 1878, Maggie E., daughter of Robert Mann Davis, Esq., of "Miller's," King and Queen county, Va., and they have issue; (79) Lewis[6] Latane, and (80) John[6] Latane, who were twins, born May 10th, 1838, both died during the late war from the effects of service in the Confederate Army, the former from sickness, the latter from a wound (see University Memorial, p. 141).

(81) Mary[5] Latane, daughter of (66) Ann[4] (Waring) Latane, was born July 29th, 1785, married John Temple, of King and Queen county, Va., on January 10th, 1804, and left issue: (82) Arthur[6] Temple, who was born December 12th, 1804, married Jane E.

Richards of "Westwood," King and Queen county, Va., and died, 1878, leaving issue; (83) John[6] Temple, who was born December 6th, 1809, and died at the University of Virginia, 1829 (see Bishop Meade, vol. 1, p. 393); (84) Lucy[6] Latane Temple, who was born 1806, died 1882, without issue; (85) Rev. Henry[6] Waring Latane Temple, who was born April 6th, 1812, and died February 13th, 1871. He was for more than twenty years the faithful pastor of South Farnham Parish, Essex county, Va., married, 1844, Susan Jones of Essex county, Va., and left issue.

(86) Thos.[5] Lewis Latane, fifth child of (66) Ann[4] (Waring) Latane, was born May 14th, 1787, married, October 1st, 1818, Mary Barrett Berkley, a daughter of Nelson Berkley, of "Airwell," Hanover county, Va., and died in August, 1837, leaving as issue an only daughter, (87) Lucy[6] Robinson Latane, who was born in 1831, married (130) Joseph Henry Lewis, of Essex, in 1848, and died in 1879, leaving issue.

(88) William[5] Catesby Latane, sixth child of (66) Ann (Waring) Latane, was born April 14th, 1789, married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Jas. Burwell and his wife Judith, daughter of Col. Spencer Mottram Ball, of "Cone," and died August, 1846, leaving issue: (89) Dr. Jas.[6] Henry Latane, who was born in February, 1820, married Janet Juliet Rowzie, a daughter of Col. Richard Rowzie, of Essex, and has issue; (90) Ann[6] Waring Latane, who was born in 1822, married Andrew J. Clopton, of Richmond, Va., and has issue; (91) Susan[6] Elizabeth Latane, who

was born in 1824, married Dr. Thos. Latane, of Essex; (92) Wm.[6] Catesby Latane, who was born in 1826, married Miss Holloway, of King William county, Va., and has issue; and (93) John[6] Lafayette Latane, who was born in 1828, married Miss Holloway, of King William, no issue.

(94) Ann[5] Susanna Latane, seventh child of (66) Ann (Waring) Latane, was born November 7th, 1791, married (110) Warner Lewis, of "Lewis Level," Essex county, Va., on March 22d, 1810, and died July 7th, 1822.

(95) Elizabeth[5] Latane, eighth child of (66) Ann (Waring) Latane, was born March 11th, 1794, died February 7th, 1827, married, December 10th, 1810, John Waring, of Portobago, Caroline county, Va., left issue: (96) William[6] Payne Waring, who was born October 11th, 1811, married, first, Ann C. Fauntleroy, a daughter of Dr. Moore G. Fauntleroy, no issue; married, second, Maria Brumley, daughter of Wm. Brumley, of "Foster Castle," New Kent county, Va., and left issue; (97) John[6] Henry Waring, who was born in 1814, no issue; (98) Warner[6] Lewis Waring, who was born in February, 1820, married Adelaide, daughter of John A. Lancaster, of Richmond, Va., and has issue.

IV. (99) Susanna[4] Waring, fourth daughter of Col. Francis and (54) Lucy[3] (Cocke) Waring, married, December 3d, 1782, Dr. John Taliaferro Lewis, of Culpeper county, Va., a graduate of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a son of Col. Chas. Lewis, who resided at "Cedar

Dear Betty

I have ben very ill ever since I saw yᵉ wrach
I know yᵘ have suffered by Mr Jones's long stay but I
hope he will be yᵉ occasion of this & give yᵘ ample
satisfaction, I hope he has don all things to our purp-
ose I shall be glad to hear [illegible] I sent for Lacy
[illegible] to come from Corke day before yᵉ never any thing
about her foot & told it to several as she went along
that she had ben very ill but was something better but
Luke Dixon said he lik'd the Doctor if for she has
a letter from her about yᵉ case & she took notis of
it: Mrs sent Fridy: compass I can finde I know
her is more but where I dont know. I also send yᵘ a
list of seeds yᵗ I supose yᵘ may want & I can supply you
with what yᵘ want & more sorts, may call [illegible] as
soon I was at Mr Carters Barts where I met with yᵉ
green gage plumb so much celebrated of late years
I've sent yᵘ some of yᵉ stones, Mr Litefoot has left
Betty Burt two or three hundred pd I cant certain-
ly hear which his Widow has abundance of
debts following her yᵉ old Mad[m] says she cant
get her to yᵉ Kingᵉ person yᵗ is thought will carry

Mrs. Elizabeth Holloway, daughter of John Catesby and Elizabeth Jekyll, to her daughter, the wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones. Concluded, page 142.

Creek," Caroline county, Va., and whose wife was Lucy Taliaferro, a daughter of John Taliaferro, of Snow Creek, near Fredericksburg. Col. Charles was a brother of Col. Fielding Lewis, of Fredericksburg, who married, first, a cousin, and, second, Bettie, the sister, of Gen. Washington. They were sons of John Lewis and Frances Fielding, of "Warner Hall," Gloucester county, Va., and were cousins to Gen. Washington through Augustine Warner, of Gloucester. The issue of Dr. John Taliaferro Lewis, and (99) Susanna[4] (Waring) Lewis were: (100) Lucy[5] Lewis, who was born September 5th, 1783, married Col. John Thom, of "Berry Hill," Culpeper county, Va., and had children: (101) John[6] Catesby Thom, father of (102) Prof. Wm.[7] Taylor Thom, of Hollins Institute, Va.; (103) Warner[6] Lewis Thom, who died a minor; and (104) Lucy[6] Lewis Thom, who married Col. William Taylor, of Point Coupie, La., and died without issue.

(105) John[5] Lewis, second child of (99) Susanna (Waring) Lewis, and Dr. John Taliaferro Lewis, was born February 18th, 1785, lived at "Stepney," Prince William county, Va., married Frances Tasker Ball, a daughter of Spencer Ball, of "Poteci," and had issue: (106) John[6] Taliaferro Lewis, who married Rebecca Lewis, a daughter of Capt. Chas. Augustine Lewis, of "Millwood," Caroline county, Va., no issue; (107) Robert[6] Mottram Lewis, who married Carey Carter, a daughter of Landon Carter, of Loudoun county, Va., no issue; (108) Frank[6] Waring Lewis, who mar-

ried Fannie Stuart, a daughter of Dr. Stuart, of Prince William county, Va., and has issue; (109) Elizabeth[6] Lewis, who married Dr. Bowen, of Prince William, and has issue.

(110) Warner[5] Lewis, of "Lewis Level," third child of (99) Susanna[4] (Waring) and Dr. John Taliaferro Lewis, who was born December 13th, 1786, and died July 14th, 1873, married, first, (94) Ann[5] Susanna Latane, and they had issue: (111) Thos.[6] Waring Lewis, who was born August 15th, 1815, married, August 11th, 1842, (74) Ann Ursula Latane, and has issue, (112) Warner[7] Lewis, (113) Henry[7] Waring Latane Lewis, (114) Ann[7] Susanna Lewis, (115) Mary[7] Latane Lewis, (116) Lucy[7] Catesby Lewis, (117) Susan[7] Allen Lewis, (118) Joseph[7] Lewis, (119) Wm.[7] Latane Lewis, (120) Catherine[7] Lewis, (121) John[7] Latane Lewis, (122) Thos.[7] Deane Lewis, and (123) Jas.[7] Meriwether Lewis.

(124) Wm.[6] Latane Lewis, second son of (110) Warner Lewis, was born November 11th, 1817, and died December 29th, 1847, without issue.

(125) Dr. John[6] Lewis, third son of (110) Warner Lewis, was born January 17th, 1820, and is an eminent physician residing in King William county, Va., who married Barbara Joanna Winston, a daughter of Philip Bickerton Winston, clerk for many years of Hanover county, Va., and has issue, (126) Philip[7] Winston Lewis, who was born October 26th, 1846, (127) Ann[7] Barbara Lewis, (128) Sally[7] Pendleton Lewis, and (129) Warner[7] Fielding Lewis.

Mr Jones can give y.u an ac.t of, Georg Braxton has made a ball & invited all y.e Girls in town to it, young & old as Mrs Hey & Mrs Bisset who oapned y.e ball & neyther Mrs Randol nor Mrs Dixon were ~~thear~~ invited p.r Mr Bayet heard of Mr Stauntons death she fell into histericks & w.n she had compos'd her self she considerd about puting Gill: into mourning as being her god dat.r & expecting a leggcy, Tom: Dawson & G: Braxton layd a wager y.t it w.d not be les then 500.li but as it has proved onely a piece of gould of 36.s with her name ingraved on it & th.e w.th an injunction never to part w.th it they save y.e expence & y.e Girl has bought her a callourd gown w.th y.e wager she won of them, I hear Jemi: Failor has courted Molly Cobb but she has refused him & says she cant love a man that's like a munkey, Porcia has spun ten oz: & a half, as Mr Jones has determind to sett out tomorrow I shall conclude w.th my love & blesing to y.u & y.e children & am y.r loveing mot.r E: Holloway

Saturday evening

(130) Joseph[6] Henry Lewis, an A. M. graduate of William and Mary College, fourth son of (110) Warner Lewis, was born June 29th, 1822, married (87) Lucy Robinson Latane, and has issue, (131) Mary[7] Josephine Lewis, who was born in November, 1849, married Dr. Wm. M. Kirk, of Lancaster county, Va., in November, 1871. He died November 25th, 1849.

(132) Joseph[5] Jones Lewis, son of (99) Susanna (Waring) Lewis, born September 16th, 1788, died in 1824, without issue, a man of great intellectual promise.

THE BATHURST FAMILY.

We are personally interested in this family in the following manner. The wife of (13) Thomas Jones, of "Spring Garden," was Sally Skelton, whose mother was Jane Meriwether, daughter of Francis Meriwether and Mary Bathurst.

The Bathurst arms as used by the family in Virginia, are quarterly, sable, two bars ermined in chief three crosses patee or ; 2nd, gules, a chevron between three lances argent; the third as the second, the fourth as the first. This description was taken by me from a very old copy which has long been preserved as a correct description of the Bathurst arms

by the Belfield family, of Virginia. The copy is very ancient in appearance and is said to have been sent over from England many generations since, by our Bathurst connections, probably by Lancelot Bathurst himself after his return to the mother country. The Bathurst quartering is the same as the arms borne by the present house of Earls Bathurst, of England; the latter having for a crest, a dexter arm embowed, armed in chain mail, the hand proper grasping a spiked club or. The motto is, Tien ta foy.

Our ancestor who came to Virginia was Lancelot Bathurst, who came over about 1683, and who is mentioned in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* as having settled in Virginia, and his descendants in Jamaica. I have before me an old book of common prayer which was loaned me by Cousin Emma D. Belfield, of Richmond county, Va., who has kindly aided me in every way in her power to trace the Bathurst history in Virginia. It contains on its time-stained fly leaves numerous entries which the prudence of her noble ancestor, John Belfield, the eldest son of Thos. Wright Belfield, prompted him to make at a time when his knowledge of the facts recorded cannot be questioned.

He was born June 23d, 1725, and died August 19th, 1805; his mother died October 6th, 1750. Therefore, according to him what the very fact of these entries shows that he at least felt some interest in such matters, and it is but fair to suppose that he had learned from his mother who her mother and her mother's

father were. Especially does this inference become justifiable when we call to mind the great estimate set upon family descent by our ancestors at that early day; and few families have been more careful of such things than the Belfields.

Among other entries is one which shows that Mary Bathurst was a daughter of Lancelot Bathurst; that she married Francis Meriwether; that their daughter Mary Meriwether married Thos. Wright Belfield, and that they had a son John Belfield, who was born June 23d, 1725. This was the John Belfield who made the entries.

The following account of the Bathurst family down to Lancelot was taken from Collins, vol. 7, page 194, edition 1768, and from Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, edition 1844, by Mr. Thos. C. Amory, of 19 Commonwealth avenue, Boston; who was at the time chairman of the committee on heraldry for a New England genealogical society; and who, though a stranger, has generously afforded me every aid that the most obliging disposition could suggest.

The Bathursts, originally of Bathurst, Kent, lost their estates there in the War of the Roses. Lawrence (temp. Henry VI) was settled at Cranebrook, in Kent.

(1) Lawrence[1] Bathurst, of Cranebrook, in Kent, had issue:

I. (2) Edward[2] Bathurst, who was ancestor of Allan Lord Bathurst, created in 1711, and of the present House of Earls.

II. (3) Robert[2] Bathurst, who was ancestor of (26) Lancelot Bathurst who came to Virginia, married a daughter of William Saunders, of Horsmanden, in Kent.

III. (4) John[2] Bathurst.

(3) Robert[2] Bathurst had issue:

I. (5) John[3] Bathurst, who married Mary, a daughter of Edward Dodge, of Wrotham, Kent, and heiress of Lechdale or Leachdale, in Gloucester. Her father died December 26th, 1597.

II. (6) Paul[3] Bathurst. III. (7) Stephen[3] Bathurst.

(5) John[3] Bathurst had issue:

I. (8) Robert[4] Bathurst, of Leachdale, Gloucester, who was an only son, was High Sheriff of Gloucester in 1611, and who married for his second wife Elizabeth Waller, daughter and heiress of Robert Waller, of Clerkenwell, in Middlesex.

(8) Robert[4] Bathurst and his wife Elizabeth Waller had issue:

I. (9) Robert[5] Bathurst, who died without issue.

II. (10) Edward[5] Bathurst, who was born in 1615, was knighted in 1643, and was created a baronet December 15th in the same year; married, 1st, Ann Morris, 2d, Susan Rich, a daughter of Thos. Rich, Esq., of Gloucester, and widow of Thos. Cooke, and died in 1614.

III. (11) Mary[5] Bathurst, who died not married.

IV. Elizabeth[5] Bathurst, who died not married.

(10) Sir Edward[5] Bathurst and his first wife, Ann Morris, had issue:

I. (12) Lawrence[6] Bathurst, who was father of (13) Sir Edward[7], second baronet.

II. (14) Edward[6] Bathurst, who was third baronet. He succeeded his nephew as third baronet May 21st, 1677. His son (15) Edward[7] was fourth baronet, and his son (16) Francis[7] succeeded his brother (15) Edward, as fifth baronet. (16) Francis[7] Bathurst, fifth baronet, emigrated to Georgia, and died in 1738, leaving (17) Lawrence[8], who was sixth baronet, who lived and died in Georgia; and (18) Robert[8], who was killed in Georgia by the Indians. This (17) Lawrence[8], sixth baronet, is the last baronet mentioned in Burke, who says the title is by some said to be extinct, but by others to be still vested in a gentleman residing in America.

III. (19) Robert[6] Bathurst, who died without issue, in his youth.

(10) Sir Edward[5] Bathurst and his second wife, Susan Rich, had issue :

IV. (20) Robert[6] Bathurst, who had (21) Robert[7] the father of (22) Robert[8], (23) Edward[8], (24) Edmond[8], and (25) John[8].

V. (26) Lancelot[6] Bathurst, who came to Virginia, and whose descendants settled in Jamaica. (Ancestor of the Virginia family.)

VI. (27) Edward[6] Bathurst, who died not married.

VII. (28) Charles[6] Bathurst, draper, in London.

To the foregoing may be added what I have been able to obtain of Lancelot, fifth son of Sir Edward Bathurst, and his family in America. He is supposed to have arrived in Virginia about the year 1683.

The records of the Virginia Land Office show the following grants of land to him: To Lance Bathurst, 1200 acres in New Kent county, April 16th, 1683, Book 7, page 269; to same and Edward Chilton, 850 acres in same county, November 16th, 1683, page 349; to Lancelot Bathurst 600 acres, November 16th, 1683, page 349; 5000 acres, October 20th, 1687; all in New Kent. In 1688, he was Clerk of the Committee of Private Causes in the House of Burgesses; Clerk of the Committee of Examination of the Records, in 1689. (See Calender of State Papers, Palmer, I, 22.) He was High Sheriff of New Kent county in 1698, as appears from the following extract from the Vestry book of St. Peter's Parish in that county:—"Capt. Lancelot Bathurst high sheriff of this county is ordered to collect from each tithable inhabitent in this parish forty fower pounds of tobacco to defray the parish charges. Oct. 3d. 1698."

This Lancelot Bathurst probably returned to England and died there, as did many of the early immigrants. It is not known who his wife was. If his descendants settled in Jamaica, some of them, at least, returned to Virginia at a very early day, and it is highly possible that Burke is mistaken when he says that any of them settled in Jamaica.

The genealogy of Lancelot Buthurst's family is continued in America as follows:

(26) Lancelot[6] Bathurst, who came to Virginia, in 1683, and who was fifth son of Sir Edward[5] Bathurst, first baronet, and his second wife, Susan Rich, had issue:

I. (29) A daughter[7], who married, prior to December 17th, 1704, William Tomlin.

II. (30) Mary[7] Bathurst, who married, prior to December 17th, 1704, (1) Francis Meriwether. For the issue of this marriage, see the Meriwether family. She married, second, Hon. John Robinson, of Virginia.

III. (31) Susan[7] Bathurst, who married, prior to December 17th, 1704, Drury Stith; from this marriage is descended Dr. Christopher Johnston, Jr., 201 W. Franklin street, Baltimore, with whom I have had some pleasant and profitable correspondence on the subject.

IV. (32) Lawrence[7] Bathurst, who died, it is presumed without marrying, in Essex county, Virginia, in 1704, leaving a last will, now on record in Essex, of which I have before me a certified copy. See Appendix.

THE MERIWETHER FAMILY.

Of this family very little is known to me, except that it is evident they have always occupied a high place in the social rank and estimate. In a work entitled "Georgians, or Sketches of Some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia," by Governor Geo. R. Gilmer, of Georgia, is found the following account

of the Meriwether family, which I have inserted in his own language:

"During the persecution of Wales in the time of Charles the 2nd, three brothers, Nicholas, William, and David Meriwether, all young unmarried men, avoided the opression of the Government by emigrating to the colony of Va. The Meriwethers were too frank and sincere to be formalists and too sensible to be bigoted,—and therefore neither Roman Catholics nor Episcopalians, in Wales, nor conformists to the government church in the colony of Va. As long as religion was forced upon them they seemed to be infidels. When the Revolution permitted every one to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, many of them became distinguished for their piety. They brought more wealth with them than was usual for emigrants in the 17th century. Most of them were peculiar in manners and habits; low and stout in stature; with round heads, dark complexion, and bright hazel eyes; were very industrious and economical, and yet were ever ready to serve the sick and those who needed their assistance. They were too proud to be vain. They looked to their own conduct and thoughts rather than to what others might be thinking of them. The stock must have come from some singular union. Their long intermixture with other families had not yet deprived them of their uniqueness. No one ever looked at or talked with one of them but he heard or saw something which made him listen or look again. They

were slow in forming opinions and obstinate in adhereing to them; very knowing; but their investigations were minute and accurate rather than speculative and profound. Mr. Jefferson said of Col. Nicholas Meriwether that he was the most sensible man he ever knew; and William H. Crawford made the same remark of Mr. Frank Meriwether. David Meriwether, the Welshman, had one child who married and died without descendants. William Meriwether, David's brother, had one daughter who married —— Skelton. From them descended Meriwether Jones, of Richmond, Va., celebrated as a political writer fifty years ago; Genl. Walter Jones, the distinguished lawyer of Washington city; Genl. Roger Jones of the regular army, and Commodore Catesby Jones, U. S. N., whose nephew, Catesby Ap R. Jones, U. S. N., and son of Genl. Roger Jones, U. S. A., was wounded in 1851 by the cannonade upon the people in the streets of Paris devilishly ordered by Louis Napoleon Buonapart.

"Nicholas, the Welshman, married Elizabeth, the daughter of David Crawford of New Kent county. Most, if not all in the United States, who are called Meriwether, are descended from them. They had two sons, William and David, and several daughters. William's children were John, Thomas, Richard, Jane, Sarah and Mary. David's children were Nicholas, Francis, James and William. Jane, daughter of Nicholas, the elder, married Robert Lewis. From them descended most of the Lewises of Virginia,

Georgia and Kentucky, who are not descended from the Irishman, John Lewis, my great-grandfather."

The foregoing is incorrect, of course, in describing Gen. Walter Jones as a descendant of the Jones-Skelton marriage. Again, it was a daughter of Francis Meriwether that married (James) Skelton, and there were three other daughters, all of which appears on the records of Essex county, in the division of the lands of Francis Meriwether after the death of his widow. The Francis Meriwether referred to was clerk of Essex county. He married, prior to 1704, Mary Bathurst, daughter of Lancelot Bathurst, fifth son of Sir Edward Bathurst of England. See the Bathurst family. After the death of Francis Meriwether, his widow married the Hon. John Robinson, of Virginia; and after her death, the lands of Francis Meriwether in Essex county which she had held as dower were divided among his children, all of which appears now among the records of Essex county.

ISSUE OF (1) FRANCIS[1] AND (30) MARY[7] (BATHURST) MERIWETHER.

1.

(2) Mary[2] Meriwether, who married, 1st, William Colston, and 2nd, Thos. Wright Belfield, March 9th, 1723–4, and died October 6th, 1750. See the Belfield family.

2.

(3) Lucy[2] Meriwether, who married Francis Smith, from whom descended Meriwether Smith, first repre-

sentative from his district in Congress, 1778–82, and who was the father of Hon. Geo. William Smith, Governor of Virginia, who was among the victims of the lamentable burning of the Richmond Theater, December 26th, 1811. From this marriage is descended Dr. Edwin Bathurst Smith, now of St. Louis, Mo.

President James Monroe, in a letter to this Dr. Smith, says of the above-named Meriwether Smith, "Your grd father Meriwether Smith was a revolutionary character of distinction — a bold fiery patriot — he was among the first to begin the struggle for independence and went right through to the end."

3.

(4) Frances[2] Meriwether, who married Theodoric Bland, of Prince George county, who, Bishop Meade says, was great uncle of Theodoric Bland of the Revolution.

4.

(5) Jane[2] Meriwether, who married James Skelton, and whose daughter, Sally Skelton, married (13) Col. Thos. Jones. See the Skelton family.

THE SKELTON FAMILY.

As early as the year 1735, there was living in the parish of St. James, County Goochland, in the colony

of Virginia, a Mr. James Skelton, a gentleman of wealth and of high social standing. Some years previous to this, he had married Jane Meriwether, a daughter of Francis Meriwether and his wife Mary Bathurst, who was a member of the ancient family of Bathurst, England. See the Bathurst family. My impression is that in reading some old family paper I found him mentioned as Dr. Skelton, but it is probable that I am mistaken, for I have not been able to again find such a paper, although I have made diligent search for it. There is among our papers a bond which was executed by him June 10th, 1735, in which he binds himself in the sum of six hundred pounds sterling to convey, on or before March 25th next ensuing, one thousand acres of land and divers slaves to one William Meriwether in trust for his (Skelton's) wife Jane during her life, and after her death, to Sally Skelton, daughter of said James and Jane Skelton, in fee simple. This bond is attested by Frances Colston, probably daughter of William Colston and Mary ~~Bathurst~~, and by T. W. Belfield, who was doubtless the Thos. Wright Belfield who had previously married Mary Colston, widowed daughter of Francis Meriwether. In the year 1770, as appears from a contemporaneous letter now before me, Mr. Skelton contemplated selling his estates in Virginia and returning to England; but we find him still in Virginia, as late as 1773. His arms as borne by his family in Virginia are Field Azure, a fess Or between three fleur de lis Or. Crest, a peacock's head

erased proper in the beak, an acorn Or stalked and leaved vert. This family no doubt is the same originally as the Skeltons of Armathwaite Castle, county Cumberland, England, one of whom represented Cumberland in Parliament during the time of Edward I; for their arms agree, except that the latter bears on the fess, a Cornish chough sable beaked and legged gules. See Notes and Queries, Richmond (Va.) *Standard*, September 25th, 1880.

There is no evidence of which I am aware that this family had any connections of the name in Virginia, and it appears that there is no posterity bearing their name. Indeed there is strong reason to believe that they were not aware of any such connections, as it is no where intimated in all the family correspondence in my possession which took place at that time and subsequently; and, while in one or two instances appreciative mention is made of others in Virginia, yet they are referred to, not as relatives, but as acquaintances merely. There is in possession of our Kentucky family some ancient silver table-ware which my grandparents brought with them from Virginia on which is engraved the Skelton crest; and there is a quantity of heavy metal table-ware on which is engraved the complete arms without the crest, which is said to have been inherited by us from two old bachelor brothers of the name, doubtless Reuben and Meriwether mentioned below.

There is in the possession of my uncle Roger Jones a very large Bible which fell to him in the division of

my grandfather's books, and which is supposed to have belonged to Reuben and Meriwether Skelton. It is in two large volumes, on the fly leaf of each of which is engraved a copy of the Skelton arms with crest. Immediately under one engraving is written the name "Meriwether Skelton," and under the other the name "Reuben Skelton."

The book-plate of the arms used by Reuben Skelton is in the possession of Dr. R. A. Brock, who is editor of the Richmond *Standard*, and secretary of the Virginia Historical Society; also a letter from Meriwether Skelton, written in 1770, ordering one to be similarly engraved for him, in England. See Richmond *Standard*, September 25th, 1880.

The Virginia land registry office shows the following grants of land to James Skelton, doubtless our ancestor, as he owned large tracts of land about the time, and in the counties referred to: James Skelton, grants of 1200, 400, 400 and 400 acres, all in Henrico county, dated February 20th, 1743, Book 2, pp. 338, 339; James Skelton, of King William county, two grants of 1600 acres each, and one of 750 acres, in Henrico county, 1726.

Issue of (1) James[1] and (5) Jane[2] (Meriwether) Skelton.

1.

(2) Reuben[2] Skelton, who was clerk of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover county, Va., prior to the Revolution. It is presumed he died a bachelor.

Bookplate of Skelton arms, noticed on pages 155-6. Azure, a fesse between three fleur de lis or. Crest: A peacock's head erased proper, in the beak an acorn or stalked and leaved vert.

2.

(3) Meriwether[2] Skelton, who lived at "Spring Garden," near New Castle in Hanover county, Va., died, it is presumed without having married, and devised "Spring Garden" to his sister Sally, who married (13) Col. Jones. See the Jones family. He grew large quantities of tobacco, which he shipped and sold in the different European markets.

3.

(4) Lucy[2] Skelton. It is said, although we have no information to that effect in our family, that there was also a daughter Lucy who married, prior to April 8th, 1760, Robert Gilliam and had issue: I. (5) John[3] Gilliam, who was born May 6th, 1761; married October 12th, 1788, Hannah Sampson, of Perth, Scotland, who was born November 9th, 1765; he died in February, 1823; II. (6) Elizabeth[3] Gilliam, who married David Buchanan, of Scotland; III. (7) Reuben[3] Meriwether Gilliam, who died unmarried; IV. (8) James[3] Skelton Gilliam, M. D., who was born August, 1753, married, November 21st, 1787, Mary, daughter of Theophilus Field, and died March 28th, 1814; V. (9) Susan[3] Bathurst Gilliam, who died unmarried; VI. (10) Anne[3] Gilliam, who married Ellyson Currie, of Lancaster county, Va.; VII. (11) Jane[3] Gilliam, who married Armistead Currie, of Lancaster county, Va.; VIII. (12) Meriwether[3] Skelton Gilliam, who married Elizabeth Manson, of Dinwiddie county, Va., no issue. See Richmond *Stand-*

ard, April 16th, 1881, except what is said as to any Bathurst connection other than through the Skelton–Gilliam marriage.

4.

(13) Sally[2] Skelton, who married (13) Col. Thos. Jones and bore him a numerous family. After her brother Meriwether's death, they made "Spring Garden" their family seat.

5.

(14) Bathurst Skelton, who married, in 1766, Martha (Patty) Wayles, daughter of John Wayles, Esq., a successful practitioner of the law of Charles City county, Va.

Bathurst and (25) Dr. Walter Jones were fast friends and room-mates at William and Mary College, as appears in a letter from Bathurst to his brother-in-law (13) Col. Thos. Jones, in which he sends his love to his sister, Mrs. Jones. See also under (25) Dr. Walter's name.

Bathurst died in 1769, leaving one child who died in infancy, and Thos. Jefferson, who had been his unsuccessful rival, married his widow on January 1st, 1772.

An interesting account of the rivalry between Bathurst and Thos. Jefferson for the hand of Miss Wayles may be seen in a little book, now out of print, entitled "The Youth of Jefferson," which contains a romantic account of the lives and loves of the boys at William and Mary College.

THE CARTER FAMILY.

What is here contained in regard to the Carter family has been taken by me almost entirely from Bishop Meade, and from a very elaborate Tree of the family, containing several hundred names, prepared by R. R. Carter, of Shirley. From the latter, I get also a view of the Carter arms, which may be described as follows, viz.: Argent, a chevron between three cart wheels vert. Crest, on a mount vert, a grey hound sejant argent sustaining a shield of the last, charged with a cart wheel vert. This crest appears stamped on the seal of a number of Councillor Carter's letters.

My immediate connection with the family is through a daughter of Councillor Carter who was the mother of my grandfather Jones. The following is taken from Chas. Campbell's History of Virginia:

"The first of the family so far as is known settled in Upper Norfolk, now Nansemond county, and was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1649. In the year 1654, we find him a burgess from Lancaster county, and commander-in-chief of the forces sent against the Rappahannock Indians. He continued to be a member of the House of Burgesses for some years. He died June 10, 1669." This was (1) John[1] Carter, who was born in England, moved to "Corotoman," in Lancaster county, Va., in 1649, and was buried there in 1660. His first wife was Jane,

daughter of Morgan Glynn, by whom he had children, (2) George[2] Carter and (3) Eleanor[2] Carter. His second wife was Ann Carter, who was a daughter of Cleave Carter, probably of England, by whom he had (4) Chas.[2] Carter and (5) John[2] Carter, the latter of whom married Elizabeth Wormley and they had (6) Elizabeth[3] Carter, who married —— Lloyd. His third wife was Sarah Ludlowe, who was a daughter of Gabriel Ludlowe.

Issue of (1) John[1] and Sarah (Ludlowe) Carter.

I. (7) Sarah[2] Carter. II. (8) Robert[2] Carter, of Corotoman, 1663–1732, who was called King Carter, married, 1st, 1688, Judith Armistead, who was the eldest daughter of Hon. John Armistead and his wife Judith. His second wife was "Bettie Willis, widow, and youngest daughter of Thos. Landon, Esq. and Mary his wife, of 'Grednal' in the county of Hereford (England), the ancient seat of the family and place of her nativity." In his epitaph his wives are mentioned as follows: "His first wife was Judith daughter of John Armistead, Esq.; his second, Bettie, a descendant of the noble family of Landons." King Carter, as he was called on account of his immense possessions, resided at his family seat "Corotoman," on the Rappahannock river in Lancaster county, Virginia. He was rector of William and Mary College and sustained that institution in its most trying times. He was speaker of the House of Burgesses and treasurer of the colony during the

reign of the Princes William, Anne, George I, and George II. He was elected by the House its speaker six years. He was Governor of the colony for more than a year, until Sir William Gooch arrived as its Governor. In 1732 he built a handsome church on the site of the old one built by his father. "Tradition has it," says Bishop Meade, "that the congregation, which doubtless consisted chiefly of his dependants, did not enter the church on Sunday, until the arrival of his coach, when all followed him and his family into it. Whether this be so or not, it is certain from the agreement on the vestry-book when he built the church, that good provision was made for his tenants and servants, one-fourth of the building being secured for their use, besides a very large pew near the pulpit and chancel, which he prepared for his immediate family." Referring to the title of "King" bestowed on him, Bishop Meade says: "From the fact that such a title was bestowed on him, the idea has become prevalent in Virginia that he was not only of princely possessions, having numerous tenants and servants, and a splendid palace for his residence, but that, as a consequence of this, he was authoritative, lordly and arbitrary in his bearing and conduct, moving as a king in the colony."

* * *

"It is very certain that Mr. Carter and his family were very popular throughout the State. His daughters were married to the first men in Virginia.

At his death a long Latin inscription, written by some ripe scholar was placed on his tomb, in which the greatest virtues are assigned to him, and a sincere piety." He died August 4th, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

ISSUE OF (8) KING ROBERT[2] AND JUDITH (ARMISTEAD) CARTER.

I. (9) John[3] Carter married Elizabeth Hill, of Shirley. Their son (10) Charles[4] Carter, of Shirley, married, 1st, Mary W. Carter, of Cleve, and their son (11) Charles[5] Carter, of Mt. Atlas, married Nancy Carter, of Sabine Hall, whose daughter (12) Mary[6] Carter married (151) Commodore Thos. ap Catesby Jones, U. S. N. (10) Charles[4] Carter, of Shirley, married, 2d, Anne Butler Moore, of Chelsea, whose daughter, (13) Anne[5] H. Carter, became the second wife of Gen. Harry Lee and the mother of (14) Gen. Robert[6] E. Lee, the late Confederate chieftain. II. (15) Elizabeth[3] Carter who married, 1st, Nathaniel Burwell; 2nd, married Dr. George Nicholas. III. (16) Judith[3] Carter, who became the second wife of Mann Page, of Rosewell. Their son (17) John[4] Page, of North End, married Jane Byrd, and their son (18) Mann[5] Page married Miss Selden, and their son (19) William[6] B. Page married Ann Lee, whose daughter married (150) Gen. Roger Jones. IV. (20) Anne[3] Carter, who married Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, and became the mother of (21) Benjamin[4] Harrison, Governor of Virginia

and one of the "signers," from whom are descended the two presidents.

ISSUE OF (8) KING ROBERT[2] AND BETTIE (WILLIS, NEE LANDON) CARTER.

V. (22) Robert[3] Carter, of "Nomony Hall," Lancaster county, Va., who married Priscilla Bladen. VI. (23) Sarah[3] Carter. VII. (24) Charles[3] Carter, of Cleve, 1707 to 1764, who married, first, Mary Walker; second, Ann Byrd; third, Lucy Taliaferro. VIII. (25) Ludlowe[3] Carter. IX. (26) Landon[3] Carter, of "Sabine Hall," who married, first, Miss Armistead; second, Maria Byrd; third, Eliz. Wormley. X. (27) Mary[3] Carter, who married George Braxton, and became the mother of (28) Carter[4] Braxton, who was one of the "signers." XI. (29) Lucy[3] Carter, who married Henry Fitzhugh, and their son (30) William[4] Fitzhugh, of Chatham, married Ann Randolph, and they were the parents of (31) Mary[5] Fitzhugh, who was the wife of G. W. P. Custis, of "Arlington," whose daughter (32) Mary[6] Custis became the wife of (14) Gen. R. E. Lee. XII. (33) George[3] Carter.

ISSUE OF (22) ROBERT[3], OF NOMONY, AND PRISCILLA (BLADEN) CARTER.

I. (34) Elizabeth[4] Carter.

II. (35) Col. Robert[4] Carter, of "Nomony Hall," who was called "Councillor" Carter from his having been for a number of years a member of the King's

Council in the colony. He married Frances A. Tasker, probably of Baltimore. Their children were: I. (36) Benjamin[5] Carter. II. (37) Robert[5] Carter. III. (38) John[5] Carter. IV. (39) George[5] Carter, of "Oatland," who married Bettie Lewis. V. (40) Priscilla[5] Carter, who married —— —— Mitchell. VI. (41) Ann[5] T. Carter, who married John Mound. VII. (42) Frances[5] Carter, who married (28) Major Thos. ap Thos. Jones, of "Bathurst," Essex county, Va., and she was the mother of my grandfather (56) Thos.[6] ap Thos. Jones, who removed from "Bathurst" to Clark county, Ky. VIII. (43) Rebecca[5] Carter. IX. (44) Mary[5] Carter. X. (45) Harriet[5] Carter. XI. (46) Julia[5] Carter, who married Dr. Robert Berkley, and their daughter, (47) Sophia[6] Berkley, married Robert Carter, of Kentucky (of this Carter family), and were the parents of (48) Hebe[7] Carter, who married A. R. Fennacy; (49) Julia[7] Carter, who married L. E. Veysse; and (50) Robert[7] Carter, who is now dead. XII. (51) Bettie[5] Landon Carter, who married (62) Spencer Ball. XIII. (52) Sally[5] Fairfax Carter, who married —— Chinn. XIV. (53) Sophia[5] Carter, who never married.

The name of Councillor Carter's residence is often written "Nomini;" he invariably wrote it "Nomony." For instance, as in the subjoined copy of one of his letters to his son-in-law:

"NOMONY HALL — *29th July*, 1790

Major Thos. Jones

Dear Sir —

I expect Mr. & Mrs. Ball, Miss Bettie Ball and my daughter Sally Fairfax that they will cross Rappahannock to Hobs Hole to-morrow. My two daughters propose to remain some time at your house. I wish that I myself was to be one of their party — however my affairs call for my personal attention in the State of Maryland shortly" * * *

"That soule which hath a witness testifying the truth of Eternal life as set forth in the Gospel plan of Redemption hath a knowledge which affords him a foretaste of real happiness —

Adieu Dear Sir

ROBERT CARTER"

In a deed of 1798 he is referred to as "formerly of Nomony Hall in Westmoreland county," Va., "but now of the city of Baltimore," from which it appears that "Nomony Hall" was not in Lancaster county as heretofore stated by me.

During the life of Councillor Carter, as early as 1798, Mrs. Jones and her children had received from him real estate valued at $33,279, which was estimated to be $742 more than their proportionate share up to that time. This, when we remember he had fourteen children, will afford us some idea of the extent and value of his landed possessions.

His wife's mother, Mrs. Ann Tasker, I think of

Baltimore, left a legacy of 10,000 pounds sterling to Mrs. Carter's children.

Benjamin Tasker, an uncle of Mrs. Jones, also left a handsome legacy to her children.

Daniel Dulany, Esq., executor of Mrs. Ann Tasker, probably was also a relative of Mrs. Jones, for her children received large legacies from the Dulany family.

The subjoined remarks on this family are taken from Bishop Meade :

"Out of the number of descendants of whom both Church and State might well be proud, it would be invidious to select. So far as we have been able to judge by observation and learn by report, we may be permitted to say that there has been much of the amiable and pious in the family, sometimes mixed with a portion of eccentricity in individuals of it.

"In Councillor Carter, of Nomini, the grandson of King Carter, this peculiarity was found in a large measure. Early in life his disposition was marked by a tendency to wit and humor. Afterward he was the grave Councillor, and always the generous philanthropist. At a later day he became scrupulous as to the holding of slaves, and manumitted great numbers. The subject of religion then engrossed his thoughts. Abandoning the religion of his fathers, he adopted the creed of the Baptists, and patronized their young preachers, having a chapel in his own house at Nomini. After a time he embraced the theory of Swedenborg, and at last died an unhappy death-dread-

ing Papist. All the while he was a most benevolent and amiable man."

Many of his letters to Major Jones breathe a spirit of the most earnest piety, and in some of them he speaks favorably of the Swedenborg doctrine.

THE FAUNTLEROY FAMILY.

As previously stated, my grandmother Jones was Elizabeth Fauntleroy, daughter of Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy, or Faunt Le Roy, as the family sometimes write the name, of "Mars Hill," Richmond county, Virginia.

While the name is evidently of French derivation, the family has long been seated in England, where it has enjoyed the reputation of being an ancient and highly respectable English family. I have not been able — or, rather, I have not made an effort, to connect the American family with their English progenitors. Capt. Chas. M. Fauntleroy wrote me sometime since that on one occasion, when in London, he had been most cordially and hospitably entertained by a Mr. Chas. Fauntleroy of that city, a gentleman of great wealth and respectability, who was a warm sympathizer with the Confederate cause, and who expressed great interest in his American cousins.

In 1857 this Capt. Fauntleroy obtained from the Herald's College, in London, a photographic copy of a confirmation of arms to the Fauntleroy family. But I do not know that these arms were ever used or recognized by the family in Virginia. On the margin is a picture of the arms.

The written text is as follows :

" To all and Singuler to whom these presents shall come Sr. John Boroughs Kt. Garter principall Kinge of Armes of Englishmen sendeth greeting Know yee that Moore Fauntleroy Gent. sonne of John Fauntleroy: the only son of William Fauntleroy of Craundall in the County of Southampton Gent. who beare for his Coate Armour Gules three Infants heads couped Argent crined Or which Armes they & their Ancestors have borne tyme out of mind and now being desired by the said Moore Fauntleroy Gent. to Imblazon and and settforth his said Coat of Armes with the Crest thereunto belonging (that is to say) on a wreath of his cullors A Flower de liz Or between two Angells wings displayed Azure Mantled Gules doubled Argent as are more plainly depicted in the Margent hereof

The which Armes and Crest before Expressed I the said Sr. John Borough Kt. Garter principall King of Armes of Englishmen, By y authority annexed unto the office of Garter by the Statutes of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, continued practice and the Letters Pattents of my said Office, made unto mee under the greate Seale of England do by these

p'sents declare assigne Confirme & grante unto the aforesaide Moore Fauntleroy and to his issue & posterity to be by them and ever of them borne with their due differences according to the Lawe of Armes for ever

In Witness whereof I have unto these present affixed the seale of Myne Office and subscribed my name Dated the Eight Day of December and in the year of Our Lord God 1633

Sr. John Borough, Garter."

The motto is, Enfans du Roy.

There was a Viscount Moore Fauntleroy, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The first one of the family who settled in Virginia, and it is supposed the only one that came to America, was (1) Major Moore[1] Fauntleroy, who arriving in the colony sometime prior to April 4th, 1651, settled in what is called the Northern Neck of Virginia, and by his military talents kept the Indians at bay in those parts.

Campbell's History of Virginia, page 210, mentions a Mr. Fauntleroy who in 1648 entertained in Virginia one Beauchamp Plantagenet, a royalist refugee from England; and in Henning's Statutes at Large, frequent mention is made of our Major Moore Fauntleroy. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, I think for a number of terms. Upon one occasion, arriving late, after that body had been sometime in session, he became offended at certain proceedings

which had been taken in his absence, and indulged in such violent and denunciatory language on the floor of the House that he was suspended for a while. On April 4th, 1651, he purchased a large body of land from Accopatough, king of the "Indians of Rappahannock Town and Towns." The deed executed by the Indian king on this occasion is copied in Bishop Meade, vol. 2, 478–9.

Naylor's Hole in Richmond county, Virginia, is a portion of this tract, and is, or was a few years ago, still the home of his descendants, the children of (128) Dr. Henry Fauntleroy. Whom he married or how many children he had is not known. It appears that he had a son Moore, who according to Bishop Meade, vol. 2, 179, married Margaret, daughter of the first Paul Micou. My recollection is that Bishop Meade leaves us to infer that the first William Fauntleroy mentioned by him was a son of (1) Major[1] Moore. It appears quite plain to me that he could not have been nearer than a grandson.

This (2) William[3] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1684, married Apphia Bushrod and died in 1757, leaving the following children :

I. (3) William[4] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1713, and died in 1793, married, first, —— ———, by whom he had a daughter, (4) Elizabeth[5] Fauntleroy, who became the wife of Mr. Adams, of James River, after having refused her hand to the patriot Gen. Geo. Washington. I remember reading in the Louisville *Courier Journal*, in the spring or summer of

1875, what purported to be a copy of a letter from Gen. Washington to a young Fauntleroy, in which he expressed the hope that "Miss Betsey's mind" would be more favorably disposed toward him upon his return. There is a letter in the possession of Governor Lee, of Virginia, from Geo. Washington, dated May 20th, 1752, and addressed to "William Fauntleroy, senior, Esq., in Richmond," in which he says, "I was taken with a terrible pleurisy, which has reduced me very low, but purpose as soon as I recover my strength to wait on Miss Bettie in hopes of a reconsideration of her former cruel sentence, and to see if I cannot obtain a decision in my favor. I have enclosed a letter to her, which I should be much obliged to you for the delivery of it." (3) William[4] Fauntleroy married for his second wife Miss Murdock, and they had numerous issue. See a copy of his will in the Appendix.

II. (5) Moore[4] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1716, and whose children moved from the Northern Neck to King and Queen county, where their descendants now reside.

III. (6) John[4] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1724.

THE ISSUE OF (3) WILLIAM[4] AND MISS —— (MURDOCK) FAUNTLEROY WERE:

1.

(7) Dr. William[5] Fauntleroy, who was educated in Europe; was a medical student in Edinburg and

Aberdeen for fourteen years, and died soon after his return to Virginia.

2.

(8) Dr. Moore[5] Fauntleroy, who was also educated in Europe, was also for many years a student of medicine at Edinburg and Aberdeen; lived for several years after his return in Tappahannock, Va., and died in Charleston, S. C., in 1802.

3.

(9) John[5] Fauntleroy, who was living in 1793.

4.

(10) Griffin[5] Murdock Fauntleroy, who was the father of my grandmother, married (20) Ann[5] Belfield (see that family), and died 1794. His residence was "Mars Hill," in Richmond county, Va., and his will is now on record in that county. Their children were:

I. (11) Belfield[6] Fauntleroy, who, we think, died a bachelor.

II. (12) Joseph[6] Fauntleroy, who married his cousin (80) Emily Carter Fauntleroy, and they had children: (13) Eliza[7] Fauntleroy, who married Geo. White, of Evansville, Ind., and left two sons. (14) Emily[7] Fauntleroy, who married N. G. Nettleton, and died leaving one daughter. (15) Josephine[7] Fauntleroy, who married Mr. Faith, is living in Louisville, Ky., and has one daughter. (16) Virginia[7] Fauntleroy, who married Mr. Pruess, and is living in

Simsborough, La. (17) Thos.[7] Moore Fauntleroy, who died without issue. (18) Frederick[7] Fauntleroy, who is living in Gatesville, Texas, and has three children. (19) Henry[7] Fauntleroy, who married Isabella Smythe, a daughter of Judge Smythe, of Vincennes, Ind., and had children, (20) Thos.[8] Smythe Fauntleroy, who is his only surviving child, with whom he lives in Chicago; (21) Samuel[8] Fauntleroy, who is dead, and (22) Eugene[8] Fauntleroy, who also is dead. (23) Ferdinand[7] Fauntleroy, who married at Goliad, Texas, Chloe Biscoe, who is a daughter of Alexander H. Biscoe, of Putnam county, Ga., and his wife Caroline Gresham, of Walton county, same State, and they have children: (24) Hamilton[8] Biscoe Fauntleroy; (25) Ferdinand[8] Fauntleroy; (26) Carrie[8] Fauntleroy and Virginia[8] Lawson Fauntleroy, who are living; (27) Rosa[8] Fauntleroy and (28) Mattie[8] Fauntleroy, who died in infancy. (29) William[7] Fauntleroy, who married and has a family living in Evansville, Ind.

III. (30) Mary[6] Fauntleroy, daughter of (10) Griffin Murdock, married John Campbell, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Kirnan, Westmoreland county, Va. She was his first wife and had several children, all of whom died in infancy, except (31) Anna[7] Stewart Campbell, who married Geo. Wm. Smith, son of the first Governor Smith of Virginia.

IV. (32) Anne[6] Fauntleroy, who married January 2, 1798, at "Mars Hill," in Richmond county, Va., Raphael Thompson, who was a son of Raphael and

Susanna Thompson, of St. Mary's county, Md., and left several children. (33) Lewis[7] A. Thompson, who was a child of this marriage, and who was born at Barnesville, Westmoreland county, Va., November 19th, 1804, married Margaret Ashton, of Lexington, Ky., and left issue. Among the issue of the last named marriage is (34) Anestacia[8] Thompson, who married Milton Barlow, son of an inventor of an improved planetarium. She is the mother of cousin (35) Florence[9] Barlow and others. Another child of (33) Lewis A. Thompson was (36) Butler[8] Fauntleroy Thompson, who married Philadelphia Appleton, and lived in Lexington, Ky. He was the father of (37) Wm.[9] H. Thompson, now of that city, who married Carrie P. Lyon, a daughter of F. A. Lyon, of Georgetown, Ky., and his wife Teresa V. Barlow, and has one child, (38) Butler[10] Fauntleroy Thompson. The other child of (36) Butler Fauntleroy Thompson is cousin (39) Anna[9] Thompson, of Lexington, Ky.

V. (40) Margaret[6] Fauntleroy, daughter of (10) Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy, married Capt. Yerby, of Frederick county, Va., and left issue.

VI. (41) *Elizabeth[6] Fauntleroy, who was my grandmother, was born at "Mars Hill," in 1790–91, married (56) Thos. ap Thos. Jones, and died in Clark county, Ky., August 31st, 1865. I remember her quite well. She was an excellent type of the old Virginia lady. Blue-eyed and auburn-haired, she

* See her portrait.

bore her age remarkably well, and retained a full complement of good looks to the day of her death. In stature she was under the medium size and height; was very practical, industrious and economical — a good housewife, full of sprightliness, wit and humor, with a happy knack for communicating her vivacity to those around her. She was fond of society, and intolerant of snobbery in any form.

5.

(42) Joseph[5] Fauntleroy, who died December 1st, 1815, married his cousin Betsey Foushee Fauntleroy. Their children were:

I. (43) William[6] Moore Fauntleroy, who was born November 16th, 1787, married Fanny Ball, and had a large family, among whom were (44) Bettie[7] Fauntleroy; (45) Druscilla[7] Fauntleroy, who married Mr. January and lived near Natches; (46) Winnie[7] Fauntleroy; (47) Fannie[7] Fauntleroy; (48) Bushrod[7] Fauntleroy; (49) Moore[7] Fauntleroy, and (50) Thornton[7] Fauntleroy.

II. (51) Maria[6] Bushrod Fauntleroy, who was born September 17th, 1789, and died in 1794.

III. (52) Joseph[6] Murdock Fauntleroy, who was born September 7th, 1791, married March 13th, 1820, Eliza Belfield Bowman, and died May 4th, 1868. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, was a man of wealth, of great refinement of tastes, of good intellectual attainments, and rare conversational powers. His wife was born March 14th, 1801,

and died January 1st, 1856. She was a daughter of Capt. Isaac Bowman, of Shenandoah county, Virginia. Joseph was reared at Greenville; his wife, at Strasburg, Va. They lived on the Shenandoah river, near the old homestead, "Greenville," until the birth of four children, when they removed to near Clarksville, Tenn., and finally, just before the late war, they removed to Kentucky, and settled near Paducah. Their children were: (53) Mary[7] Elizabeth Fauntleroy, who was born in Shenandoah county, Va., May 26th, 1823, and died in Christian county, Ky., January 6th, 1882. She married in Montgomery county, Tenn., January 16th, 1844, Jas. Thos. Garnett, who was born in Albemarle county, Va., December 7th, 1816, and died in Christian county, Ky., May 11th, 1883. They had children: (54) Jos.[8] Fauntleroy Garnett, who was born December 16th, 1844; (55) Walter[8] Faunt Le Roy Garnett, who was born January 8th, 1849, in Montgomery county, Tenn., and married February 3d, 1880, at the Baptist Church in Hopkinsville, Ky., Mary Wallace, born January 1st, 1861, daughter of Jas. A. and Cornelia Wallace, of that place, and they have children: (56) Leslie[9] Wallace Garnett; (57) Susie[9] Wallace Garnett; (58) Mary[9] Faunt Le Roy Garnett, and (59) Wallace[9] Faunt Le Roy Garnett. (60) Emily[7] Susan Fauntleroy, a daughter of (52) Jos. Murdock, was born March 12th, 1825, and died August 16th, 1826. (61) John[7] Butler Fauntleroy, who was born February 26th, 1828, married Nannie Allensworth, of Todd county,

Ky., lives in Gatesville, Tex., and has three children, (62) Jessie[8] Belfield Fauntleroy, (63) Sue[8] Fauntleroy, and (64) Emmett[8] Fauntleroy. (65) Emily[7] Frances Ann Fauntleroy, who was born September 6th, 1830, married Guilford Slaughter, of Nashville, Tenn., and died February 24th, 1855. (66) Joanna[7] Belfield Fauntleroy, who was born December 8th, 1833, married A. J. Allensworth, of Nashville, Tenn., and died arch 14th, 1855, leaving one son, (67) Norman[8] Fauntleroy Allensworth, now of San Antonio, Texas. (68) Robert[7] Bowman Fauntleroy, who was born January 3d, 1836, and died in infancy. (69) Sarah[7] Matilda Fauntleroy, who was born January 30th, 1838, married W. P. Griffin, of Ballard county, Ky., and has children, (70) Dovie[8] Griffin, (71) Mary[8] Ellen Griffin, and (72) Walter[8] Clifton Griffin. (73) Ellen[7] Douglas Fauntleroy, who was born February 1st, 1840, married Dr. D. A. Watts, of Paducah, Ky., now of Lake City, Florida, and has children, (74) Eddie[8] Belle Watts, (75) William[8] Fauntleroy Watts, and (76) Thos.[8] Courtney Watts. (77) Robert[7] Bowman Fauntleroy, who was born May 10th, 1843, and died December 21st, 1864, at West Point, Miss. (78) Donna[7] Inez Catharine Fauntleroy, tenth child of (52) Joseph Murdock, was born November 4th, 1848, married Richard W. Jacob, of Paducah, Ky., and had one son, (79) Jos.[8] Fauntleroy Jacob, who died October 6th, 1885.

The other children of (42) Joseph Fauntleroy were:

IV. (80) Emily[6] Carter Fauntleroy, who was born September 19th, 1793, and married her cousin (12) Joseph Fauntleroy. (See under his name.)

V. (81) Gen'l Thos.[6] Turner Fauntleroy, who was born October 8th, 1795, married Ann Magill, of Winchester, Va. He was lieutenant in the U. S. Army; was General in charge of the Division of the Pacific about 1859–60; resigned at the breaking out of the late war, and was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate States Army. His children were: (82) Capt. Chas.[7] M. Fauntleroy, late of Leesburg, Va., who was an officer in the U. S. Navy, and subsequently a captain in the C. S. Navy, and who is the gentleman before referred to as furnishing the copy of confirmation of arms to Moore Fauntleroy, copied in this sketch. (83) Judge Thos.[7] Turner Fauntleroy, who was late a judge of the court of appeals of Virginia. (84) Archie[7] Fauntleroy, who was at one time Director of the Insane Asylum, at Staunton, Va. (85) Daingerfield[7] Fauntleroy, who was a purser in the U. S. Navy, and died at Pensacola, Fla., many years ago. (86) Mary[7] Fauntleroy, who became the wife of the late Surgeon-General Barnes, U. S. Army, whom she survives; and (87) Kate[7] Fauntleroy, who is the wife of Major Whittlesey, U. S. Army.

VI. (88) Samuel[6] Griffin Fauntleroy, son of (42) Joseph, died in infancy.

VII. (89) Leroy[6] Daingerfield Fauntleroy, who

was born May 15th, 1799, and married Margaret Hale, of Winchester, Va.

VIII. (90) Laurence[6] Butler Fauntleroy, who was born January 31st, 1801, married, first, his cousin Sarah Griffin Thompson, of Lexington, Ky., daughter of (32) Ann Fauntleroy and Chas. R. Thompson; she dying soon after her marriage, he married, second, Matilda Bowman, of Montgomery county, Tenn. Their children were: (91) Kate[7] Fauntleroy, who married L. E. Stevens, of McCracken county, Ky., and has children (92) Annie[8] Thomas Stevens, (93) Florence[8] Eugenia Stevens, (94) John[8] Ewing Stevens, (95) Butler[8] Cary Stevens, and (96) William[8] Fauntleroy Stevens. (97) Eugenia[7] Fauntleroy, who married J. Henry Smith, now of Paducah, Ky., and has children, (98) Mattie[8] Florence Smith, (99) Thos.[8] Cosby Smith, (100) Henry[8] Fauntleroy Smith, (101) Nellie[8] Pearl Smith, (102) Laurence[8] Butler Christopher Smith, and (103) Mary[8] Eugenia Smith. (104) Florence[7] Lascelles Fauntleroy, who married Dr. R. M. Stevens, now of Melbourne, Ark., and has one child, (105) Mattie[8] Eugenia Stevens. (106) Thos.[7] Butler Fauntleroy, who married Millie Smith, lives near Paducah, Ky., and has children, (107) Mattie[8] Fauntleroy, (108) Laurence[8] Fauntleroy, (109) Henry[8] Fauntleroy, and (110) Thomas[8] Fauntleroy.

IX. (111) John[6] Bushrod Fauntleroy, son of (42) Joseph, died in infancy.

X. (112) Robert[6] Henry Fauntleroy, son of (42)

Joseph, was born March 23d, 1807. Leaving his father's place, "Greenville," Virginia, he went to Indiana, where he married Jane Dale Owen, daughter of Robert Owen, the celebrated Welsh philanthropist and writer, of New Lanark, Scotland, and New Harmony, Indiana, and sister of the not less distinguished son, Robert Dale Owen. They had four children: (113) Constance[7] Fauntleroy, who married Rev. Jas. Runcie, now of St. Joseph, Missouri, and has four children, (114) Blessing[8] Runcie, now Mrs. Marshall, (115) James[8] F. Runcie, (116) Ellinor[8] Dale Runcie, and (117) Percy[8] Owen Runcie. (118) Ellinor[7] Fauntleroy, who married Geo. Davidson, now Chief Assistant of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, San Francisco, and has three children, (119) Geo.[8] Fauntleroy Davidson, (120) Thos.[8] Drummond Davidson, and (121) Ellinor[8] Campbell Davidson. (122) Arthur[7] Robert Fauntleroy, and (123) Edward[7] Henry Fauntleroy, dead.

XI. (124) John[6] Foushee Fauntleroy, eleventh child of (42) Joseph, was born August 12th, 1809, married Lavinia Turner, and had children (125) Kinlock[7] Fauntleroy, (126) Bessie[7] Fauntleroy, and others.

6.

(127) Robert[5] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1758, and died October 29th, 1832, married Sarah Ball, a daughter of Col. Jas. Ball, of Lancaster county, Virginia, and had five children, among whom was (128) Dr. Henry[6] Fauntleroy, late of "Naylor's Hole,"

Richmond county, Va., who contributed to Bishop Meade's book a brief article on the Fauntleroy family.

7.

(129) Henry[5] Fauntleroy, who was born June 28th, 1757, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, served, it is said, on Washington's Staff, and was killed at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28th, 1778, on the anniversary of his natal day. He is said to have been extremely handsome, was very chivalrous in his character, and became a great favorite of Gen. Washington.

8.

(130) Jane[5] Fauntleroy, who married Col. Thos. Turner, of near Leedstown, Va., and had four sons and three daughters, to-wit: (131) Harry[6] Turner, (132) Thomas[6] Turner, (133) Richard[6] Turner, and (134) George[6] Turner, (135) Elizabeth[6] Turner, (136) Jenny[6] Turner, and (137) Polly[6] Turner. (138) Thomas[6] Turner married Elizabeth Carter, a daughter of Col. Robert Randolph. Their son (139) Henry[7] Smith Turner, brevet Major 1st U. S. Dragoons, who resigned at the close of the Mexican War, married Julia Mary Hunt; and their daughter, (140) Mary[8] Delphine Hunt Turner, married October 6th, 1886, Col. Edward Miles Heyl, Inspector-General U. S. Army, and has one child, (141) Julia[9] Turner Heyl.

9.

(142) Apphia[5] Fauntleroy, who married Capt. John C. Carter, of Amherst county, Va., and left issue.

THE BELFIELD FAMILY.

The mother of Grandma Jones was Anne Belfield; and what is here given of this family was taken by me from an old Book of Common Prayer, which had been in the family for many generations, and which was loaned to me by Cousin Emma D. Belfield, of near Farmer's Fork post-office, Richmond county, Va.

From this it appears that my grandfather and grandmother were each descended from Mary Bathurst.

(1) John[1] Belfield, of Devonshire, England, had a son, (2) Dr. Joseph[2] Belfield, who came to Virginia, and married Frances Wright, who was born January 7th, 1685–6, was a daughter of Mattrom Wright and his wife Ruth, who was a daughter of Robert Griggs, and died April, 1738.

(2) Dr. Joseph[2] Belfield, of Virginia, had issue, (3) Thos.[3] Wright Belfield, who was born January 1st, 1704–5, married March 9th, 1723–4, Mary Colston, widow of Wm. Colston and daughter of Francis Meriwether and his wife Mary Bathurst, and died December 7th, 1743. She died October 6th, 1750.

(3) Thos.[3] Wright Belfield and Mary Colston had issue: I. (4) John[4] Belfield, who was born June 23d, 1725, married Ruth Sydnor April 5th, 1744, and died August 19th, 1805. II. (5) Joseph[4] Belfield, who was born May 1st, 1727, died August 28th, 1750, and left

one daughter, from whom are descended the Caves, of Orange county, Va. III. (6) Thomas[4] Belfield, who was born March 23d, 1728–9, and died December 25th following. IV. (7) Thos.[4] Meriwether Belfield, who was born February 11th, 1730–1, and died October, 1743. V. (8) Elizabeth[4] Belfield, who was born October 25th, 1732, and who married Stark, of Southampton county, Va. VI. (9) Bathurst[4] Belfield, who was born January 21st, 1733, and died July 6, 1735. VII. (10) Frances[4] Belfield, who was born March 22d, 1735–6, married, first, Walker; second, Broadnax, and died in 1818–20; from her are descended many of the Broadnaxes and Bouldins scattered over Virginia. VIII. (11) Bathurst[4] Belfield, who was born June 27th, 1739, and died February 2d following.

(4) John[4] Belfield and Ruth Sydnor had issue:

I. (12) Thomas[5] Belfield, who was born February 18th, 1744–5, married Ann H. Beale, and they had four sons and four daughters, one of which sons, (13) Col. John[6] W. Belfield, married, first, (55) Frances Tasker Jones, my grandfather's sister; second, Miss Daingerfield, and left issue, (14) Dr. Alexander[7] Belfield, and Cousin (15) Emma[7] D. Belfield, of near Farmer's Fork, Richmond county, Va. Another son, (16) Col. Joseph[6], married (66) Jane Skelton Jones, sister of the above lady. II. (17) Elizabeth[5] Belfield, who was born January 9th, 1746–7. III. (18) John[5] Belfield, who was born March 11th, 1750–1, married Miss Beckwith, probably no descendants. IV. (19)

Mary[5] Belfield, who was born February 17th, 1753, married a brother of Gov. Geo. Wm. Smith, of Virginia. V. (20) Anne[5] Belfield, who was born November 17th, 1754, married (10) Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy, of "Mars Hill," in Richmond county, Va. She was executrix of her husband's will, and was Grandma Jones' mother. See the Fauntleroy family. VI. (21) Winifred[5] Belfield, who was born September 6th, 1756. VII. (22) Sydnor[5] Belfield, who was born September 12th, 1758, and died February 22d, 1841. VIII. (23) Joseph[5] Belfield, who was born July 14th, 1761, and died May 25th, 1786. IX. (24) Fanny[5] Belfield, who was born February 5th, 1763, and died an infant.

The Belfields were a favorite connection with my grandmother, and for social worth and standing were not out-ranked by the best families in Virginia.

THE LEWIS FAMILY.

The following description of the Lewis arms appeared in the Richmond *Standard* of March 26th, 1881, and was contributed by Warner Lewis Baylor, Esq., of Petersburg, Va. The copy is on parchment and has been in the possession of the Lewises of "Warner Hall," Gloucester county, Va., for many years.

"First quarter, Ar. a dragon's head and neck erased (vert, added in the description) holding in the mouth a bloody hand; three towers triple turretted; ar. three chevronels; fourth, ar. three discs or spheres; fifth, ar. three lozenges on a fesse; sixth, ar. a cross wavy. Escutcheon of pretence, three tall and tapering jars holding each a boar's head. Crest, A dragon's head and neck erased, holding in the mouth a bloody hand." * * * "According to Burke's *General Armory* the first quartering agrees with the arms of Lewis of Brecon (Wales); the second forms probably a part of the charge of the arms borne by John William Lewis, Esq., of Llanarchayron, Co. Cardigan, high sheriff for the county, 1840." * * *

The following general observations are taken from "Georgians," by Gov. Geo. R. Gilmer:

"Several accounts of the Lewises have been written of late years in which they are said to have been descended from a family of French Huguenots, who were driven to England by the edict of Nantes. My mother is in her eighty-ninth year. I read aloud to her when a small boy Hume's History. When listening to the account of the conquest of Wales, by Edward the First, I recollect her saying that she had heard from her father that the Lewellens were his kinspeople, and that his ancestors had emigrated to Ireland from Wales." * * * "The red hair and irascible temper, which still continue to distinguish the Lewises, indicate Welsh rather than French or English origin."

(29) Wm.[5] T. Lewis, of Louisville, Mississippi, who is a grandson of (23) John[3] Lewis, of Albemarle county, Va., mentioned below, and who is descended from John Lewis the Welshman, has devoted much time and labor to tracing the history of this family.

I do not know upon what authority he bases his deductions, but he traces back to four brothers in Wales, to-wit :

(1) William[1] Lewis ; (2) Gen. Robert[1] Lewis ; (3) John[1] Lewis ; and (4) Samuel[1] Lewis.

(1) William[1] Lewis emigrated from Wales to Ireland, married Miss McCleland, and died there. His son (5) Andrew[2] Lewis married in Ireland Mary Calhoun, and their son (6) John[3] Lewis, commonly called Pioneer John, "in an affray that occurred in the county of Dublin, with an oppressive landlord and his retainers, seeing a brother, an officer in the king's army, who lay sick at his house, slain before his eyes, he slew one or two of the assailants. Escaping, he found refuge in Portugal, and after several years came over to Virginia, with his family, consisting of Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn, in Scotland, his wife, four sons, (7) Thomas Lewis, (8) William Lewis, (9) Andrew, (10) Charles Lewis, and one daughter." There was probably another son, Samuel Lewis. This (6) Pioneer John[3] Lewis, who was born in 1678, settled in Augusta county, Virginia, near where the town of Staunton now stands, and died in 1762. His son (9) Andrew[4] Lewis became a brigadier-general, and (10) Charles[4] Lewis, his son,

became a colonel. They fought the battle at Point Pleasant, where Charles was killed.

(9) Gen. Andrew Lewis was born in 1720, in Donegal county, Ireland, married Elizabeth Givens, in 1749, and died in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1781. His home was in Botetourt county, but having been taken sick in the army, while on his way home, he died in Bedford county. "At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Washington considered him the foremost military man in America, and the one most worthy of the post of commander-in-chief of the American army." See Camp. Hist. Va.

(1) Gen. Robert[1] Lewis was a native of Brecon, Wales, by tradition a distinguished general, a refugee from Papal persecutions, and a man of great wealth, who received from the King a grant of 33,333 acres of land, and who is said to have settled in Abington, or Ware parish, Gloucester county, about the middle of the seventeenth century. See the Richmond *Standard* of February 5th, 1881, for his issue. His great-grandson, (11) Col. Fielding[4] Lewis, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, married, first, Catherine Washington, a cousin, and second, Bettie Washington, a sister, of Gen. Geo. Washington. Among his descendants may be mentioned (12) Major Lawrence[5] Lewis, son of (11) Col. Fielding, who was private secretary to Gen. Washington; (13) Meriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, son of (14) William Lewis, of Albemarle county, Virginia; and others.

(3) John[1] Lewis, who was born in Wales, about 1640, and, it appears, was, at one time, a sojourner with the Mostyn family in Denbighshire, Wales, died in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1726, where his will was on record until the records of the county were burned by the Federal army during the late war.

His children were (15) Mrs. Rebecca[2] Lindsay, (16) Abraham[2] Lewis, (17) Sarah[2] Lewis, (18) Mrs. Angelica[2] Fullilove, (19) David[2] Lewis, and (20) John[2] Lewis.

(19) David Lewis, who was born in Hanover county, Virginia, about 1685, and died in Albemarle county, in 1779, married, first, Miss Terrell, second, not known, third, the widow of Dr. Hart, of Philadelphia, whose maiden name was Mary McGrath. His will is on record in Albemarle county, Virginia.

His children were as follows: (21) William[3] Terrell Lewis, who was born in 1718, married Sally Martin, and died in Nashville, Tenn., in 1802; (22) David[3] Lewis, who was born in 1720, married, first, Miss Rebecca Stovall, second, Elizabeth Lockhart, and died in Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1787; (23) Hannah[3] Lewis, my ancestress, who was born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1722, married (2) Jas. Hickman, of Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1744, and died in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1822 (see the Hickman and Browning families); (24) Sarah[3] Lewis, who was born in 1724, married Abraham Musick and died in St. Louis, in 1800; (25) Susannah[3] Lewis, who was born in 1726, married Alexander

Mackey, and died in Rutherford county, North Carolina, in 1784; (26) John[3] Lewis, who was born in 1728, married, first, Sarah Taliaferro, second, Susan Clarkson, and died in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1784; (27) Joel[3] Lewis, who was born in 1730, married, first, Mary Tureman, second, Sarah Chiles, third, Lucy Daniel, and died in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1813; (28) Anna[3] Lewis, who was born in 1733, married, first, her cousin Joel Terrell, second, Stephen Willis, and died in Rutherford county, North Carolina, in 1835; (29) Elizabeth[3] Lewis, who was born in 1754, married Major John Martin, and they were the parents of (30) Dr. Samuel[4] D. Martin, a well-known physician of Clark county, Kentucky, who was born in 1791, and died in Clark county, in 1881; (31) Col. Jas.[3] Lewis, who was born in 1756, married, first, Lucy Thomas, second, Mary Marks, and died in Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1849; (32) Miriam[3] Lewis, who was born in 1759, married Col. Gabriel Madison, a brother of Bishop Jas. Madison of Va., and of Gov. George Madison of Ky., and died in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1845.

THE HICKMAN FAMILY.

This name occurs among the earliest in the annals of Virginia. It often occurs in Henning's Statutes

at Large. We find the clerk of the House of Burgesses in 1624 signed himself R. Hickman. The family is said to have come originally from Lincolnshire, England. Whatever the origin or history of this family, those of my acquaintance appear to be decidedly proud of their Hickman blood. The first we know of our immediate branch of the family is that one (1) William[1] Hickman, of Virginia, married a Miss Elliott, and their son (2) James[2] Hickman, of Hanover county, Va, who was born in 1724, married (23) Hannah[3] Lewis, of Va., in 1744 (see the Lewis family). They died in Clark county, Ky., he in 1824, she in 1822. The issue of (2) Jas.[2] and (23) Hannah[3] (Lewis) Hickman were:

I. (3) Susannah[3] Hickman, who was born in 1745, married (1) Jas. Browning (see the Browning family), and died in Harrison county, Ky.

II. (4) David[3] Hickman, who was born in 1749, married Clara McClanahan, had ten children, and died in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1825. From his son John are descended Judge H. Marshall Buford, of Lexington, Ky., and others.

III. (5) Anna[3] Hickman, who was born in 1754, married Stephen Holliday, and died in Clark county, Ky., 1836; had seven children.

IV. (6) Henry[3] Hickman, who was born in 1755, married Phœbe Eastham, and died in Fayette county, Ky.

He had eight children, one of whom, (7) William[4] Hickman, married Sarah Pearson, and their daughter,

(8) Lucy[5] Hickman, married Major John Taliaferro, of Winchester, Ky. Of the children of Major Taliaferro and (8) Lucy[5] Hickman, (9) Sarah[6] Taliaferro married J. V. Morton of Shelby county, Ky., now of Winchester, Ky., and they have children, (10) Prof. Wm.[7] H. Morton, who married Sue Van Lear, a daughter of Rev. Matthew Van Lear, a Presbyterian divine, and has one child, (11) Isabella[8] Morton; (12) Fanny[7] Morton, married Walter Jackson, of Shreveport, La.; (13) Thompson[7] Morton, and (14) Chas.[7] Hay Morton. (15) Betsy[6] Taliaferro, another daughter of Major Taliaferro and Lucy Hickman, married Judge Wm. M. Beckner, a prominent lawyer of Winchester, Ky., and delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, now assembled at Frankfort. They have children, (16) Lucien[7] Pearson Beckner; (17) Seth[7] Shackelford Beckner; (18) Nancy[7] West Beckner; Taliaferro Beckner; (19) Phœbe[7] Herndon Beckner, and (20) William[7] Hickman Beckner. Another daughter of Major Taliaferro and Lucy Hickman, (21) Lucy[6] Aylett Taliaferro, married Dr. I. H. McKinley, an accomplished physician in active practice in Winchester, Ky., and their children are (22) Susan[7] Hickman McKinley, (23) David[7] Howard McKinley, and (24) Margaret[7] Aylett McKinley.

V. (25) Eleanor[3] Hickman, fifth child of Jas. and Hannah Hickman, was born in 1756, married Jo Hill and died in Pickaway county, Ohio; had three children.

VI. (26) Gen. Richard[3] Hickman, sixth child of

(2) James and Hannah, was born in 1757, married a widow Irvine nee Calloway; was Lieutenant-Governor of Ky., and acting Governor during the absence of Gov. Shelby in 1813; had five children; died in Clark county, Ky., and lies buried on the farm now owned by Uncle Jos. Jones. One of his daughters, (27) Matilda[4], married Samuel Hanson, an eminent lawyer of Winchester, Ky., and was the mother of (28) Gen. Roger[5] Hanson, C. S. A., (29) Col. Chas.[5] Hanson, U. S. A., (30) Richard[5] H. Hanson, Esq., of Paris, Ky., and others.

VII. (31) James[3] Hickman, who was born in 1759, married Elizabeth Bryant or Bryan, and died in Lincoln county, Ky.

VIII. (32) Joel[3] Hickman, who was born in 1761, was a Revolutionary soldier, married Frances G. Wilson, and died in Clark county, Ky., in 1832, having had twelve children.

IX. (33) Hannah[3] Hickman, who married Geo. Hill, and died in Darbyville, Ohio, in 1853, was the ninth and last child of (2) Jas. and (22) Hannah (Lewis) Hickman.

THE BROWNING FAMILY.

This family is of very early seating in Virginia. As early as 1629, we find a John Browning, Burgess

from Elizabeth City. See Henning's Statutes at Large, vol 1, p. 139.

(1) James[1] Browning, of Culpeper county, Virginia, married (3) Susan Hickman, a daughter of (2) James Hickman and his wife (23) Hannah Lewis, and they had issue as follows:

I. (2) Caleb[2] Browning, whose descendants live in Harrison county, Ky., and vicinity.

II. (3) Micajah[2] Browning, who married Sally Brown, and they had issue: (4) Orville[3] H. Browning, who married Miss Caldwell, and removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he became a prominent lawyer and a distinguished politician. He was a member of Congress, I think, for several years; was appointed U. S. Senator to succeed Stephen A. Douglas; and was Secretary of the Interior during Johnson's administration. I think he had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln. A sister of his wife married Judge James Simpson, late of Winchester, Ky., at one time judge of our Court of Appeals. Another son of Micajah was (5) Milton[3] D. Browning, a distinguished lawyer and influential citizen of Des Moines, Iowa.

Another son was (6) Marcus[3] Browning, for many years of Lexington, Ky., now of Jacksonville, Illinois, who married Miss Rees. There were also two daughters, (7) Talitha[3] Browning, who married Obannon, and (8) Ann[3] Browning, who married Robinson.

III. (9) Molly[2] Browning, a daughter of (1) James[1], married Taliaferro Browning.

IV. (10) James[2] Browning, another son of (1) James and Susan, was born October 2d, 1768, married Jane, daughter of James Morrow and his wife Elizabeth Frame. Their children were (11) Elizabeth[3] Browning, who was born in 1796; (12) Hickman[3] L. Browning; (13) Mary[3] L. Browning; (14) Lucinda[3] E. Browning; (15) Matilda[3] Browning; (16) Franklin[3] Browning; (17) James[3] B. Browning; (18) William[3] P. Browning; (19) Milton[3] A. Browning an M. D.; (20) Edwin[3] C. Browning; (21) Martha[3] Jane Browning, my mother, who was born November 11th, 1822, married, 1841, (78) Fauntleroy Jones, and died June 28th, 1887, a consistent member of the Christian Church.

APPENDIX.

This appendix contains, as I believe, none but true copies, *verbatim et literatim*, of the instruments referred to. The copies were made by me with the originals, or official copies of the originals, before me, in every instance, except only the Davis memorial; the letters and papers referring to Gen'l Roger Jones and Commodore Catesby Jones, and their descendants; Dr. Walter Jones' letter to his brother Fred; the proceedings had upon the death of his son Gen'l Walter Jones; the letter from the latter to his son Walter; and the Rev. Thos. H. Jones' memorial; these were furnished me by other members of our family.

While reading these copies it should be borne in mind that since the date of many of the instruments, the orthography of our language has undergone great changes, and that many words which appear to us to have been inaccurately spelled were correctly spelled according to the times at which they were written.

Other cases admit of no apology, and are simply instances of incorrect spelling at all times, as in the case of the word "prejudice" in Lady Culpeper's note; a criticism, however, from which our "best people" have evidently not always been exempt.

To be sure, these little inaccuracies might well have been corrected in the copies — which is usual, I believe, in similar publications; but then they would not have been copies, and I preferred to give faithful transcripts, trusting to the intelligence of my readers to make all due allowance.

The chirography is neat, without an exception; is often refined and clerkly, and always indicates culture and education in the writer.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF A CERTIFIED COPY OF CAPT. ROGER JONES' WILL OBTAINED BY ME FROM SOMERSET HOUSE IN 1889:

> "Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.
>
> In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I, Captaine Roger Jones of the parish of St. Dunstan Stepney in the County of Middlesex being sick in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory (praised be God for the same) and considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof Doe make and declare my last Will and testament in man ner and form following that is to say Imprimis my Will and desire is to be buried at Mansfield in the County of Nottingham in the grave with my late wife Dorothy daughter of John Walker of Mansfield aforsesaid Esqre. Item I give and bequeath to

priscilla Jones my dear present wife the sume of fifty pounds to put herselfe and family in Mourning Item I give to my ten friends hereinafter named the sume of twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring that is to say Sr. Richard Haddock Coll. Philip Ludwell Arthur Bailey Esqre. Richard Perry Benjamin Hatley Captain Hopefor Bendall John Thompson Dennis Lyddell Esqre. Charles Deakyn and Anthony Morris Item I give to Capt. Francis Willis the sum of five guineas Item I give to Samuel Deane Gent. the sume of tenn pounds to buy him a ring Item I give the use of all the plate I presented my now wife with upon her marriage with me to my said dear wife priscilla during her life she giving bond to my son Frederick Jones within two months after my decease for the safe delivery thereof to him his execrs. or admrs. after her decease or the value thereof according to a just and true appraisement thereof and after my said present wife's decease I give and bequeath the said plate unto my said son Frederick Jones I give the Bedd Boalsters and pillows I now lye on to my said son Frederick Jones and all the rest of my household goods and utensills of household not by me otherwise disposed of that shall be in or about my now dwelling house in Stepney aforesaid at the time of my death (except my horses and chariott) I give and bequeath the same to my said dear wife priscilla Item Whereas by my marriage articles with my said now wife priscilla I did covenant that in case I should depart this life

leaveing the said priscilla alive before such purchase and Settlemt. made as is therein mentioned That then my execrs. or admrs. should after my decease pay & satisfy unto the said priscilla or her assigns the full yearely sume of one hundred pounds by quarterly payments for and during her naturall life Now my mind and will is and I doe hereby give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my Estate both reall and personall whatsoever and wheresoever not otherwise by me disposed of (after my debts legacies and such other legacies as I shall give by any codicill or codicills to be annexed to this my will and my funerall charges first paid) unto my son Frederick Jones his heires execrs. and admrs. Upon speciall trust and confidence that he shall and doe thereout in the first place pay and satisfie unto my said wife priscilla or her assigns the yearly sume of one hundred pounds by quarterly payments for and dureing her naturall life in pursuance and discharge of my before recited Covenant in that behalfe the first payment thereof to begin & be made at the end of the first quarter of a year next after my decease provided alwaies and I doe declare it to be my Will & meaning that my said son Frederick Jones shall & may deduct and take out of the said annuall sume of one hundred pounds hereinbefore directed to be by him paid unto my said wife as aforementioned such full and the like sume and sumes of money as shall be from time to time paid and payable unto the Kings Majestys by vertue of any act or

acts of Parliament for estates of the like yearely value of one hundred pounds and that from time to time and at all times by equall quarterly sumes or deductions when and as long and as often as the houses lands and estates of this kingdom shall be charged or chargeable with any taxes or assessments to the Kings Majesty his heirs or successors by any act or acts of parliament and after my debts legacies funerall charges and the aforesaid trust paid and performed I give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my said reall & personall estate unto my said son Frederick Jones his heirs execrs. and admrs. to his owne use Item I give and bequeathe unto my son Thomas Jones one shilling & noe more in full barr and satisfaction of all his right claime or tithe to my estate as well reall as personall by any deed or deeds of gift or other Instrument or writeing or otherwise howsoever and I doe hereby revoke countermand and make void all & every such deed & deeds of gift instruments and writeings whatsoever Item I declare that a silver tankard in the possession of my said son Frederick is not mine but belongs to my said son Thomas and was bought with monies given him by my Lady Culpepper Item I give my own picture the Lord Fairfax's picture and a picture of fish now over the doore in my best parlour at Stepney aforesaid after my now wife's decease to my son Frederick Jones but my wife to have the use of them dureing her life Item I revoke and make void all former wills devises deeds of gift and bequests by

me made And of this my last will & testament doe constitute and appoint my said son Frederick Jones my sole Executor And I doe hereby desire and request my loveing friends Samuel Deane and Mr. Francis Willis to be overseers of this my will earnestly intreating them to see the same justly and truely performed. In witness whereof I the said Roger Jones have to this my last will and testament contained in these two sheets of paper that is to say to each of them sett my hand and seale this seventeenth day of August Ano. Dii 1701 and in the thirteenth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord William the third by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c

Roger Jones (L S) Signed sealed published declared and delivered by the said Roger Jones for and as his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of the said Testator Vizt.

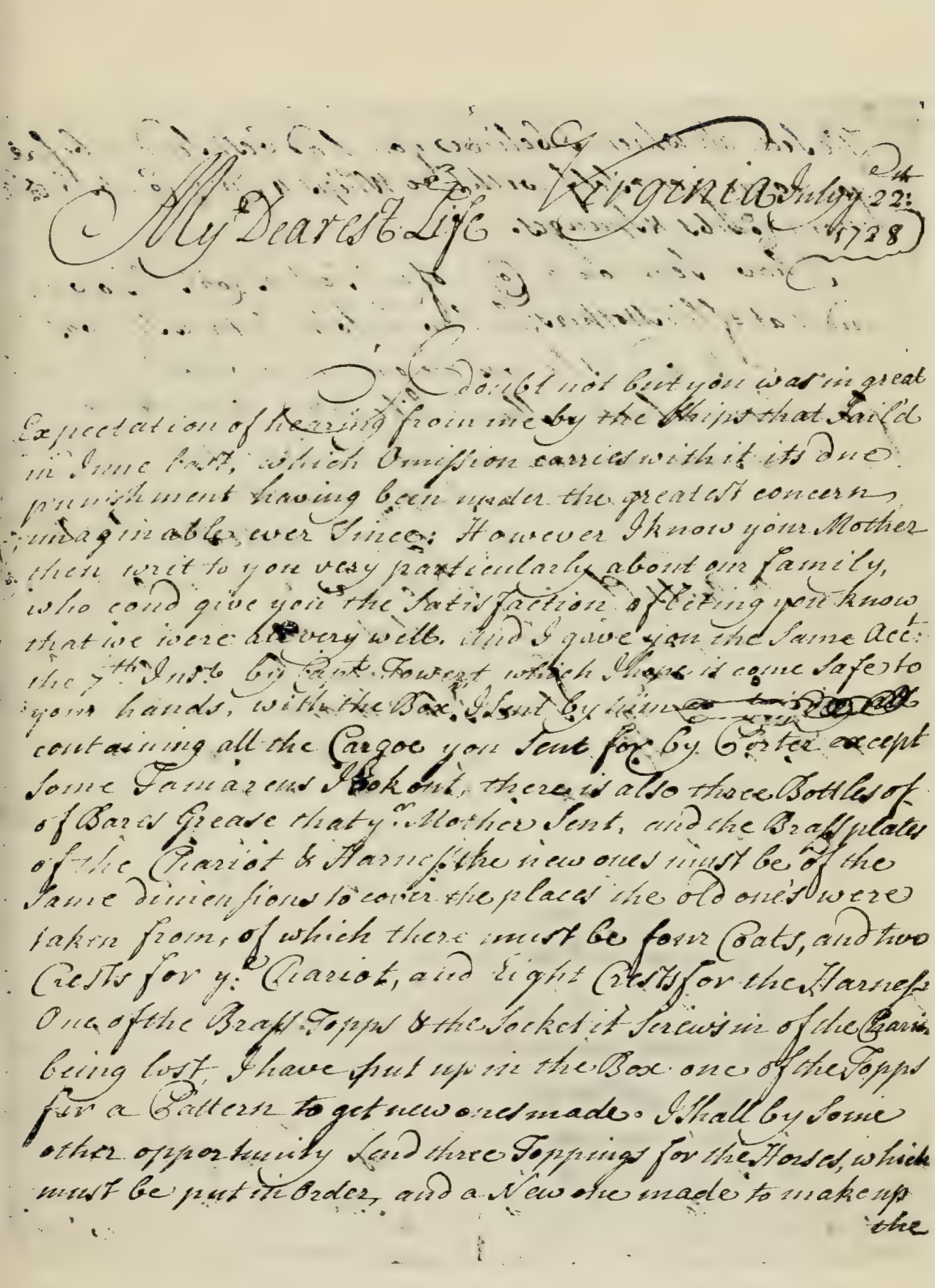
SAM DEANE SARAH ELDERTON WM. DEANE" *

COPY OF AN EXAMINED COPY OF THE WILL OF (3) FREDERICK[3] JONES, OF NORTH CAROLINA, ELDER SON OF THE PRECEDING (2) CAPT. ROGER:

"NO. CAROLINA

In the name of God Amen I Frederick Jones of the Presinct of Chowan in North Carolina, Esqr. being sick & weak in body, but of sound & per-

* This will was proven and admitted to probate April, 1702.



My Dearest Life Virginia July 22: 1728

I doubt not but you was in great Expectation of hearing from me by the Ships that Sail'd in June last, which Omission carried with it its due punishment having been under the greatest concern imaginable ever Since: However I know your Mother then writ to you very particularly about our Family, who could give you the Satisfaction of letting you know that we were all very well, and I gave you the Same Acct: the 7th Inst. by Capt. Fowert which Hope is come safe to your hands, with the Box I Sent by him containing all the Cargoe you Sent for by Foster except Some Damaged Hooks, there is also three Bottles of Bare Grease that y. Mother Sent, and the Brass plates of the Chariot & Harness the new ones must be of the Same dimensions to cover the places the old ones were taken from, of which there must be four Coats, and two Crests for y. Chariot, and Eight Crests for the Harness One of the Brass Topps & the Socket it Screws in of the Chair being lost I have put up in the Box one of the Topps for a Pattern to get new ones made. I Shall by Some other opportunity Send three Toppings for the Horses, which must be put in Order, and a New one made to make up the

(4) Col. Thos. Jones to his wife, then in England. Concluded, page 212.
Printed copy, pages 207-212.

fect mind & memory Do make & Declare these Presents to be and contain my Last Will and Testament. IMPRIMIS I Give, devise & bequeath unto my eldest daughter Jane my Indian Girl named Nanny, my negro woman named Dinah, together with her three children, and all the increase that shal be born of any of them, Her Mothers Diamonds, weding ring and large pair of Diamond Ear rings, Gold watch with the Chain, Seal & other things fixed thereto, all her mothers wearing apparell such as is already made up and such things as was designed for her but not made up, all her mothers Childbed linnen with white silk damask gown, all the China ware and Tea furniture, with the dressing table & furniture, also a Dozen of my finest Damask Napkins & Table Clothe, a Dozen of Fine Diaper Napkins & table clothe, One pair of my finest holland Sheets with pillow cases, and one other pair of holland sheets with pillow cases.

ITEM I Give, devise, & bequeath unto my daughter Martha four young negroes two male & two females not under ten years of age, to be set apart from the rest of my Estate for the use of my said daughter together with the increase thereof ; also the small pair of Diamond Ear rings, One Diamond ring, her mothers gold Shoebuckles, thimble, & bodkin. One Dozen of my finest Damask Napkins and table Cloth, one dozen of fine diaper Napkins and table cloth. One pair of my finest holland Sheets & pillow cases, and one other pair of my holland Sheets

with pillow Cases. Also the sum of one hundred & fifty pounds Boston money.

ITEM I Give, devise & bequeath unto my daughter Rebeckah, four young negroes two male & two female not under ten years of age to be set apart from the rest of my Estate for the use of my said daughter together with the increase thereof, one Diamond ring, One Dozen of fine Damask Napkins & table clothe, one dozen fine Diaper Napkins & table clothe, two pair of fine holland Sheets & pillow cases. Also the sum of two hundred pounds Boston money.

IT is my Will, true Intent & meaning, that these three Legacies before given unto my three daughters be paid and delivered unto them as they shal respectively attain the age of twenty one years or day of marriage which shal first happen ; and if it shal happen that either of my said Daughters shal depart this Life before marriage or age of twenty one, Then it is my true intent & meaning that the Legacyes so given shal go to ye survivor or survivors of my said Daughters.

ITEM I Give, Devise & bequeath unto my Eldest Son William Harding Jones all my Lands on the South side of Moratoke River, being part of a large tract of nine thousand one hundred acres by me taken up, also all my Land in Hyde Presinct. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid Lands on the South side Moratoke River, and in Hyde Presinct unto my said son William Harding Jones and the Heirs Male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such

The Sett, all which I believe you had best send in before you come your Self with two Whips a Curry Comb & Brush main Cobs & Sponges.

I have sent you a Copy of my Fathers Coats his own right and that of his Mothers; he having to the latter as She was an Heiress, and as he was the only Surviving descendant from her, which I should like better than the Mother, only as I am the Younger Bro: it may not be my Right to make my Option, or If it is may be in prejudice in which you may be informd at the Heralds Office near St. Pauls Church yard for his a Guinea or a Guinea you may also be informd what Livery is proper to be given. I know my Father gave one but 'tis now near thirty years ago. Since I said it at a time when I took little notice of such things, that I think you had best take down in writing. I am very willing to have the three Coats here discribd viz: Jones, Hastings, Walker, and your own in one piece as you have seen the first three here.

I would not keep you too long in Suspence of things I believe you what you most of all thing desire to know, the Condition of our Family, being all very well. Betty Pratt is in a good health as ever She was in her life and is as perfectly easy, and as well contented I ask'd her t'other day, whether She had not rather live with

Heirs Male then to my son Frederick and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such Heirs Male, then to my Son Thomas and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such Heirs Male, then to the Right Heirs of my Son William Harding Jones.

ITEM I Give, Devise, & bequeath unto my said son William Harding Jones, all the rest of my Lands in Albemarle county, & in Beaufort & Hyde Presincts, as well what I shal hereafter Purchase as what I am now possessed of (Excepting my Lands near & adjoining to Meherrin Creek and my Lands on the North side of Moratoke River) To have and to hold the same except as before excepted, unto my said son William Harding Jones & his heirs & assigns forever.

ITEM I Give, Devise & bequeath to my son Frederick Jones, all my Lands in Craven Presinct. To have and to hold the same unto my said Son Frederick Jones and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such heirs male, then to my Son William Harding Jones and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such heirs male, then to my Son Thomas Jones and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such heirs male, then to the Right Heirs of my said Son Frederick Jones.

ITEM I Give, & Devise & bequeath unto my Son Thomas Jones, all my Lands at or near Meherrin Creek in Chowan Presinct, also the Lands belonging to me on the North side of the Moratoke River in

the Presinct aforesaid, being a part of the tract of nine thousand one hundred acres by me taken up. To have and to hold the same unto my Son Thomas his heirs & assigns forever.

ITEM After the Slaves before given to my Daughters are set apart, I Will that all the rest of my Slaves be equally divided as near as may be according to age & goodness among my three Sons aforenamed, to be delivered them by my Brother as they shal respectively attain the age of twenty one years or day of marriage which shall first happen ; This Clause to be understood of what Slaves I shal hereafter Purchase, as well as what I am now possessed of.

ITEM I Give unto each of my Sons one Diamond ring.

ITEM I Give unto my three Sons, to be equally divided among them, all my Library Books ; Except those books commonly used by my wife, which I have ordered to be put into her closet ; which books I give unto my Daughter Jane.

ITEM All my Plates & household furniture with the appurtenances belonging to the Plantation whereon I now dwell I give unto my Son William Harding Jones he paying to my two Sons Frederick & Thomas, to each of them, one third of the value thereof, as it shall be adjudged by my brother, when they shall attain the age of twenty one or day of marriage.

ITEM I Give unto my Son William Harding Jones all my Stock of Cattle horses, sheep, & hogs, he paying & delivering unto my Son Frederick Fifty Cows & Calves, & twenty Steers not under four years old

with Jonic body else than with me, but she told me
She would not leave me to go to any body or anywhere else,
and you know She is a plain Dealer, and not afraid
of incurring my displeasure for any thing She can say,
She drinks your health very chearfully every day
after Dinner. Upon a late Visit She made to the
Governors Lady passing through the Hall where the
Governor myself and Sev.l more were sitting, She behav'd
so very prettyly that he could not forbear taking partic-
cular notice of her. She also behaves very handsomly
at Church, Hall publick places which I promis'd her to let
you know.

Tom is very well in health brisk and Gay, he
grows, but is Spare & not as fleshy as more than he
was when you went away, he is always in some Action
or other when he is awake, and will hardly Stand or sit
long enough to Eat his Meat, there is a great prospect of
his making a fine Boy.

Dolly is very plump, healthy and every way thriv-
ing and is as engaging as I think it possible for a Child
of her Age to be. She is very quick and as little trouble
as can be expected.

These two dear pledges of your love, gives me all
the Satisfaction, it's possible for me to enjoy without
you. But at the same time cannot help reflecting upon
your

when my said Son Frederic shall attain the age of twenty one years or day of marriage.

ITEM If any of my Sons shall depart this life before they attain the age of twenty one years or day of marriage, then it is my Will true Intent & meaning, that the Portion of my Personal Estate given in this my Will to such Son or Sons shall go to the Surviveing Son or Sons.

ITEM If any doubt shall arise about the Construction of this my Will, or any part thereof, It is my desire, that the same be referred to ye Decision of my Brother, to be by him determined without going to Law.

ITEM I do hereby authorize Impower and appoint my Loveing Brother Thomas Jones of Virginia, Gent. to make Sale and dispose of all my Lands lying in King William County in Virginia commonly called Horns Quarter to such Person or Persons in Fee Simple, as he shall think fitt, and the moneys arrising by such Sales to appropriate to the benefit of my three Sons as he in his Discretion shall think fit.

ITEM I Give unto my loving Brother ten pounds Sterling to buy a Suit of mourning.

All the rest & Residue of my Estate of what Nature, kind, or quality soever, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my three Sons to be equally Divided among them by my Brother aforesaid. Lastly I do hereby nominate & appoint my Loving Brother Thomas Jones of Virginia Gent. and my two Sons William Harding Jones & Frederick Jones to be Executors of this my Last Will & Testament, hereby Revokeing all former & other Wills by me heretofore made or Declared.

In Testimony whereof I the said Frederick Jones have hereunto set my hand & Seal this Nineth day of Aprill Anno Dom. 1722

Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared In presence of, &c — FRED. JONES

A True Copy write from the Original July 7. 1722.

pr.

E. MOSELEY.

And Examined with the original, Sam'l Weldon, William Harding Jones

No. Carolina.

A CODICIL to be annexed to the Will of Frederick Jones, Esq.

I Give and bequeath unto my Daughter Jane my wives side saddle and the furniture thereto belonging, with the Horse called Blaze.

To my daughter Martha a Sett of Silver tea spoons double gilded.

To my daughter Rebeckah two pair filigree gold shift buckles, and all the gold Rings & Ear rings.

To my good friend & neighbour Edward Moseley of Chowan Presinct my pair of Pistolls mounted with Silver Caps &c —— with bridle Locks and Stocked with English Walnut.

In Testimony whereof I the said Frederick Jones have hereunto Set my hand & Seal this 13th day of Aprill 1722.

Sealed, Published, &c * * * FRED. JONES."

your absence with as deep concern as if my Soul
was flattering ready to take a flight from its present
Situation to some more agreeable Mansion, and as
nothing can so much affect me as the Consideration
I have for your health and Life, I hope you will
not omit procuring the best Advice in England, nor
any other thing that may contribute to the recovery
of one, and the preservation of the other; which I cannot
recommend to you as you value my quiet & happiness
in this World, for nothing can be so great a pleasure
to me as to See you live in a perfect State of health,
and Tranquility of Mind, and would part with all I
have, and Submit to the greatest difficulties rather
than you Should want either one or Yother, which
I hope I have no great occasion for using much persuasion
to induce you to believe.

Our family is in as much disorder with our Servants
as when you left it and worse, Venus being so incorriga-
ble in her bad Habits, and her natural ill disposition
that there will be no keeping her, She had the impudence
before, and after I come home so long as She could
carry it on to persuade Sister Betty that She did not
know any common thing, nor would She do any
thing without her Assistance, and prudence, nor
will She now Send in a dish of Meat fit to Set
before

LETTER FROM (4) THOS.[3] JONES OF VA., YOUNGER SON OF THE PRECEDING (2) CAPT. ROGER, TO HIS WIFE THEN VISITING IN ENGLAND:

"Virginia July y^e^ 22th:
1728

My Dearest Life

I doubt not but you was in great expectation of hearing from me by the Ships that Sail'd in June last, which Omission carries with it its due punishment having been under the greatest concern imaginable ever Since: However I know your Mother then writ to you very particularly about our family, who cou'd give you the Satisfaction of letting you know that we were all very well. And I gave you the Same Acc^t^ the 7th Ins^t^ by Capt. Towert which I hope has come Safe to your hands, with the Box I sent by him containing all the Cargoe you sent for by Porter except some Tamarens I took out, there is also three Bottles of Bares Grease that y^r^ Mother Sent, and the Brass plates of the Chariot & Harness, the new ones must be of the Same dimensions to cover the places the old ones were taken from; of which there must be four Coats, and two Crests for y^e^ Chariot, and Eight Crests for the Harness. One of the Brass Topps & the Socket it Screws in of the Chariot being lost, I have put up in the Box one of the Topps for a Pattern to get new ones made. I shall by some other opportunity Send three Toppings for the horses, which must be put in Order and

a New one made to make up the Sett all which I believe you had best send in before you come your Self with two Whips 4 Curry Combs" * * * "Main Combs and Spunges.

I have sent you a Copy of my Fathers Coats his own and that of his Mothers ; he having a right to the latter as she was an Heiress, and as he was the only Surviving descendant from her, which I shou d like better than the 'tother, only as I am the younger Bro^{r} it may not be my Right to make my Option, or if it is, may be improper, in which you may be informed at the Heralds Office near St. Pauls Church Yard for ha: a Guinea or a Guinea you may also be inform'd what Livery is proper to be given, I know my father gave one but 'tis now near thirty years agoe Since I Saw it at a time when I took little notice of such things, which I think you had best take down in writing. I am very willing to have the three Coats here describ'd Vizt. Jones, Hoskins, Walker, and your own in one piece as you have Seen the first three here. I wou'd not keep you too long in Suspense of informing you what I believe you most of all things desire to know, the Condition of our family, being all very well. Bessy Pratt is in as good health as ever She was in her life, and is as perfectly Easy, and as well contented ; I asked her 'tother day, whether she had not rather live with Some body else than with me, but she told me she would not leave me to go to any body or anywhere else, and you know she is a plain Dealer and not afraid of incur-

before any body, and She's all of a piece in everything She do's, and all her behaviour, that there is no bearing with her to have any ease in the family, therefore I intend to send her up to one of the Quarters, which I will take care shall not be so great a Satisfaction to her as She imagines, for I make no doubt some but that She do's every thing on her power to provoke me to it. I intend to have Cellas in her Stead (who I believe will at least be willing to do what She can) and her husband with her. I have bought some Negro's this year, and keep a Girl here that promised both in Temper and Capacity to make a good Servant. She is very good natur'd & tractable, lively and handy among the Children. Tom keeps to his old Maid, Daphne, and is grown very fond of her, calling upon Da, Da, in all his Extremities. The tother tends upon Dolly and will make a much better dry Nurse than Daphne and is very handy at Sewing so far as She has been try'd, but She is no Beauty. I have some thoughts of keeping another of the Wenches & a fellow, and sending away Mercury, and tho I am not fully resolv'd on it I thought it proper not to surprise you with an unexpected change, and whether it is for y.r better or not I do it an equal view of pleasuring you as myself, as my intentions will be in everything I do.

ring my displeasure for any thing she can say. She drinks your health very cheerfully every day after Dinner. Upon a late Visit she made to the Governors Lady passing through the Hall where the Governor myself and Sevl. more were Seting, She behav'd so very prettyly, that he cou'd not forbear taking particular notice of her. She also behaves very handsomly at Church & all publick places which I promised her to let you know.

Tom is very well in health brisk and Gay, he grows, but is spare, tho full as fleshy or more than he was when you went away, he is always in some action or other when he is awake, and will hardly stand or sit long enough to Eat his Meat, there is a great prospect of his making a fine boy.

Dolly is very plump, healthy and every way thriving, and is as ingaging as I think it possible for a Child of her age to be. She is very quiet, and as little trouble as can be expected.

These two dear pledges of your love gives me all the Satisfaction 'tis possible for me to enjoy without you, but at ye same time cannot help reflecting upon your Absence with as deep concern" * * * "and as nothing can So much Affect me as the Consideration of your health and Life, I hope you will not omit procuring the best Advice in England, nor any other thing that may contribute to the recovery of one, and the preservation of the other ; which I earnestly recommend to you as you value my quiet & happiness in this World ; for nothing can be so great a pleasure

to me as to see you live in a perfect State of health and Tranquility of Mind, and wou'd part with all I have, and Submit to the greatest difficulties rather than you should want either one or 'tother, which I hope I can have no great Occasion for using much persuasion to induce you to believe.

Our family is in as much disorder with our Servants as when you left it and worse, Venus being so incorigable in her bad Habits, and her natural ill disposition that there will be no keeping her. She had the impudence before, and after I come home so long as she cou'd carry it on to persuade Sister Binny that she did not know any common thing, nor wou'd she do any thing without her Assistance, and presence, nor will she now send in a dish of Meat fit to Set before any body, and she is all of a piece in every thing she does and in all her behaviour, that there is no bearing with her to have any ease in the family, therefore I intend to send her up to some of the Quartrs., which I shall take care shall not be so great a Satisfaction to her as she imagines, for I make no doubt now but that she do's every thing in her power to provoke me to it. I intend to have Pallas in her stead (who I believe will at least be willing to do what she can) and her husband with her.

I have bought some Negro's this year, and keep a Girl here that promises both in Temper and Capacity to make a good Servant. She is very good natured and tractable, lively and handy among the Children. Tom keeps to his old Maid Daphne and is grown very

My ambition does not lead me to so great things as are suitable for some People: However I should be glad to live with some regularity, and comfort in a common way, and find there is no dependance on Negroes without some body continually to follow them, and if you was able and willing to do it, it would be so far from my choice, that it would give me the greatest uneasiness, therefore I must desire you to look out for a Capable Servant to bring with you that may ease you and me of that trouble, I shall not prescribe any terms, but do as well as you can, which I hope you will consider of & put in Execution, and therein you will highly oblige me.

Your Sister Bunny is very well and desires her good Wishes and her kind love may be acceptable to you, and her Sister Rachel, She is a notable Housekeeper and manages every thing very well, and is very good to the Children and are as well taken care of as you can desire. Your Sister Nanny Lunder Stand is very well, She is not yet returned from Mrs Willis's who has got a Son

I know of nothing further I have to add but that you constantly have my best Wishes for all

manner

fond of her calling upon Da, Da, in all his Extremities. The 'tother tends upon Dolly and will make a much better dry Nurse than Daphne, and is very handy at sewing so far as she has been try'd, but she is no Beauty.

I have some thoughts of keeping another of the Wenches & a fellow, and sending away Mercury, and tho I am not fully resolv'd on it ; I thought it proper not to surprise you with an unexpected change, and whether it is for ye better or not, I do it with an equal view of pleasuring you as well as my self, as my intentions are in every thing I do.

My Ambition does not lead me to So great things as are suitable for Some People : However I shou'd be glad to live with some regularity and Comfort in a common way, and find there is no dependance on Negro's without Some body continually to follow them, and if you was able and willing to do it, it wou'd be so far from my Choice that it wou'd give me the greatest uneasiness, therefore I must desire you to look out for a Capable Servant to bring with you that may ease you and me of that trouble. I shall not prescribe any terms, but do as well as you can, which I hope you will consider of & put in Execution, and therein you will highly oblige me.

Your Sister Binny is very well and desires her good Wishes and her kind love may be acceptable to you, and her Sister Rachel. She is a notable Housekeeper and manages every thing very well, and is very good to the Children and they are as well taken care of as you

can desire. Your Sister Nanny I understand is very well, she is not yet return'd from Mrs. Willis's who has got a Son.

I know of nothing further I have to ad, but that you constantly have my best Wishes for all manner of Comfort and Blessings, and that I can know no real happiness till I see you. Trusting in the Divine Providence that was once so propitious to me to put you in my arms, will protect you and return you Safe hither again, which I shall acknowledge to be the most inestimable Bounty I can receive, and shall cherish the favour in my Bosom So long as I am Suffered to have a Terestial Being.

Pray give my kind love & service to Sister Rachel, your Uncle Mark and to whom else you think proper, and be assured that with ye most Sincere & perfect Love. I am

My Dearest Life

Your most Affectionate

Husband

THO: JONES."

A LETTER TO THE SAME LADY, MRS. (3) ELIZABETH JONES NEE COCKE, FROM AN UNCLE OF HER FIRST HUSBAND, WM. PRATT:

"Manner Street Chelsea London June 28 – 1725

Dear Neice,

My last to you was dated the 16th of April last; & sent you p^{r} the Sarah Capt. Lane; since I am favoured with yours of the 15th of April last; for

manner of Comfort and Blessings, and that I can know no real happiness till I see you, Trusting in the Divine Providence that was once so propitious to me to put you into my Arms, will protect you and return you safe thither again, which I shall acknowledge to be the most inestimable Bounty I can receive, and shall cherish the favour in my Bosom so long as I am suffered to have a Terrestial Being. Pray give my kind love & Service to Sister Rachel, your Uncle Mark and to whom else you think proper, and be assured that with y.ᵉ most Sincere & perfect Love. I am

My Dearest Life

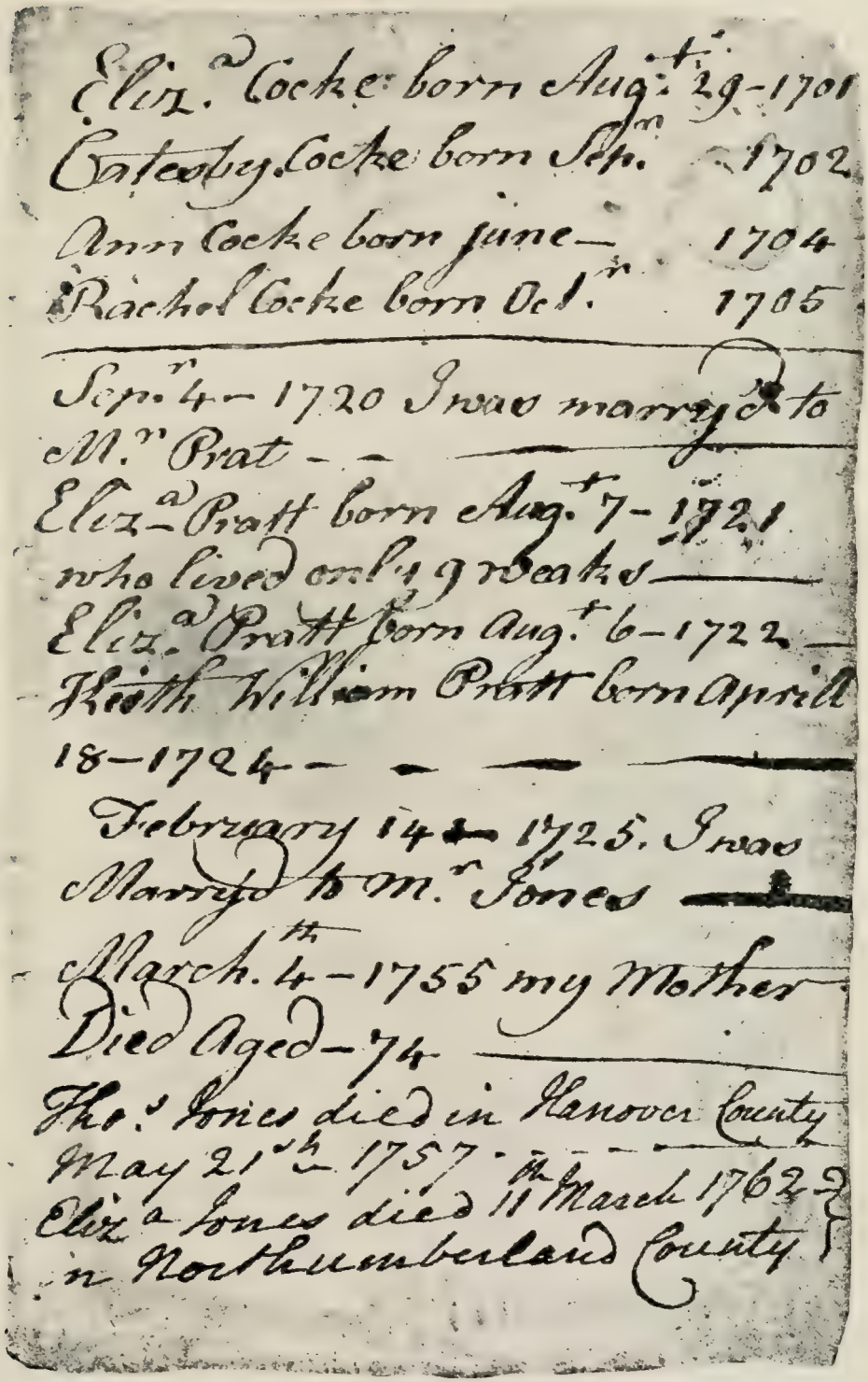
Your most Affectionate

Husband

Ft. Powell

which I thank you; & rejoice to read the lines which gives me y^e^ comfortable Acc^t^ of the health and welfare of you & your two children; upon whom my heart is so fixed that I own both to be mine as well as yours; & I would to God that you were all with me; which would be y^e^ greatest comfort I expect to meet with on this side of the grave; and am glad to read that you have made a step so far as to tell me, you hope with your two Children to See me at Chelsea; which I pray God you may perform by the next Shiping; by that time Billy will be fitt to go to y^e^ top mast head; & my dear to travel all over y^e^ world; Dear Neice I would have you Seriously consider for whose Interest it is I press so hard to have you and my two dear babes with me; which would divert my Melancholy hours which I now spend; & become a Pleasure and a comfort unto me; I hope y^e^ Lord will bless you & my two dear babes and put in your heart & mind to perform my request in this matter; which I hope may prove to be for y^e^ good of you and your two dear Children; whose welfare I have at heart above all things in y^e^ world; Dear Neice I have wrote so fully unto you upon this Subject in all my former letters; that I shal dwell no longer upon it at this time; & only tell you so long as you and your children's absence is from me; so long shall I bee without comfort; I thank God I am very well in health & Settled in a very good neighborhood; & have got a very good acquaintance; Chelsea is one of y^e^ most Pleasant & convenient town all round

London; & many Gentry lives in it; I doubt not in the least but you will like of y^e^ place as well as I do who thinks it is as pleasant to the full as I have told you; & if it please God to send you & yo^r^ two Dear Babes to me you may expect to come with that comfort that you are not coming to a Stranger but to one as shall be both a father to you & my two Dear Babes; so I pray God bless you & them together & send us a joyfull meeting together at Chelsea: your bill on me when it comes to hand shall meet with due honour; Cap^t^ Buckler is bound for York River in Virg^a^; he will go from hence some time in July next, by whom you may expect to have y^e^ things you wrote for; with a hatt for dear Billy & a Babey for my dear cock a dudle do; all sent you p^r^ Captain Buckler; that being y^e^ first opertunity that will go from hence for York River; Colo: Spotswood is gone Quarter Master General to North Brittain; his Salary is 20^s^ p^r^ day & no more; S^r^ W^m^ Keith is turned out of his Government by y^e^ Power of y^e^ Quakers; & one Major Gordon is prefer'd to that Government in his birth; Y^e^ late Lord Chancellour is now in y^e^ Tower of London where he is to remain till y^e^ time he hath paid £30000; Set on him by y^e^ Parliament for his unjust Practices while he was Chancellour; the King is now at Hanover; y^e^ King of France being married to the daughter of King Stanilaus makes a great noise here; People believe that marriage will make a turn in the affairs of Europe; remember my love to my



Eliz.ª Cocke born Aug.t 29-1701
Catesby Cocke born Sep.r 1702
Ann Cocke born June— 1704
Rachel Cocke born Oct.r 1705

Sep.r 4— 1720 Isaac married to
M.r Pratt — —
Eliz.ª Pratt born Aug.t 7— 1721
who lived only 9 weeks
Eliz.ª Pratt born Aug.t 6— 1722
Keith William Pratt born April
18— 1724 — — —

February 14th 1725. Isaac
Married to M.r Jones
March 4th 1755 my Mother
Died Aged— 74

Tho.s Jones died in Hanover County
May 21st 1757 — —
Eliz.a Jones died 11th March 1762
in Northumberland County

Facsimile of memorandum printed on pages 215-16.
Concluded, page 216.

two dear babes; pray do not let Betty forget her grand Papa; so I pray God bless you & my two dear Babes; & send us a joyfull meeting at Chelsea is y^e^ warmest Prayers of him who is yor loving

Uncle

J. PRATT"

MEMORANDUM CONTAINED ON TWO DETACHED LEAVES OF A SMALL DAY-BOOK, ALL, EXCEPT THE LAST TWO ENTRIES, BEING IN THE HAND-WRITING OF THIS SAME LADY, THE WIFE OF (4) THOS.[3] JONES:

"Eliza. Cocke born Augt. 29 — 1701
Catesby Cocke born Septn. 1702
Ann Cocke born June 1704
Rachel Cocke born Octr. 1705

Sepr. 4 — 1720 I was marry'd to
Mr. Prat..
Eliza. Pratt born Augt. 7 — 1721
who lived only 9 weeks.....
Eliza. Pratt born Augt. 6 — 1722.
Keith William Pratt born Aprill
18 — 1724.....
February 14 — 1725. I was
*Marry'd to Mr. Jones
March 4th — 1755 my Mother
Died Aged — 74.

*According to the "Old Style" of reckoning time, it was twenty-two months and more from the birth of Keith Wm. Pratt to the date of her marriage with Col. Jones.

Thos. Jones died in Hanover County
May 21st — 1757.....
Eliza. Jones died 11th of March 1762
in Northumberland County.

Thos. Jones born on Xmas
Day — 1726.....
Dorothea Jones born Februy. 2
1727.....
Catesby Jones born Marh. 6 — 1730
and of the Small pox Der.— 1747
Frederick Jones born July — 7
1732.. .....
Wm. Jones born Octr. 25 — 1734
Jekyll Jones born Apl. 25 — 1737
who only lived 5 months.....
Lucy Jones born Augt. 25 — 1738
Anne Jones born Feby. 15 — 1739
Walter Jones born Dr. 18 — 1745
Elizabeth Jones born Jany. 26 — 1748."

LETTER FROM GEORGE RUTHERFORTH, WHO MARRIED MISS CATESBY, A SISTER OF THE MOTHER OF (4) THOS. JONES WIFE ABOVE MENTIONED; ADDRESSED, "FOR MRS. ELIZABETH JONES ATT MR. RANDALS IN MANNER STREET IN CHELSEA, IN MIDDLESEX, BY WAY OF LONDON, THESE:"

" Dear Neece
Your Aunt is very much indisposed, & so I must give

Tho.s Jones born on Xmas
Day— 1726 — — ——
Dorothea Jones born Febr.y 2
1727 — — — ——
Catesby Jones born Mar.h 6–1730
and of the Small pox Dec.r — 1747
Frederick Jones born July–7
1732
Wm. Jones born Oct.r 25–1734
Jekyll Jones born Apr.l 25–1737
who lived only 5 Months ——
Lucy Jones born Aug.t 25–1738
Anne Jones born Feb.y 15–1739
Walter Jones born D.r 18–1745
Elizabeth Jones born Jan.y 26.1748

you an answer to your Lett^{r} w^{ch} came to us on Munday last, and must tell you y^{t} we are sorry to hear of your ill State of Health, but are glad y^{t} you are arrived once more safe to yo^{r} native country. And we are very desirous to do w^{t} we can, whereby you may perfect your Health, & shall be glad to see you att Bulmer, but we are not in a capacity to receive you att present, for I have been a repairing my house, & so are all in dirt & confusion, but in a months time we shall be capable to receive you, for by y^{t} time, o^{r} beds will be put in order, & we hope y^{t} you will bring yo^{r} Little Boy, & neice Rachel with you. As for your Uncle M^{r} Mark Catesby is now in London, but I cant tell you where he lodges. Your Uncle John is in Scotland & not long since I heard by his Capt: y^{t} y^{e} is in a good State of Health. Your Uncle Mr. Jekyl together wth M^{r} Bruce, & your Aunt are removed from Hedingham to his house at Lammarsh. But we have had no acquaintance wth y^{m} lately by reason of your Aunts indisposition so I can give you no further acc^{t} of y^{m} I shld be glad if you or yo^{r} Uncle Mr. Prat coud convey a Letter for me into Virginia to your Brother Catesby, & let me know when; for I woud give him some acc^{t} ab^{t} his Estate & my advice in respect to it. We all join in o^{r} Services to you & Neice Rachel, & a Letter will be acceptable to

your affectionate friend

June 27 1728

GEO: RUTHERFORTH."

THREE LETTERS TO THE SAME LADY FROM HER MOTHER'S BROTHER, THE EMINENT NATURALIST, MARK CATESBY, OF LONDON; NO. 1, SUPERSCRIBED, MRS. PRATT YORK RIVER VIRGINIA:"

"Charles City June 22 — 1722

Dear Niece

The Bearer Cap^{t} Daniel brought me the latest acc^{t} of your welfare for as no place abounds so much with my nearest and dearest Relations as Virginia so from no place is good News more acceptable. I came from London the beginning of Feb : last, and left all well in Essex and Suff as I did M^{r} Pratt who I often Saw in London. I wish I could send you tho it was only a Specimen of what this Country produces other than what Virgina does but Rice Pitch and Tarr being the production of both places, makes it impracticable.

I believe in my Sisters L^{r} I have mentioned pine Apples but this man has been here a fortnight longer than he intended so that they are past sending.

My hearty Service to M^{r} Pratt, and if I could in any thing here be Serviceable to him it would be with the no Small Satisfaction of

My kind love attends Nephew Catesby Niece Rachel with the Rest.

Dear Niece

Y^{r} most Affectionate Unkle and Humble Serv^{t}

M CATESBY"

NO. 2, LABELED "MARK CATESBY TO MRS. JONES:"

"Hoxton 1st March 1729–30

Dear Niece

I had the pleasure of yours of July last tho' not be-

fore 5 months after Packs arrival I confess I have been shamefully dilatory but as your Mother who I have Served no better will forgive me I confide in you for the same favour I am much obliged to Mr. Jones for his kind intentions of Sending me Some things, but you have omitted sending me an account of what kinds of fruite will be acceptable which I expec* . . . the Season, which is Autum Next, in the . . .

Accept of my Nat History of your Country . . . I shall continue to send as I publish them.

I send those uncoloured for two reasons, one is . . . painted . . . is hid, but indeed the principal reason is I can at present but ill Spare those painted, the demand for them being quicker than I can Supply — this difficientsy shall be Supplyed hereafter which I hope you will excuse now

Cones, Acorns & Seeds of all kinds will be acceptable especially a large quantity of popler & Cypress Seeds with Some White Walnuts

I am Dear Niece Mr Jones's

& Your Most Affectionate Humble Servt

M Catesby"

No. 3, Superscribed, "To Mrs. Jones:"

"December 30 1731

Dear Niece

My Sister gives me the pleasure of informing me of your welfare and increase of Family, on which I

*Parts of this letter are torn off and missing, which is indicated by the . . .

heartily congratulate Mr. Jones and you, for I assure you no tidings can be more gratefull to me than that of your prosperity, I have sent you a continuation of my Nt. Hit. Vizt the second, third, and fourth parts which are all I have yet published. In the proposals at the beginning of the first part you may see in what manner I publish them.

I am much desirous of a ground squirrel if it lies in your way conveniently to send me one.

I am, Dear Niece, Mr. Jones' and your Most affectionate Humble servt.

M CATESBY"

COPY OF CONTEMPORANEOUS NOTICE OF MARK CATESBY'S DEATH, APPARENTLY TAKEN FROM A LONDON PAPER; THE FIGURES "1749" APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE COPYIST:

"On Saturday, the 23d of December, 1749, died at his House behind St. Luke's Church in Old Street, the truly honest ingenious, and modest Mr. Mark Catesby, who after traveling thro' many of the British Dominions, on the Continent, and in the Islands of America, in order to make himself acquainted with the customs and manners of the Nations and to collect observations on the Animals and Vegetables of those Countries which he very exactly delineated, and painted on the spot, he returned with these curious Materials to England, and compiled a most magnificent work, entitled a natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, which does great

Honour to his native Country, and perhaps is the most ellegant Performance of its Kind, that has yet been publish'd since not only the rare Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Plants, &c., were drawn, engraved, and exquisitely coloured from his original Paintings by his own Hands in 220 folio Copper Plates, but he has also added a correct Map and a General natural History of the World. He Lived to the age of 70 well known to, and esteemed by the Curious of this and other Nations, and died much lamented by his Friends leaving behind him two Children and a Widow, who has a few copies of this noble Work undisposed of."

TAKEN FROM "NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA" (CHAMBERS):

"*Catesby, Mark,* An English Artist and naturalist, born in 1679, died in London toward 1750. Having first studied the natural sciences at London, he afterward repaired to Virginia, and remained in America 7 years, returning to England in 1719 with a rich collection of plants. Encouraged to revisit America, he arrived in South Carolina in 1722, explored the lower parts of that state, and afterward lived for some time among the Indians about Fort Moore, 300 miles up Savannah river; after which he continued his researches through Georgia and Florida. After spending 3 years upon the continent, he visited the Bahama Islands, constantly occupied in delineating and collecting botanical and zoological objects. He returned to England in 1726, and issued in 1730 the

1st volume of his great work on the "Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands." The figures were etched by himself from his own paintings, and the colored copies were executed under his own inspection. In this work, which has been twice republished, were found the first description of several plants which are now cultivated in all European Gardens. Catesby was a member of the royal society, and the author of a paper on the "Birds of Passage" in the "Philosophical Transactions." His name has been perpetuated by Gronovious, in the plant called *Catesboea.*"

LETTER TO THE SAME LADY, (3) MRS. ELIZABETH JONES, FROM LADY REBECCA, WIFE OF SIR WILLIAM GOOCH, WHO WAS GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA 1727–1749, AFTER HER RETURN TO ENGLAND:

"Hampton, Feb : 4th 1749/50

Dear Madam

I hope you dont imagine I could think any thing a trouble in which I could be of service to you or yours, but really y^e^ young gentleman seem'd to like his way of life so well and was never so much as sea sick and y^e^ Cap^tn^ commended him so much and behaved w^th^ such good nature and judgment as far as I could see that I had no oppertunity to shew my intentions, as soon as y^e^ ship came to port y^e^ Cap^tn^ took him ashore w^th^ him to his own house, and by him I have heard of his wellfare, but being

at Bath and Hampton ever since, I have never seen him, I should have been glad to have given you an early account of our safe arrivall and severall ships sail'd very soon but we were very much indisposed wth colds, in a continual hurry, and my sister so ill I did not expect her recovery for about 3 weeks, that we wrote to nobody till we got to y^{e} Bath, and by what I heard yesterday I believe my letters are in England still, y^{e} fatigue I have gone thro : since I saw you cant be discribed, nor do I see any prospects of its being soon over, our house is pull'd down all but y^{e} two fore rooms, y^{e} cellers and foundation dug and y^{e} brick work just got above ground till it is finish'd we have hired a house ready furnished, which is so small it puts me in mind of Dr. Swift's poem on Vanbruge :

> not a sham thing like theirs
> a real hous wth rooms and stairs

we have two parlors, y^{e} great parlor is almost as broad as our dresssing room at W^{m}sbg. and within 2 foot as long, y^{e} other about y^{e} size of my closet, we have four chambers on y^{e} first floor and two light closets and as many garrots, and I believe they'd all stand in y^{e} hall, but to make some amends we have as good a kitchen and other conveniency as can be desired. I'm cal'd upon to conclude, but must first give M^{rs}. Holloway and you joy of Miss Suky Cock's marriage which I hear was soon after we came away, I do assure you we all Joyne in our compliments to her, and sincere wishes of health and happyness, and

are not without some hopes of seeing her in England, which I assure you will be a great pleasure especially to Dear Madam
S^r^ W^ms^ Service waits Your sincere friend &
on Coll: Jones, as doth my Humble servant
Sisters & your Hum^ble^ Servants Reb: Gooch"

TWO LETTERS FROM (3) MRS. ELIZABETH JONES NEE COCKE TO HER SON (13) THOS. JONES. NO. 1:

"March 19 1758

Dear Tom

I was glad to hear by Mansfield that you were all well, I have at last got Lucy and Nany with me after a great many disappointments and long expectation tho M^r^ Burwell was obliged to come up in a borrowed Chair his being broke all to pieces and his new one not finished: I have the pleasure to tell you that as far as I can judge they are as happy as I could wish them, but as there is no being compleatly so, she has never had a days health at Kings Creek, but I'm in hopes its only a seasoning, I was very sorry you should imagin Watt neglected writeing to you for I doe assure you he never hears of an opertunity but he imediately gets a pen and ink and in about ten minets scribles over a letter and then lays it where it cant be found, which was the case when Cuffy went away, he is betwixt his school affairs and going a shooting with M^r^ Burwell and hundred other things that he has in his head one of the most heedless creatures that ever

we have five parlors, y^e great parlor is almost as broad as our dressingroom at W^m & within 2 foot as long, y^e other about y^e size of my closet, we have 4 bed chambers on y^e first floor & 2 light closets & as many garrets, & I believe they'd all stand in y^e hall, but to make some amends, we have as good a kitchen & other conveniency as can be desired. I'm cal'd upon to conclude, but must first give M^rs Holloway & you Joy. of Miss Suky Cocks Marriage, which I hear was soon after we came away. I do assure you we all Joyne in our complyments to her, & sincere wishes of health & happyness, & are not without some hopes of seeing her in England, which I assure you will be a great pleasure especialy to

Dear Madam

Your sincere friend &
Humble servant
Reb: Gooch

Sr Wm^s service waits
on Coll: Jones, as doth my Sisters
& your Hum^ble servants

Conclusion of letter from Lady Gooch to the wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones.
Printed page 222.

was born, but I must say that in the main he is a very good Boy, he rides every day to school and has company to go with him that lives farther than he does, and he chuses it much rather than to board out, the enclosed contains all that I know of Fred:, Dr Shores has no manna nor ether he nor I have any of the ingredients for the Bitter draught which are 2 penny weight of gention as much camomile flours and . . . infused over a gentle fire till half be consumed in a stone mugg for a scillet will make it tast, it was my forgetfulness that the medisons which I have now sent did not goe before, give my kind love to Sally and believe me to be Dear Tom

your affect. Mother

Eliz Jones"

No. 2 : "Jan' 8 1758

Dear Tom

I was sorry to find by your Letter that you disapprove so much of my putting Watt to Davis nay it even made so great an impression on me, that I had almost resolved to send him back to you again, but on consideration that he was very young : and that while I live I should be very watchful of their corrupting him with their new Light principals : and if I die I hope you'l take him entirely under your care and direction which is what I shall ernestly desire, but I think he would not be safe there, for they are a subtil crue and when they find he has quick parts a good memory and a glib Tongue, which are all necessary

qualifications for an Itinerant preacher, they will leeve no stone unturned to bring him over. I am obliged to you both for the fish but would by no means have you send any but when you have a plenty at your door and a convenient opertunity. I long to hear how the Children doe, Watt tells me Tom was not well and Catesby had met with a bad accident by the bite of a dog. I want much to see little Bessy who they tell me is mighty pretty. Trewheart has not done the Hatts but promises to doe them in about a fortnight which pray let Jn° Smith know. I have sent Sally a little honey which I thought she wanted and some Indian Phisick and a little hard soap, which tho it looks black occasioned by the drops of beeswax that is in it, but it makes a good Larder, I have sent you a pair of stockings. I dont know but Lucy may be gon from your House and if she is desire you w^d^ seal it and send it to her, I left it open because I thought Sally & you might have a curios'y to see the news that is in it, tho its all bad, I have so long disused . . . that I have entirely forgot the quantity but you see what Shores says I should not advise above half y^e^ quantity but you must use your own discretion : I have seen nothing of Jamey & Nanny the last I heard of them was that they were to set out Xmas eve and that the horses run away with y^e^ Chair and broke it all to pieces but no body hurt, this is the third accident of this kind that has happened since this time twelvemonth besides several over sets which have had bad consequences. I cant conclude without

At a Council held May 2d 1716.

On the Sehtion of Thomas Jones Merchant Leave is granted him to take up and patent Two Thousand Five Hundred Acres of Land lying in Nansemond County this Board being satisfy'd of his Ability to cultivate the same according to Law.

A true Copy

N Walthoe Cl. Con.

Sir;

I have very carefully looked over the Council Journals from the Year 1714. and can't find any other Order in your Name for Land in Nansemond; and that I fear is not what you want, it not being for the Quantity mentiond by you. The 2d of May 1719 you have an Order for 5,000 Acres in Henrico. June 15th 1726. there is a grant to you for 6000 Acres in Hanover. The 6th of March 1731. I find another Order in your Name for 4000. Acres in Prince George.

I am, with a ready Obedience to any future Commands,

Sir

your most humble Servant

N Walthoe

To Col. Jones

telling you how much I long to see you all and that I am my Dear Children your ever

Affec^{t} Mother

Eliz Jones"

Letter from (4) Thos. Jones to His Son (16) Fred; Labeled "Memd: to Fred: Jones Concerning the Randolphs and Mr. Holloway:"

Mem^{dm} "Hanover Oct^{r}: 4 – 1755

To Fred: Jones

I wrote to Coll^{l}. Richard Randolph concerning my affairs in his hands as Execut^{r}. to S^{r}. John Randolph which he acknowledged the receipt of March 12, 1742 as follows, "The Letter you mention of the 23^{d} of Feb^{y}: last I received, and as my Bro. Coll^{l}. W^{m}. Randolph had the greatest Share in transacting your affairs gave it to him, who I expected would have given you the Satisfaction desired. I shall be at the next General Court and then will give you all the satisfaction in my power."

Now all that Coll^{l}. W^{m}. Randolph did or pretended to do with me was to settle the Acc^{t} in behalf of the assignees of Cap^{t} Edward Randolph which was done and he had a Copy of it. Balance due to them £1627 " 18 " 8

But afterwards Coll^{l} W^{m} Randolph declined concerning himself in the matter, and Coll Richard Randolph Seem'd to be the acting Executor and after I received the above mentioned Letter Coll^{l}.

Richard Randolph told me the papers &c relating to my affair Should be lodg'd with M^r^. Geo: Webb to Settle the Matter with me, to whom I applied about it before and since Coll^l^. Richard Randolph went to England who Saith no Such papers ever came to his hands. I examined his Book for what Money was paid the Treasurer for Mr.* Holloways Debt to the Country, and find there's £1015 " 9 " 3 paid by the Randolphs without any further deffinition, but he do's not know whether it was paid by them out of the produce of my Effects or for what it was paid, and as I am called upon by Bill in Chancery (now ripe for trial) am obliged to refer to S^r^. John Randolphs Eeecut^rs^. that that Money was paid in my behalf; and as I suppose Coll^l^. P. R: and Coll^l^. R: R: will be at the General Court you must entreat them to examine their fathers and S^r^. John Randolphs Books and Papers concerning that Article, otherwise know not what trouble I may be brought into.

The value of that Estate when it was together was not less than £5000. There was upward of 6000 acres of very good Land, about 70 Negroes 35 hhd^s^. of Tob^o^. ab^t^. 500 Barr^ls^. of Corn ab^t^. 200 head of Cattle, Hoggs, * * * * * , and necessaries for Six Plantations, and all that has been paid out of the produce of the Same is above mentioned except

* This was evidently to discharge a liability incurred by Col. Jones as surety on Mr. Holloway's bond as treasurer of the Colony. (See Camp. Hist. Va., page 415.)

Gentlemen

May 11th. 1737.

I have recevd the Negros which I am told are forty tho I have not yet counted them, I am Surprivd at the number of Children, which cant be expected to raise much money, however I Shall do the best I can with them. Since you are of Opinion that you can now Sell the Stocks to advantage, I desire you'l proceed in the Sale of them, getting what ready money or bills you can for them. Colo. Jones Sold George and his Family to my Brother Richard, therefore desire you'l Send them over So Soone as you can. I am

Your humble Servant

William Randolph

Property pledged by (4) Col. Thos. Jones to secure his liability on Mr. Holloway's bond as treasurer of the Colony.
See page 228.

£300 to Cary of which I have never had any Acct. in which I desire to be satisfied

THOS. JONES

I wrote to Coll. Richd. Randolph concerning this Matter last Summer but never received any answer"

THE FOLLOWING IS COPIED FROM AN ORIGINAL OF A LETTER FROM (13) THOS. JONES TO HIS BROTHER (25) WALTER, THEN A STUDENT IN EDINBURG:

"Vga. July 31st, 1766.

Dr. B. W.

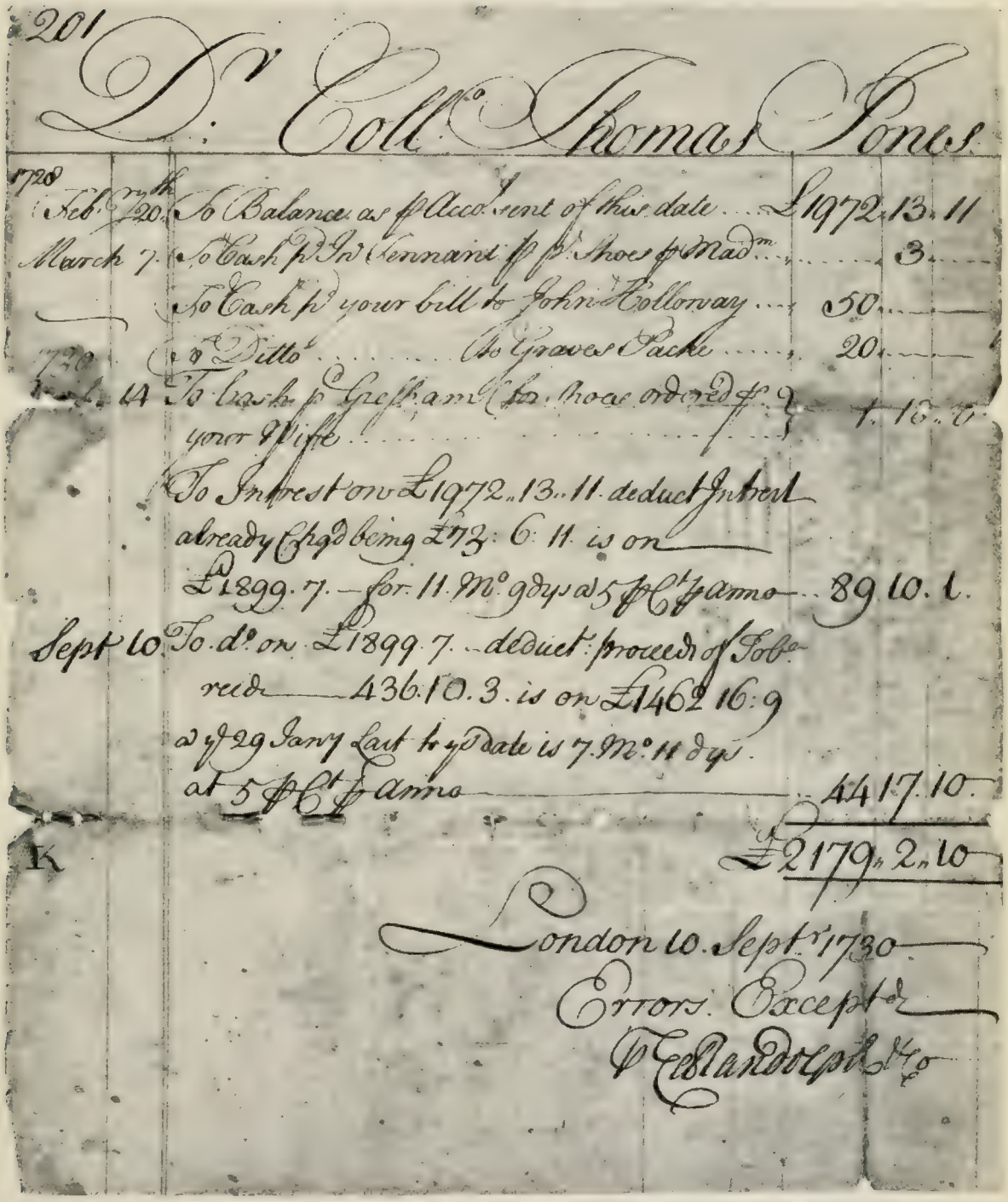
I recd. a Letter from you in May last dated 5th. March together with several others inclosed which shall be taken care of, (Mr. Pages by what means I know not was open, but it was immaterial as it was under cover to me, perhaps you might open it, so add, if so, you should be careful to secure it,) and another not until yesterday of the 24th Novr.

I have been in daily expectation of hearing from you, & I imagine there is now Letters for me in the Country of a later Date than your latest. I do assure you it gives me great pleasure to hear from you, therefore, pray, neglect no opportunity, and direct to me by what Ships you write if you can. It gives me infinite satisfaction to find you are so intent upon pursuing your Studies, & God grant that your endeavours may prove effectual, which I do not the least doubt of, if you continue firm in your resolu-

tions. Mr. Lee arrived here I think about 4 or 5 weeks past, it is thought he will make a great Figure, as soon as he came to Westmorl[d]. he might have had as many patients as he could attend, but his being there was only by way of visit to his Friends, & then to the Metropolis, where he is to reside.

Mr. Blair you write me is very promising, it really gives me great pleasure to find that America is like to produce so many & such useful Men. I hope you need no spur but if you did this is sufficient to raise a spirit of emulation in you, at least to equal any of your Countrymen. I speak positively for without flattery I think your Genius not inferior to most, therefore exert every faculty that is requisite, & give me joy when you return, which God grant I may live to see.

This Letter I hope you will receive safe, it goes in the Fly Capt. Scott, a ship of Mr. Chas. Goores of Liverpool Mercht. which Loaded in this River, you mention your having some Mercht. in Britain to apply to for Cash as your occasions may require, I think it much best, as the distance between us is so considerable disappointments may happen. I have wrote Mr. Goore to let me know by first opportunity whether he will supply you with Cash during your stay in Scotland as you may require it, & if he will he may depend upon me always having effects in his hands as far as will discharge £90 pr. annum, & if he does not chuse to do it, I must drop him & apply to some other Mercht. that will; but I believe there



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Dr Coll.o Thomas Jones

1728 Feb.y 20th	To Balance as p Account rent of this date	£1972	13. 11
March 7.	To Cash p Jno Gennaint p p.r Shoes p Mad.m		3
	To Cash p your bill to John Holloway	50	
1730	" Ditto To Graves Packe	20	
April 14	To Cash p Gresham & Co. Acc.t ord.d p your Wife	1.	16. 0
	To Interest on £1972. 13. 11. deduct Interest already Chg.d being £72. 6. 11. is on £1899. 7. — for 11 M.o 9 dys at 5 p Ct p Ann.o	89	10. 1.
Sept 10	To d.o on £1899. 7. deduct proceeds of Tobo rec.d 436. 10. 3. is on £1462 16. 9 at 5 p Ct p Ann.o from 29 Jan.y Last to y.e Date is 7. M.o 11 dys	44	17. 10.
		£2179	2. 10

London 10. Sept.r 1730

Errors Excepted

p Ed.d Randolph & Co

(4) Col. Thos. Jones. This page and its continuance, page 232, form opposite pages of one sheet of paper.

is no doubt of his complying as I am a pretty considerable Shipper to him. I have Shipt him this year 12 heavy hhds., & have wrote to him to let you have immediately £50, which you may apply for & let him know that I have wrote you the purport of my Letter to him, and desire him to inform you if it will be agreeable to him to supply you as I have mentioned.

I am glad to hear you are so happily settled with Mrs. Tallock tho' I think you pay a very high board, but one would chuse to pay a little more to live comfortably, & to one's satisfaction. I desired you to enquire if you could meet with a young Man that would suit me as a Tutor to yr. Nephews & how much one might be got for by the year. I shall be obliged to you to make enquiry, & let me know by first opportunity.

Your Relations & Friends are all well I know of no changes since you left us—only that Mr. Wm. was married abt. 2 Months past, to Mrs. Carter. I have not seen him since, therefore can not tell what changes Matrimony has made upon him, your Sister Smith had a Daughter born abt. a month ago & yr. Sister Jones a Son abt. two, Christened Meriwether, Yr. Fd. Bathurst is to be married to Miss Patty Wales very soon. I approve much of your keeping up a correspondence with Mr. Page & Mr. Lewis & I think it is a Pity but you would write to some other of your Friends, Bathurst, Mr. * * *, Mr. Woodrop, &c, it may be no disadvantage to you hereafter."

LETTER FROM (25) DR. WALTER JONES TO HIS BROTHER THOMAS:

"London July 23, 1769.

My Dear Brother —

You will see by this Date that I am in this great Metropolis, according to my Proposal. You will probably expect to hear me speak of it with rapture; yet I can assure you I never was less fond of a Place. The exaggerated accounts which I had heard of London led me to conceive it more vast, more excellent than it is possible I believe for human Art to render any Town.

I have heard of the pleasures of London; but for my part I see none but such as are only competent to men of large Fortunes, or to men of no Principle — men of the first Class may I believe enjoy every thing this world can afford; the latter likewise may prosecute pleasures [in] which no honest man would wish to participate. A man of middle Stature and a Stranger is really in a wilderness — his weight is so extremely inconsiderable that he cannot see he has any connection with the thousands of his fellow creatures who every hour surround him. Now to me no State is so listless, so barren, so insupportable as that in which I am tossed about like an atom in the universe and deprived not of Society, but of the affectionate relations which render Society agreeable.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I obtained my Degree on the 12th of June last, & I flatter my-

Cr.

his Acco.t Curr.t with Colo.l Randolph Esq.re

1729. April	16th	By Error in the Old Tobacco Book			
1729/30 Jany	29	By ditto		£ 2	14 . 14 . 5
		By nett proceeds of 20 hhds Tob.o p.r Nelson		106	10 . 7
		By ditto	34 hhds KW p.r Gooch	208	12 . 4
		By ditto	18 IR do	106	1 . 11
				£ 436	10 . 3
Sept.r	10.	By Ballance due to me carryd to his Debt on New Acco.t		1742	12 7.
				£ 2179	2 . 10.

134 . 11

self, with as much applause as I could reasonably have wished. With the utmost Sincerity possible, I have dedicated my Thesis to yourself & Dr. Cullen. The subject of it is the Bloody Flux, which is not a splendid one, but as it is amongst the worst Disorders with which our Country is often afflicted, I thought it my Duty to Study it particularly.

I was just beginning a letter to you when I received yours by Captn. Johnston.— I am extremely glad to hear that you have recovered; for my anxiety has been very great since I heard accidentally that you had been long afflicted with a Quartan.

Dr. Flood, it seems, thought it serviceable to let it run on, but this I apprehend, & indeed am confirmed by the opinions of my ablest Preceptors, that such a Doctrine is a Trick of the Profession and equally pernicious to the Health & Purse of the Patient.— During my medical studies I have often reflected upon the different Constitut[s] of my Friends, the different complaints under which I have known them to labour, or those to which they seem disposed.— You may be sure my Brother that in this whimsical, tho' anxious enquiry, you were a principal object —and I have been every time more & more convinced that nothing would be so serviceable to you as a regular course of exercise, at the same time avoiding the night air & the marshy Fogs which are so extremely pernicious to every Country where they subsist.

I imagine you have not received a letter which I wrote you to inform you that I had altered my Plan

of staying in London next Winter, on acct. of a change of Profess[rs] at Edinburgh. Dr. Cullen is to give a Course of Practice next Session; which from the small specimen he gave us for two months last Summer, are too valuable to be put in competition with any advantages I could get here — besides the expense of living here is much more enorm[s] than at Edinburgh. You may depend upon it that I shall not stay from you longer than I can avoid — I fear however that it will be midsummer or more before I shall see [you]. I cannot leave my College till the 1st of May so that probably by the Time I can go to London, secure a Passage and prepare my Things, it will be near June — I cannot expect less than a two months voyage, so that I apprehend you need not expect me before August.— Should no accident happen I hope to see you then, and if it is possibly in my Power before.—

I received the other day a Letter from Warden in which he expatiates on the intolerable Treatment which some of his Brother Tutors experience in Virg[a]— he contrasts his own situation with theirs, & says that it is quite unexceptional, only that he finds he is less looked upon as a Gentleman in Virg[a] than he was before — and that he is much at a loss for a room to retire to at night in order to study; which I fear is a want which, tho you were willing, the size of your House will not allow you to obviate.— It gives me the highest Satisfaction to think that I should have been instrumental in procuring you a man who

by his own acc^{t} fulfills his office so well. If such an allowance could be made for him conveniently, the boys I apprehend would find a full compensation from the additional improvement of their Tutor.

I am much obliged to you for the Resolves of our Assembly. I think they are drawn up with great Temper, Spirit, & Wisdom — they petition only for Rights of which nothg. but the most pernicious & accursed Politics could ever have attempted to deprive them; & which attempt I hope they never will accomplish.— The popular Party here, which indeed is the greater part of the nation, seem to make our cause their own; & accordingly the Grievances of America are mentioned among those complained of by the Middlesex & London petitions; & I hope will not be forgot in those of Surry, Buckinghamshire, and several other Counties which they say will petition soon. If the present Disputes between the People & ministry continue until the next Parliament it is to be hoped and indeed is said that our iniquitous Taxes will be repealed. If however affairs should be settled here, I fear the people of England would think our interests so separate that they would relapse into their former opposition.— Another thing that may blast our hopes are, any unreasonable Demands in consequence of any appearance of concession.—Thus, we heard lately that they intended to petition for a repeal of the Navigation Act, which confines our Trade.— Such a Proposal well authenticated, would be such a notorious, presumptous attempt to In-

dependancy that I am convinced the whole Island of Britain would take flame at it.

I have often expressed, as I felt, the most lively & gratefull sense of your paternal offices.— I cannot withhold it now, on account of the recent examples of them.— I waited on Mr. Russell this morning who behaved to me with great Politeness; said you had not specified in your Letter the sum he was to let me have; but concluded from your silence that you intended to extend it to the former extent — he came into it with great Readiness.— I have not yet spoken to Mr. Molleson on the Subject of your Letter, but he has invited me to his House & entertained me with great Good-nature.— Captain Greig however told me before I saw Molleson, that he wanted to know if I wanted money, as he had directions from you to supply me.— I have got an Invitation from Russel to go with him on Saturday to his Country Seat.

Just before I left Edinburgh I drew on Jordan for £25 about one half of which I still have.—When I arrived at London I went to him, & as there was 50£ of your order in his hands, I desired to know when I might apply should there be occasion — he told me you had very little Effects in his Hands, that your Letter was directed to himself & Maxwell, and as the Partnership was dissolved, it did not authorise him to give me any money — trusting however to your character, he did not hesitate to supply me, & would fulfill his engagement if necessary. Tho' I was a little anxious least there should be a necessity for being obliged,

Mr. Thomas Jones to Cornelius Dougharty

1764 October 25th To making a Sagathy Coat & Breeches for Tommy — £ 0 11 6

1765 To mak[e] a Cloth Waistcoat & P[air] Sagathy Breeches for Calvin — 7 6

To making a Sagathy Waistcoat for yourself — 7 6

To 1 Yd. & ¼ Cloth for the sd Waistcoat — 1 0

To Making Coat Waistcoat & 2 P[air] Breeches & 1 Pantin for yourself — 1 6

To Making Coat Waistcoat & 2 Coat Breeches & German Serge for Tommy — 16 6

To Making Coat Waistcoat & 2 Coat Breeches & German Serge for Calvin — 16 6

To Making a Suit of Livery for Hannibal — 18

To Making a Suit of Livery for Joe — 18

To Making a Suit of Liberty for Pluto — 18

£ 6 17 6

To 7 lbs Scarlet Twist @ 9 — 5 3

£7 2 9

yet it gave me a sensible pleasure to find such dependance placed on you. In every Instance of kindness & respect shown by these Gent^{s}. to me, I look upon myself as the happy Proxy for you; for I am certain that as I am an entire Stranger, their motives must arise from their opinion of you.

I have frequently with the greatest exultation of Heart heard you made an honourable Exception to the generality of our Countrymen; who the merchants all declare are not only unwilling to Pay their Debts, but guilty of a Breach of Word.—This being a compl^{t}. generally well founded, was by that infamous Cap^{tn} of clay & midgleys applied to you. Your Bill of 50£ will my D^{r}. Brother be very acceptable, as I shall have less occasion for drawing on a merch here for more than the Effects in his Hands amount to.

It gives me great Pleasure to hear that I still possess the affection of my Friends.—I am sure they must have been very secure of, or indifferent about mine, since they have taken so little pains to renew it.—I am sure I cannot allege this against my sister Jones or the children — I have just got a fresh proof of her regard in 4 fine Hams.—When I heard of the Death of your youngest child, I was exceedingly concerned, especially on her mothers account; for my own part I received some confort, that Heaven had spared those who had already endeared themselves to me —

I have heard of Poor Bathursts Death for several

months -- it was not less grievous than unexpected— he really was amongst those Friends who I thought with some confidence would welcome my return, should it happen.—The news shocked me in a peculiar manner, as I had not very long before heard of his marriage with Miss Wales; & had with pleasure reflected on the happiness he must enjoy with a woman, the accomplishments of whose person I was acquainted with, and the more valuable Disposition of whose mind I had heard with Praises from all that knew her.

You hinted a subject in your Letter of which my Heart must be the arbiter on my Part — whither the Tyrant may lead me I cannot tell — at present I find him entirely occupied with Gratitude for the enumerable ways of doing me good adopted by the best of Brothers in favour of

his with the most sincere Affection

WALTER JONES"

LETTER FROM (25) DR. WALTER[4] JONES TO HIS BROTHER (16) FREDERICK[4] JONES, OF NORTH CAROLINA:

"Dear Brother

Yr letter by Capt. Triplet gave me great pleasure after so total a want of all information concerning you, as for some years has taken place. I have been inquisitive to hear your fate during the great Revolution that has happened since we parted. The war

was very near you but I hope you escaped any particular loss. My Bro. has for three years been a resident at the beautiful Seat of Spring Garden, as you have heard; but 'Content that Shuns the Gilded bed' has not been his constant associate — his health has been extremely infirm and by every account I can hear, and I never fail to inquire, I fear his existence amongst us is of no long duration — his children are mostly married. Tom is to be to Miss Carter of Nomony, daughter of the former Counsellor. Catesby to Miss Turberville, daughter of John. Betsey to Gawin Corbin, of Caroline. Jenny to John Monroe of Westmoreland. Molly to Launcelot Lee of Berkley. Our brother William has sold out in King William, and as is his fate, I believe has not bettered himself by purchasing an estate in Gloster. I always advised him against that turn for change of place. By our sister Donald's death he got £2500 in value tho' he sold it I think for less than £2000. Our sister Burwell died as she lived, an excellent woman, her husband dying before entails were abolished has made Nat. a man of Great fortune, and his Brothers and Sisters beggars. Our worthy sister Smith is much as you left her, and honest Bro. Jack neither more industrious nor less good natured.

For my own part I am in circumstances the least adapted to my natural temper of any creature living. A very growing family, and a very laborious profession, would be sufficient restraint upon a disposition like mine, than which there never was one more

averse from what is called Care. But for nine years I have had unaided and alone, the entire Care of Mrs. Flood's 3 children together with the management of the most complicated and troublesome estate that ever devolved on my devorted head before. With all these perplexing qualities greatly multiplied by the difficult and hazardous times of War and paper money, and all the licentious perfidy, fraud, pride and poverty which are the offspring of rags and paper, and are perfectly epidemic with us. The scenes I have experienced deprive me of all patience on this subject. I shall therefore go on to a better prospect. Dr. William Savage, a nephew of Mr. Flood's, suddenly accumulated, during the war an immense estate, a great portion of which he left to his uncle's children. He lived in your State, and in the part about Edenton the estate lies. It is very uncertain what I shall get, but Billy Flood has certainly a great estate in lands, lots and houses. Notwithstanding the perplexity of my business here, I must shortly go to Edenton ; of my arrival there you shall have very early notice, and may I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you or your son ? God knows whether business will permit me to visit you ; but if it would, you may depend on seeing me. Our cousin John Cocke left me to-day. He talked much of visiting you, he having some inclination to go with me to Edenton. He is married to Miss Thornton, whose niece dying, lately left to their possession an estate worth £15,000 at least. I have given you all the news I can trust

Virg.a May the 7.th 1728

Madm.

When y.r Come to London pray favour me in yr. Choice of a Suit of pinners faſhbly dreſs'd with a Croſs Knot Lole or what ever the faſhn requires, with faſhble ruffles, & hankerchief like a Lace of Some breadth, and of a beautifull pattern, th may be plainly Seen, fine enough to look well, but not a Super-fine Coſtly lace. And Likwise beg yr. Choice of a very genteel fan; Madm I presume to aſk this favour intirely beleiving yr. good-neſs will excuse me, and hoping when y.r buy for yr. Selfe it may be done without much more trouble. Wiſhing you may obtain all you deſire in going to England, and return again with health & happineſs to the Comfort of all yr. friends, and greatly to the joy of

Madm

Yr most obedient

humble

Servant

M: Stith

Mrs. Mary Stith, sister of Sir John Randolph and mother of Rev. Wm. Stith, the historian and president of William and Mary College, to Mrs. Jones, wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones.

to this letter — if we meet which God grant we may, we may have some more confidential discourse
We all join in wishing you and your family every possible prosperity; and none with more cordial affection and sincerity than your

Dear Brother
W. JONES"

PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS HAD UPON THE DEATH OF (353) GEN. WALTER JONES.

"HEADQUARTERS MILITIA, D. C.,
WASHINGTON, *October* 16th, 1861.

The Officers of the Militia and Volunteers of the District of Columbia will appear in uniform this day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the house of Dr. Thomas Miller, on F street, to attend the funeral of Major General WALTER JONES, our late venerated commander.

The Division Major Generals will issue the necessary orders.

WADSWORTH RAMSEY,
Adjutant-General Militia D. C."

By order of Major Gen. WEIGHTMAN.

"THE LATE GEN. WALTER JONES.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar and other officers of the several Courts of the District of Columbia, held at the court-room of the Circuit Court on Wednesday, the 16th instant, on the occasion of the death of the late Gen. WALTER JONES.

On motion of Mr. CARLISLE, RICHARD S. COXE,

Esq., was elected Chairman, and JOHN A. SMITH, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. COXE, on assuming the chair, thus addressed the meeting:

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN: It is scarcely necessary to apprize you that this meeting of the members of the Bar has been convened for the purpose of adopting measures to indicate the feelings which have been awakened in our hearts by the intelligence of the death of Gen. WALTER JONES, and to co-operate in testifying our respect for the memory of that eminent member of our profession.

Under ordinary circumstances this simple annunciation would be all that would be expected from the Chair. This is, however, no ordinary case. The deceased occupied towards us almost a paternal character; he was the father of our bar; and his death compels us to pay more than the accustomed tribute of respect.

The personal relations which so long subsisted between the deceased and myself, if they do not demand at my hands something beyond the mere offering of a customary tribute to his memory, will, I trust, furnish me with an ample apology for a deviation from the ordinary formal routine of ceremony, and almost seems to demand of me some remarks upon the character and career of our deceased friend.

It is precisely thirty-nine years since, at my introduction to the bar of this District, I first had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with Gen. Jones.

Introduced to him by several mutual friends, he received me with kindness and courtesy, and was the first to extend to me his countenance and aid in my new professional career. It was my good fortune a few years after to be afforded the opportunity to reciprocate this kindness by rendering an important service to Gen. Jones, and this interchange of good offices cemented a friendship which has never experienced the slightest interruption or coolness for more than a quarter of a century.

At the period of my first acquaintance with our lamented friend he was in the full meridian of his professional glory. For years at the Bar of the Supreme Court he maintained a high position among the eminent lawyers of the day. He had been the associate of Dexter and Rawle, of Tilghman, Dallas and Duponceau, of Pinkney and Stockton, and others equally distinguished. Marshall, Washington and their associates presided on the bench. Before that august tribunal causes of the deepest importance, involving principles in every department of the law, were discussed by those giants of the day, and the foundations of constitutional, commercial and public law, as adapted to our institutions, were then firmly established, and the noble structure of American jurisprudence under which we still live was erected. Subsequently Mr. Jones had as his competitors in this glorious field a Webster and a Wirt, a Binney and an Emmet, and an Ogden, with others whose names are familiar to all professional ears. In these scenes, and

with such rivals, it would have been a sufficient honor to have even couched a lance, and not inglorious to have sustained a defeat. Gen. Jones, however, contended against such adversaries on a footing of equality. He was par inter pares.

Think you, my younger brethren, that such eminence was attained only by means of a high order of intellect and lofty genius? However gifted in these respects he was acknowledged to be, he had been a persevering and laborious student. His professional acquirements were various, accurate and profound. He was equally familiar with the venerable common law, with equity jurisprudence, with the civil code, and international law. In brief, he was a deeply read, accomplished lawyer.

In combination with studies of a strictly professional character, General Jones was a ripe and good scholar. In his splendid efforts at the bar, his logical and learned arguments were illustrated and embellished by the most felicitous allusions to the most illustrious authors of ancient or modern times, to the writings of the poets and the philosophers, to historians and men of science. The beauties with which he thus adorned his arguments never obscured or enfeebled the power of his logic.

A Virginian by birth, educated in his native State, living at a period when our national institutions were in a state of formation, of progress in development and consolidation, familiar from his youth with many of the eminent statesmen of that eventful

period, his matured judgment and ripened experience made him a sound constitutional lawyer. On terms of personal intimacy in early life with Madison, equally so in after years with Clay, accustomed to the expositions of Marshall and his coadjutors, General Jones was an unswerving patriot. * * *

I cannot close this brief and imperfect sketch without a distinct reference to another feature in the character of our lamented friend. Gifted as he was by his Creator with an intellect the superior of which it has never been my fortune to encounter, all who knew him well will admit that he had a heart as large as was his mind. We all have witnessed the exhibition of this amiable characteristic of our friend. His intercourse with his brethren of the bar, not less with the youngest than the eldest, was uniformly marked by courtesy and kindness. The small altercations which will occasionally occur in our professional intercourse never left a permanent feeling of unkindness. His numerous relatives and friends — the poor, the oppressed, and the destitute — ever experienced the same, I may call it, tenderness of manner. After a long and active life, in constant intercourse with men of all shades and varieties of character, he has, it is believed, not left behind him one who entertains towards him a hostile or even unfriendly feeling. From the bottom of my heart, then, I can truly say of General Walter Jones—for myself personally, and I trust for many who hear me — I

revered him as a lawyer, I admired him as a scholar, I confided in him as a patriot.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to consider and report to the meeting a course of proceeding suitable to the occasion.

Messrs. Fendall, Marbury, Carlisle, Davidge, and Redin were appointed to be the committee, and retired for consultation.

On the return of the committee, Mr. Fendall, on their behalf, presented for the consideration of the meeting the following report:

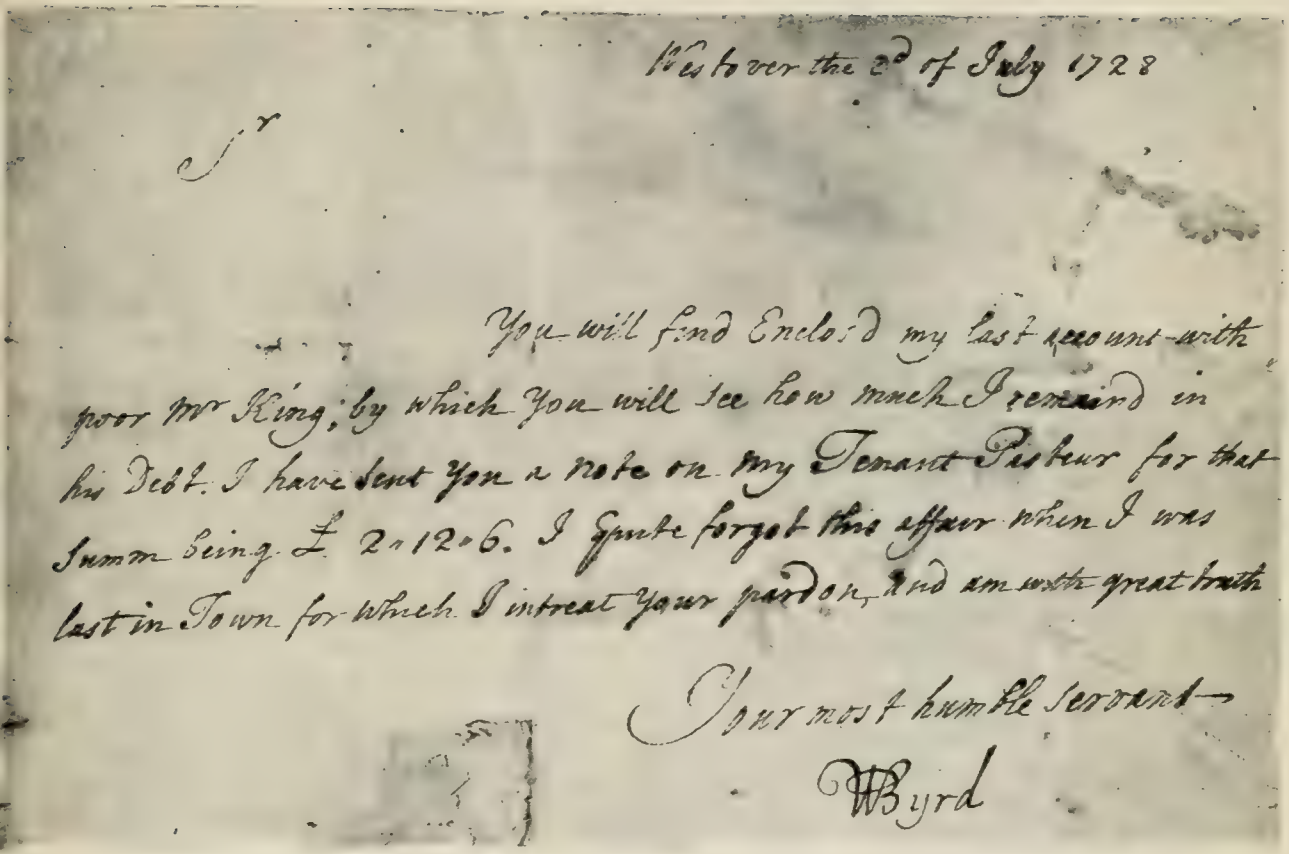
In assembling together at this moment of deep emotion, we feel that any endeavor to give fit utterance to our thoughts must be vain. "The glory hath departed from" us. It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to terminate the life on earth of him to whom for more than half a century successive professional generations of the Washington bar have themselves regarded, and have held up to their countrymen, as the model of a great lawyer, an orator in the highest class of forensic eloquence, an accomplished scholar, a true patriot, a good citizen and a kind friend. We have ourselves witnessed, our fathers have described to us, and we have delighted to describe to our children, exhibitions of his mental power, which we feel a just pride in believing are not excelled in the annals of any forum, local or national, American or foreign. Though his life had been prolonged far beyond the ordinary limit, and

though physical infirmities had for many years withdrawn him from the active duties of the profession; yet so fresh, so vivid is the image of the past, so thick is the throng of rushing recollections, that we feel as if he were snatched from us in the midst of some glorious exertion of his genius, in the full blaze of his fame, like the sun in his noonday splendor suddenly eclipsed. From the sense of darkness and loneliness which creeps over us, we seek to escape by recalling some of the traits which we have seen, or which tradition has preserved, of the mighty intellect whose magic spell death only could break. In fond imagination we see our departed friend before us, enforcing some principle of constitutional law of deep import to his country, and bringing to the "height of his great argument"

> ——— "all the reasoning powers divine
> To penetrate, resolve, combine;
> And feelings keen and fancy's glow;"

a logic severe and subtle; the most captivating elocution, though little aided by gesture; rich, but never redundant illustrations, drawn from extensive and various reading, hived in a memory singularly retentive, and always applied with accurate judgment and in pure taste. We see him discussing a perplexed case, driven from one point to another, and at length, after an exhausting contest of many days, seeking refuge and finding victory in some new position. We see him engaged in some subordinate topic of civil rights of no intrinsic importance, but

clothed with dignity by the same earnest exertion of his high endowments. We call to mind the time when there were giants in the land — the days of Wirt, Pinkney, Webster, Tazewell, Dexter, Emmet, and other bright names — and we see our departed friend and associate their admitted peer, and the chosen champion against one or more of them in many a well-fought field, descending from the wars of the Titans to this forum, here to do battle, with all his strength, for some humble citizen in some humble cause; and often too with no other reward than the consciousness of doing good and the gratitude of the client. His heart ever warmed to resist injustice; his spirit ever kindled against the arrogance of power; his ear was never deaf to the cry of the oppressed. We see him again, thrown suddenly into a cause with imperfect, perhaps not any, knowledge of the facts and by the exercise of the faculty of abstraction, which he possessed in so wonderful a degree, study and master the whole case while in the act of speaking. We feel that achievements so hazardous could be possible to a mind only of extraordinary native energy, and of which the faculties had been brought by habits of constant discipline into absolute subjection to the will of its possessor. It was this faculty of calling into instant action all the resources of an intellect so vigorous, so active, so comprehensive, so fertile, so abundant, in the learning of his profession, so familiar with general science and literature, which led one of his most illustrious competitors to remark that if an



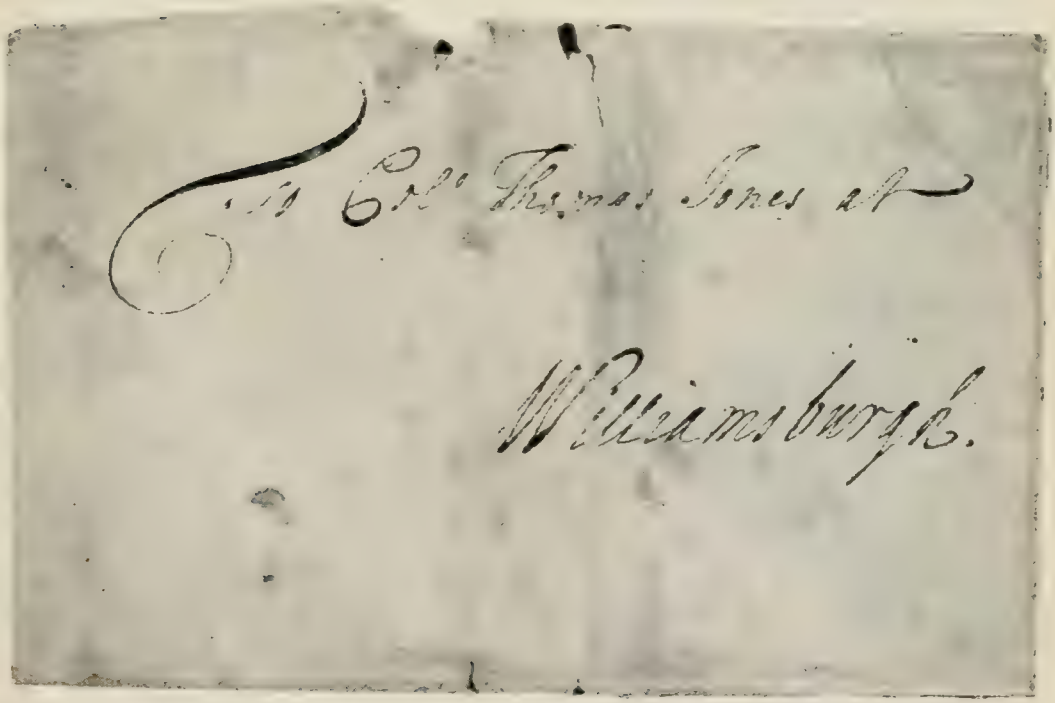
Westover the 2d of July 1728

Sr

You will find Enclos'd my last account with your Mr King; by which You will see how much I remain'd in his Debt. I have sent You a note on my Tenant Parker for that Summ being £ 2-12-6. I quite forgot this affair when I was last in Town for which I intreat your pardon, and am with great truth

Your most humble Servant

W Byrd



To Coll Thomas Jones at

Williamsburgh.

Letter and superscription on same, to (4) Col. Thos. Jones.

emergency could be supposed in which an important cause had been ruled for immediate trial, and the client was driven to confide it to some advocate who had never before heard of it, his choice ought to be Walter Jones.

The moral were aptly combined with the intellectual elements in the character of the deceased, which constitute it a professional model. Though a close and sometimes subtle, he was always a fair reasoner. Magnanimous in his pre-eminence, he was placable, when the momentary irritations incident to forensic discussion had subsided; candid in construing the motives and conduct of others; a courteous, and, to the younger members of the bar especially, a liberal adversary.

The Reports of the Supreme Court are the chief of the several imperfect records of his fame. In them may be seen distinct, however faint, traces of a master mind. But it was in the social circle, as in the case of Dr. Johnson, that its characteristics were most conspicuous. The "careless but inimitable" beauties of his conversation gave delight to every listener. A stenographer might have reported it with the strictest fidelity, and yet nothing would have been found to deserve correction. His most casual remark was in a vein of originality, and couched in terms terse, succinct, sententious and of the purest English. He always used the very word which was most appropriate to the thought; and, as has been said of another, every word seemed to be in its proper place,

and yet to have fallen there by chance. An habitual student of the philosophy of language in general, and of the English in particular, he was impatient of the pedantries and affectations which he saw defiling his mother tongue. No writer nor speaker had a keener sense of the force of the English idiom : nor Swift, nor Chatham, nor Junius knew better that words are things.

His local situation alone prevented opportunities for his engagement, had he desired it, in the public councils. The only public employment of a permanent character which he ever accepted, was that of Attorney of the United States for the District of Potomac in 1802, and for the District of Columbia in 1804, under appointments from President Jefferson, and which he resigned in 1821. To the honor and true interests of his country he clung with a devotion beginning in boyhood and continuing fervid to his dying hour. Born early enough to have known personally the Father of his Country, he reverenced the name of Washington, and was among the foremost and most earnest in the pious enterprise of erecting a national monument to his memory. In early youth the deceased was in habits of association with the great chiefs of the Revolutionary era, and of that immediately following it. He was the political disciple of Madison, and the cherished friend of that virtuous statesman, as he was also of Marshall and of Clay. His knowledge of the history of his country, derived from personal intercourse and observation as

well as from reading, was ample and accurate. Public spirited, he was prompt, even in his busiest years, to co-operate in enterprises and establishments, civil and military, having for their object the public good. As one of the founders and leading spirits of the American Colonization Society, his name will ever be revered by all to whom patriotism and philanthropy are dear.

We could linger long to contemplate the image of our illustrious friend in the walks of private life; to dwell on his many virtues; on his sincerity, his manliness, his benevolence; on the affectionate kinsman, the faithful friend, the warm heart, and the open hand. But time warns us that we must hasten to our mournful office of consigning a great and good man to that tomb from which we humbly trust he is to rise to a blessed eternity.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our respect for the memory of the deceased, this meeting will in a body proceed from the court-room to attend his funeral, at one o'clock this afternoon, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be instructed to present these proceedings to the Circuit, District, and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia at their next several sessions, and to request that the same may be entered on the minutes of the said courts.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davidge, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to cause these proceedings to be published in the newspapers of the city, and that the chairman be instructed to transmit a copy of them to the family of the deceased.

RICHARD S. COXE, *Chairman.*
JOHN A. SMITH, *Secretary.*"

"DEATH OF GEN. WALTER JONES.

NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY,
WASHINGTON, *October* 15, 1861.

At a meeting of the Society, held this day, the following resolutions were, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That this Society has learnt with profound grief that Gen. Walter Jones is no more.

Resolved, That, in the death of this eminent man, his country has lost a citizen whose genius, learning, and eloquence had long been an honor to the American name, and whose patriotism was ever fervent and devoted, from early youth to the close of a long and respected life; that the American Bar has been deprived of one of its most shining ornaments, this community of a member whose high endowments, moral and intellectual, were a source of honest pride to it for half a century, and his connexions and friends a wise and affectionate counsellor, ever ready with his aid and guidance.

Resolved, That this Society feel with peculiar sen-

sibility their share in the general bereavement occasioned by this dispensation of Providence; they mourn for an associate in their labors, among the foremost and most constant in wakening his fellow-citizens to their pious duty to the memory of the Father of his Country.

Resolved, That, in manifestation of their respect for the memory of the deceased, this Society will attend his funeral in a body, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

(Extract from the minutes.)

JOHN CARROLL BRENT."

CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPER NOTICE OF HIS FUNERAL:

"The funeral of the late Gen. Walter Jones took place to-day at one o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Miller, on F street, and was attended by the members of the bar, and various distinguished individuals, civil and military, and many citizens who had long known and admired him; the ceremonies being of a very interesting character. During the morning there had been a meeting of the legal gentlemen, in the court-rooms, to denote their sense of the loss of the community and profession by the death of Gen. Jones. Richard S. Coxe, Esq., presided, and the venerable Philip R. Fendall, Esq., addressed the meeting in reference to the bereavement. He passed a most beautiful and appreciative eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased. The leading incidents of

Gen. Jones' life were sketched, the evidence of his high attainments alluded to when he contended with contemporary giants and his exalted moral attributes also depicted, with his patriotism and love of country to the latest hour of his life. Mr. F.'s remarks were very chaste, and their discriminating truthfulness found an echo in the bosoms of those present. He concluded by offering resolutions of condolence and esteem, and wearing the usual badge of mourning, which were adopted.

At the funeral Rev. Dr. Gurley officiated in the religious ceremonies, and the pall-bearers were Judge Dunlap, Judge Crawford, Mr. Marbury, W. W. Corcoran, Gen. Force, Mr. Ogle Tayloe, Mr. William Selden, Mr. Carberry, Mr. J. M. Carlisle and Mr. R. C. Weightman. Gen. Scott was present but could not act as pall-bearer on account of feebleness of health. A number of the officers of the militia and of the District attended in uniform."

LETTER FROM (353) GEN. WALTER JONES TO HIS SON (376) WALTER, THEN A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *Feby:* 10th, 1829.

Dear Walter,

I have only time to say come home instantly on receipt of this. I make a remittance to Mr. Brokenborough by this mail that will supply you the means to pay off your bills and bear your expenses home.

Do not leave a cent of debt behind you. I take this opportunity to say let it be your polar star in the economy of life as boy or man shun debt. Debt contracted either from vicious indulgence, useless extravagance or even benevolence is one of the most pernicious clogs upon all the elastic powers of thought and action, a noxious and obscure vermin that silently sucks the life blood of honor, dignity, independence and all generous and manly aspirations.

Pack up all your books carefully and bring them with you.

Remember me affectionately to Robert Lee, and invite him pressingly to accompany you and assure him of every welcome here. Perhaps, so suddenly called on, he may not be in funds ; if so, you can draw enough from Mr. Brokenborough to bear the expenses of both of you. I consider the epidemic you mention as of the highest malignity and most imminent danger to every inmate of the college, & though comparatively few deaths have yet occurred there is no security against the most sudden & fatal turn to the disease ; indeed I think this highly probable. Besides the symptoms of the disease, short of a fatal tendency, are extremely detrimental to the constitution of youth, & may either permanently or for a series of years affect its stability & soundness. If you have a desire to see Mr. Madison you can take the stage only as far as Orange C. H., there hire a horse and spend a day with him. His society, even for so short a period, will give you a glimpse of the glorious effects of

strenuous and long continued cultivation of the intellect, leading youth and manhood to the heights of excellence and power; — not power characterized by its mere force & momentum, but by its utility & beneficence, while the night of age & imbecility is kept at a distance by the continued irradiations of the mind, like the sun, at the command of Joshua, standing still on Gibeon. Virtue, intelligence, industry, high aims and corresponding exertions are now the moral Joshuas that are to work this miracle in the moral world. In the greatest haste I remain your truly affectionate & anxious father

W. Jones"

Letter from (13) Thos. Jones to John Turberville of "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland Co., Va., whose Daughter Married (29) Catesby Jones.

"Dear Sir —

My son Catesby tells me that he intends to pay his addresses to your daughter, Miss Letty, and that he has already spoke to you upon this subject; that you returned him for answer, you had no objections either to him or his connections, but that your daughter was too young, that you intend to give her two thousand pounds whenever she married, and that you would be glad to know what expectations * * * is likely to have. I have a sincere regard Sr. for you & your family * * * Miss Letty is a very amiable and deserving young Lady, of consequence I can have no objection to such a connection, and if Catesby succeeds, I will

Dear Brother

Mauntjan 3rd January 1798

I have been very anxious to see you for a long time, but really it has not been in my power — I am sorry to hear of your late Illness, I hope you will yet be restored to health, & that you may live to see your Family, beyound the Storms of this miserable World — If no unforseen accident happens, I will come to see you next week, and stay as long as I can with you — — you need not put yourself to the trouble of sending your boat for me — —

I am D.r Brother yours very Affect.y —

Catesby Jones

If it may be the 16th of the Month before I can come as I have some Militia business to attend to between this & that Period —

If you have by you or can get conveniently 15 or 20 $ I will thank you to let Mr. Smith have them to travel on — C Jones —

(29) Maj. Catesby Jones to (28) Maj. Thos. ap Thos. Jones, of 'Bathurst.''

immediately give him up my Clerk's place, which, before these disturbances, was worth one year with another, £400, and as the Courts of Justice are now open, it certainly will not be less; I shall give him all the assistance in my power in my Lifetime, and at my death, I shall at least give him an equal share with the rest of my Sons; and my present intention is to give him the plantation whereon I live, but this I will not oblige myself to do, lest I should have an inclination to dispose of it & purchase another more advantageous.

I will purchase for him as soon as it is in my power, a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands, with a convenient dwelling house thereon, there are two in Cherry Point which I expect will be for Sale soon, it is probable it may be one of these. Catesby is very industrious, and if he should succeed, with what I can do for him and the £2000 you engage to give your daughter, I doubt not but he will soon make a genteel fortune.

I am Dr. Sr. with great regard,

Yr. Obedt. Servt.

* * * * *

March * * 1778"

LETTER FROM THE SAME GENTLEMAN TO COUNCILLOR CARTER OF "NOMONY HALL," LANCASTER CO., VA., WHOSE DAUGHTER MARRIED (28) THOS. JONES.

"Sir —

My son Thomas informs me that he

has been so happy as to gain the Affections of your daughter Miss Fanny, to whom he expects soon to be married; it gives his Mother and myself great pleasure that he has made so prudent a choice; we can not have the least objection to a young Lady of Miss Fanny's general amiable good Character, brought up under the immediate inspection of so genteel and worthy Parents as Mr. Carter and his Lady are. You may depend Sr: that Mrs. Jones and myself will do every thing in our power towards their living in ease and affluence, and promoting their happiness; to accomplish which good end, we doubt not but you and Mrs. Carter will most cheerfully contribute. Our respectful Compliments attend yourself & your Lady, and the rest of your Family—

I am Sr. with very great respect; Yr. Obdt. Servt:

THOS. JONES

December 4th 1781

I intend to make my son a deed & give him immediate possession of the Plantation whereon I live containing about 700 Acres of Land, to leave the Furniture in the house except a very few Articles, the Stocks that are upon the plantation 11 or 12 working Slaves, which is all I can do at present, having lost a good many Slaves that went to the Enemy, at my death I shall at least give him an equal proportion with my other Children with these conditions, that if the Land in Hanover

County devised to my wife by her late brother Mr. Meriwether Skelton should be given to him, which I am pretty certain will be the case if he chuses it, then the Land in Northumb^{d} to revert to me. As it will be a satisfaction to me & no doubt to the young people, you will oblige me by letting me know what provision you propose to make for your daughter—"

In this connection we give Col. Carter's reply to the above:

"Col Tho^{s} Jones—

"Sir—Your letter of yesterday is now before me—Your son Mr. Tho^{s} Jones intends to return today to your house in Northum^{d} County—I myself shall sett out to visit a neighbor by a former appointment—for these Reasons I cannot write a full answer to your letter mentioned above—I can only inform you that I propose to give an absolute Estate immediately of those things which I shall hereafter mention, to my daughter Frances Carter—Namely five hundred Acres of forrest Land in Westm^{d} County—eight or ten negroes old & young, in families—and some live stock Myself and family present their Compliments to you & Mr^{s} Jones & the

Relations of your family—I am

Sir—your very Hum Servt

ROBT CARTER"

LETTER FROM THE WIFE OF (13) THOS.[4] JONES, WHO WAS SALLY SKELTON, TO HER SON (28) THOS.[5] JONES.

"Spring Garden

Dear Tom —

I am sorry you have defer'd coming over till the fall, as the Creditors of the Estate are continually plagueing me and inquiring if there is no provision made to pay them, and I am illy able to bear their duns, as I was taken the other day with a miliary fever, and am very unwell at present. I will be glad if you will look over the last acts of Assembly as I have been informed since I saw you that Lands cou'd not be taken to pay British debts, if so you and myself might have come to a positive agreement with regard to this place. If you come upon my terms I had as li've make you a deed for this place now as at any time, for me to have my life in it, and that there should be a proper provision made for such of my children as are unprovided for.

My love to you, Fanny, and your Children; also to Catesby, his wife and family. And believe me to be Dear Tom

Your affectionate Mother

SALLY JONES

July 6th, 1786."

PART OF A LETTER FROM (28) THOS. JONES TO HIS BROTHER (37) BATHURST JONES.

"Aug.t 10th, 1792

Dear Brother

I am just setting out with my Family on a trip up the Bay, partly on Business, but chiefly on account of my Health. Our Brothers Jekyll & Skelton are to be of the party and we wish you could make another. We will I believe go on Board tomorrow — and if nothing happens shall return in about four Weeks. We call on my Brother Catesby in the Time." * * *

THE FOLLOWING MEMOIR OF (229) THOS.[6] HENRY JONES WAS TAKEN FROM THE MINUTES OF THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, ADOPTED AT ALEXANDRIA, NOV., 1860:

"Thomas H. Jones was born and brought up in Gloucester county, Va. At an early age he professed conversion and united with the M. E. Church. Conceiving it to be his duty to preach, but deeming his education inadequate for such a position, he went to Randolph Macon College, and applying himself diligently to his studies, graduated with credit at that institution. While at college, he won the universal esteem of the faculty and students by his consistent walk and godly life. His influence there in favor of religion, as all who knew him at that time will testify, was marked and extensive.

Probably few young men have ever passed through a college course with such a record of piety, unblemished by a stain, as that which distinguished our beloved brother Jones.

In 1841 he was received on trial in the Virginia Conference. Two years thereafter he was ordained deacon and in 1845 ordained an elder. From the time he was received on trial, to the day of his death, he was an earnest and successful preacher and faithful pastor to the full measure of his ability. He had, as many of the members of this Conference know peculiar and severe trials, but amid them all, he bore himself as a Christian minister, having the confidence and esteem of preachers and people. He died of typhoid fever, September 12, 1860 at the residence of B. H. Jones, Esq., near Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va. His illness was severe, but through all the duration of those painful days and nights, he was patient and resigned. He seemed, nearly all the time, to be engaged in devotional exercises. As he approached the hour of death, his faith was unshaken, and his pure and peaceful spirit calmly awaited the call to the skies. His family, who resided in the city of Richmond, reached his bedside a few days before he died. He called them around him, blessed them in the name of God, enjoined them to meet him in Heaven, and with a tenderness and pathos that touched every heart, urged his little ones to love and serve the God of their father. Just a few minutes before his death, he exclaimed, 'Now

TI № 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9

SHIPPED by the Grace of GOD, in good Order and well Conditioned by Mr Thomas Jones in and upon the good Ship, called the Industry whereof is Master, under GOD, for this present Voyage, James Jones and now riding at Anchor, in Potomac River and by GOD's Grace bound for Liverpool to &c.,

Nine Hogsheads of Virginia Tobacco

(1)

Import Cocket not found

being Marked and Numbered as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in the like good Order, and well Conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of Liverpool (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) unto Charles Goore esquire or to his Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods Eight Pounds Sterling p Ton with Primage and Average accustomed. In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Ship, hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date; the one of which three Bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void. And so GOD send the good Ship to her desired Port in Safety. *Amen.* Dated in

Virginia May 4th 1764

James Lowry

(13) Col. Thos. Jones.

Lord let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' Among his last words, he repeated the entire hymn, 'Come on my partners in distress.' In great triumph he passed to his reward on high.

Copied from the Conference Minutes.

Teste

PAUL WHITEHEAD, *Secretary.*"

EXTRACTS FROM A SKETCH OF (172) CATESBY AP ROGER JONES, PREPARED BY CAPT. ROBERT D. MINOR, AT ONE TIME OF THE U. S. NAVY, AFTERWARDS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY:

" He was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in the valley of the Shenandoah at the foot of the Blue Ridge. His father was Genl. Roger Jones, for many years Adjt. Genl. of the U. S. Army, and he was named after his uncle Commodore Catesby Jones of the U. S. Navy. On his mother's side he is closely connected with the Pages and Lees of Va.

Educated with a view of entering the Navy he received an appointment as midshipman at an earlier age than usual in order to serve under his uncle, then in command of the Exploring Expedition. His services as a midshipman were continuous, and when examined for promotion he took a very high stand in a class remarkable for talent and professional skill. His duties while in the U. S. Navy were unusually active and varied. He served through the war with Mexico, at first in the Gulf and then on the West coast, and

was at one time attached to the naval batteries in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was the first officer of the U. S. Navy who had circumnavigated the world three times. He served in the U. S. Coast Survey with Maury, and at the Naval Observatory. Recognizing the vital importance of Ordnance, he paid especial attention to it in all its branches, and while studying it he was three years with Dahlgren, and assisting him in constructing his experiments which resulted in the introduction of the Dahlgren gun, which completely revolutionized the * * * of the navy. The U. S. steam frigate "Merrimac" subsequently so well known in the Confederacy as the iron-clad Virginia was the first ship equipped with these heavy guns, and at the particular request of Dahlgren Lieut. Jones was ordered to her as ordnance officer, being at that time the only one in the navy besides the inventor familiar with the working of these new guns on their novel carriages. At the expiration of the cruise of the Merrimac, he was selected by Dahlgren as his executive officer of the ordnance ship Plymouth, on board of which, for the first time, in any navy, was mounted an eleven-inch gun, an experiment which proved eminently successful. A regulation of the navy department in regard to this ship was that the officers should be changed each year, but Lieut. Jones was continued as her executive officer until near the end of the cruise, when he was directed to return immediately to Washington, and ordered as ordnance officer of the Paraguay expedition. He

Sirs;

My wife being often at a Loss for a Seat in the Pew allotted her; I trouble you with this Letter, to know whether you would be willing, at leaving the Town, to sell your Pew in the Gallery: and what you would take for it: I would not have mentioned it, but as I cannot see how it will affect the Rent of your Newburgh Estate, Mrs Byrd having a Place, when in Town, in the adjoining Pew of the Carters, and I hear another Person, Dr Hay, had a Mind to make the same Overture. My Family being as yet small, should you be willing to listen to this Proposal, Mrs Jones yourself or Daughters shall always be welcome to a Seat in the Pew when they happen at Church. I am

Your most Obt Servt

Ben Waller

Saturday
June 2d 1750

(4) Col. Thos. Jones.

was the only officer recalled from a foreign station to serve in this squadron. Jones like a true Virginian felt a pride in his State, and believed that his allegiance was due first to her, and also believed in the right of secession. When Virginia seceded he chanced to be in Richmond on that eventful day, and altho' attached to the Union and devoted to his profession, he immediately resigned his commission in the navy of the U. S. He and Capt. Pegram, who had also resigned at the same time, were appointed captains in the Va. navy by Gov. Letcher and ordered to Norfolk. Capt. Jones under Capt. Pegram organized an expedition and seized the naval powder magazine, in which he was assisted by Lieuts. Sinclair and Harrison, from under the guns of the frigate Cumberland and other men-of-war. To divert attention he directed a sham attack to be made on the navy yard.

The battle of Manassa was fought with this powder, and in fact there was little other for months afterwards in the Confederate States. Returning to Norfolk, after taking the powder to Richmond, he found that the Federal ships had sailed leaving the navy yard in flames. He was appointed * * * and chief of staff to the commanding officer, and assisted energetically in placing the harbor in a state of defense until early in May when he was ordered to the defense of James river. He erected and commanded the batteries at Jamestown Island, keeping them by the closest attention in an admirable state of efficiency and discipline, for which he was highly

complimented by Generals Lee and Magruder. The volunteer soldiers, many of whom were of the best families in the State, gentlemen of education and refinement, were at first restless under the trammels of this strict discipline, but soon learned to appreciate it and their commander. He was in great request at this time, the Governor of Tennessee having tendered him a high command in that State, which the Governor of Virginia was unwilling he should accept, as Gen'l Lee represented that his services could not be dispensed with in Virginia at so critical a period. Disappointed at obtaining the facilities for erecting these batteries — which had been promised him, he took the responsibility of carrying on the work without the aid of the government, and appealed to the people of the neighborhood who promptly responded by sending negroes, materials and provisions, and so energetically was the work pushed that guns were actually mounted and fired before a single soldier was on the island; Jones himself loading and firing the first gun with his own hands. While in command at Jamestown Island, in conjunction with Lieutenants Brooke and Minor, he experimented upon targets representing the section of a ship, to test the angle of inclination, thickness of iron, and disposition of different kinds of wood required to resist the penetration by shot of heavy weight with a view to the construction of the armor of the iron-clad steamer Virginia, then preparing for service at Norfolk. Railroad iron and rolled iron plates were each experimented

upon with heavy guns, and the experience thus gained, the thickness of iron and angle of inclination adopted in constructing the Virginia. In November, '61, he was ordered to the Merrimac or Virginia, as she was afterward called, as the executive and ordnance officer, and directed to select her battery, superintend its equipment, and was made responsible for its efficiency. Jones was the first officer ordered to the ship.

The Secretary of the Navy in his office handed him the Navy Register with a request to select officers for the vessel, and those then designated by him were ordered to her. Steps were promptly taken to obtain a crew, an order having been issued by the War Department permitting soldiers to volunteer for the ship, and Jones sent officers to the various camps to obtain them, in which great difficulties were encountered, the colonels and captains being exceedingly loath to give up good men — some positively refused to do so, and were court-martialed. After great exertions a crew was obtained, most of them being landsmen. Some of the "so-called" volunteers had bad characters from their commanding officers, who could not manage them, and were brought on board in double irons. Jones immediately had their irons struck off, and informed them that he would have no forced volunteers on board, and that if they wished to remain they could do so and start fair with the other men, and make a character for themselves. This course proved eminently judicious, as some of them were the best men on board, and after serving

on board the Virginia followed Jones to another command.

The batteries selected consisted of &c. * * *

The prow was of cast iron bolted to the stem and projecting several feet from it. Jones condemned the material of which it was made and the mode of fastening and predicted that it would be lost on the first collision. His strenuous and repeated efforts to have it changed were unavailing. It will be seen that his prediction was unfortunately verified.

* * * * * * *

Capt. Franklin Buchanan had been ordered as flag officer though he remained in charge of his bureau till late in February, leaving Jones, whose rank was only that of Lieutenant, to fit out and equip the ship. In order that he might not be interfered with in this duty no commander was ordered to the vessel.

Flag Officer Buchanan made a rigid inspection of the ship immediately after joining her, and found her in admirable condition, and expressed himself very highly gratified.

The engines had been thoroughly overhauled, and improved in some particulars, but still were not trustworthy.

It had been determined to make the attack by night on the frigates Cumberland and Congress lying at anchor off Newport News. All preparations were made for doing so, the ship's sides being heavily slushed under the belief that it would tend to aid in

glancing off the projectiles that might strike her. But the pilots, of whom there were five on board, announced, only a few hours before the hour fixed upon for her departure, their objection to take the ship out at night, after having previously consented and made their arrangements to do so. This was on Thursday night and the ship did not leave the navy yard until Saturday morning about 11 o'clock.

What estimate the officers of the Merrimac had of Jones may be inferred from their having asked after the fight that he might be retained in command until Buchanan recovered from his wounds. Another severe test proving his intelligence and efficiency was that not a single improvement in the working or efficiency of the battery could be suggested after the two days' fight, by any of the officers, captains of guns, or quarter gunners, though each one was separately asked if he could suggest any improvement."

The following letter from the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy to (172) Catesby ap R. Jones explains itself :

" Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1864.

Comr.

C. ap R. Jones, C. S. N.
Chf. of Ordnance Works,
Selma, Ala.

Sir ;

Your letter of the 5 Inst. has been received. The services which you are rendering at Selma are

regarded by this Department as more important to the Country than any which you could otherwise perform in the Navy, and not less valuable to its best interests than those which are being rendered by any other Naval officer.

You can be placed in the Provisional Navy at any time, and you were not so placed under the President's views of its organization, only because your services in your present sphere of duty were regarded by me as indispensable; and were you now withdrawn from it, I would find it extremely difficult to supply your place. I trust that the efficient discharge of the important duties devolved upon you, and which necessarily preclude you from Sea service, will not be found to decrease your right to, and your chances of, advancement in a profession in which you are regarded as in all respects, a most efficient officer.

Very Respty

Yr Ob Servt.

S. R. MALLORY

Sec Navy."

The following extract is taken from a letter headed, "Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Jany 28, 1884," and was written by S. V. Benét, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance, in reference to the ordnance books kept by (172) Catesby ap R. Jones while in charge of the Ordnance works at Selma:

"These documents have been examined carefully

by the Board. They are very interesting and evince great care and ability in their preparation. The correspondence between officers of such scientific renown as Rains, Catesby ap R. Jones, Garesche, Brook, and Cuyler is of particular interest not only to the military man but to the general reader as illustrative of the faithful and intelligent work of able men under adverse circumstances." * * *

THE FOLLOWING IS A CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE RENDERED THE ALLIED REPUBLICS (172) BY CATESBY AP R. JONES:

"The undersigned Chief Clerk of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Ex-secretary of the late Confidential Mission of the Peruvian Government to the United States of America, Certifies:

1st. That Captain Catesby ap R. Jones left the City of New York on the 20th of January, 1866, for the South Pacific, via Panama, under a contract with Sr. Benjamin Vicunia Mackena to enter the service of the Chilian Government: that he left together with Sr. Mariano Alvarez and the undersigned, and all three arrived at Callao on the 9th of February, and immediately proceeded to see President Prado and Sr. Jose Galvez, Secy of War and the Navy.

2nd. That in said first conference, and also in many other conferences held by Capt. Jones with Sr. Galvez in which Sr. Alvarez was present, and also the undersigned acting as Interpreter, it was resolved by the Supreme Chief that Capt. Jones should stay

in Peru as his services would be more useful here than in Chili.

3d. That in consequence, Capt. Jones did remain in Lima until the 28th of Feb'y, being during that time consulted by the Secretary of War on several matters of public interest in relation to the defenses of the Republic, and especially in connection with the batteries of Callao, which he examined, accompanied by the Secretary, the Engineer Sr. Malinowski, and the undersigned, and on which he presented a Report. The triumph of the 2nd of May is greatly due to the advice given by Capt. Jones, and to his ideas expressed to the Engineer of the batteries and to the Secretary of War.

4th. That the Government thought of employing Capt. Jones in different ways, for example; in establishing a cannon foundry in Peru, which idea was given up; in commanding the Squadron of Peru, or a vessel like the "Dunderburg," which ideas were not accepted by Capt. Jones, so as not to affect the susceptibility of the native officers; and finally it was decided that Capt. Jones could best serve Peru in the United States, advising and helping the Agents of Peru there in all War measures that the Peruvian Government should think fit to adopt. In consequence of this resolution, Capt. Jones left Callao for the U. S. on the steamer of the 28th February, 1866. Sr. Alvarez, as confidential agent, and the undersigned as Secretary left also for New York on next steamer of 14th March.

5th. That all arrangements and the contract with Capt. Jones were verbal but perfectly well understood on both sides, both by Capt. Jones on one side and by Secretary Galvez and Sr. Alvarez on the other.—Now that Sr. Galvez is unfortunately dead, the undersigned considers himself in duty bound to solemnly declare, as he most willingly does it hereby at the request and for the benefit of Capt. Jones;—that it was fully understood and agreed by the Government of Peru represented by the Secretary of War, Sr. Galvez, that Capt. Jones while in the Peruvian service should receive as his pay (4000) four thousand Soles per annum, and besides a per diem of (5) five Soles for his personal daily expenses. In consequence when Capt. Jones left Peru on 28th February, he received 1000 Soles for three months pay in advance (as is proved in a separate document) and Mr. Alvarez received the order to give him the per diem. Afterwards on 18th July, Messrs. Barril Bros. of N. York paid Mr. Alvarez for Capt. Jones (1910) one thousand nine hundred and ten Soles for the pay of Capt. Jones for the quarter from May 11th to Aug. 11th inclusive the per diem for the six months from Feb. 11th to Aug. 11th.

6th. The undersigned finally certifies and declares, as an act of justice to Captain Catesby ap R. Jones, that from the moment he left N. York in January 1866, to the present moment, he has been entirely and professionally devoted to the service of Peru and

Chili, and exclusively engaged in the cause of the Allied Republics, being of inestimable service to Messrs. Alvarez, Barreda, Vicuna Mackenna, and Erraxuris, winning by his immense acquirements and dignified manners the admiration and friendship of all South Americans.

Lima, February 12th, 1867.

J. Frederico Elmore."

The Following is a Copy of a Letter Written by Gen'l Lee recommending (193) C. Lucian Jones for Promotion in the Confederate States Navy:

"This application is respectfully submitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy — Mr. Jones is the son of Gen'l Roger Jones formerly Adj't Gen'l of the Army of the United States. At the commencement of the war he came to Virginia, and has been ever since in the Confederate service as he relates. He is a young gentleman of unexceptionable character, zealous, attentive, and conscientious, in the discharge of his duties. When in command of the Depart. of South Carolina, Georgia, &c., I had the opportunity of witnessing his attention to duty, and of knowing the estimation in which he was held by the Naval Officers on that Station.

He is a brother of Commander Catesby Jones, whose ability and services are known to you.

R. E. Lee,

General."

THE FOLLOWING MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF (231) J. LUCIUS[8] DAVIS, JR., WAS TAKEN FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE:

"In memoriam of J. Lucius Davis, Jr., of Henrico County, Va. 10th Va. Cal.

The brave young soldier whose name stands at the head of this Sketch was born in 1842. His father, Col. J. Lucius Davis, a graduate of West Point and well known as a military man in Richmond, was living at the beginning of the war on his farm not far from that city. Here he had given his sons, of whom Lucius was the eldest, such thorough training in all manly accomplishments as fitted them especially for military service. Their boldness and skill in horsemanship being proverbial. Lucius in addition to his accomplishments in this direction showed a decided literary talent at an early age. His father's taste leading him to the study of the Oriental languages, Lucius was early placed under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Michelbacher, a well known rabbi in Richmond, and made such rapid progress in Hebrew that when about twelve years old he was able to read the Old Testament fluently as well as to write in Hebrew with great facility. Being at the University at the beginning of the war he joined the University Rifles as a private and served with this company five or six months. He then entered in one of the companies of his father's

regiment, the 10th Virginia Cavalry, and in a short time was promoted to the lieutenancy and performed his duties faithfully and creditably throughout the arduous campaign of 1862. A lull then taking place in military operations he resigned his commission and entered the Virginia Military Institute. Here he remained until he heard of his father's capture in the last Maryland Campaign, when he rejoined his company and served in its ranks as a private until the day of his death.

On Friday, the 24th of June, 1864, in a cavalry fight near Samaria Church, Charles City County, Va., the 10th Regiment was ordered to charge a well entrenched force of the enemy. As the regiment swept across the field young Davis shouted to his company, 'Look out boys, I will be the first in the enemy's works.' And so he was. Just as he was passing over the parapet he received, full in his face, the charge fired from the gun of one of the foe stooping behind the works, and fell dead. Inspired by his brave example his comrades rushed on, stormed the works, avenged his death, and gained a victory for the cause that had brought about the death of one of their bravest boys. His remains, together with those of a cousin killed at the same time, were buried in the cemetery of Immanuel Church near his old home in Henrico.

Lucius Davis was in private life genial and pleasant, yet exceedingly modest and diffident. On the field of battle he was as brave as a lion, quiet in dan-

ger, undaunted by death. A true and devoted Christian he rejoined his brother, Llewellen, who like himself had fallen a sacrifice to patriotic devotion. Both of them were privates in the 10th Cavalry, and first and second sons of an earnest defender of the lost cause, who himself has passed away from earth."

From an Official Copy of the Will of (31) Lawrence Bathurst:

"In the name of God amen, I Lawrence Bathurst of Essex County, Virginia being sick & weak but of sound mind & Memory doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in Manner and forme following.—

And first I bequeath my soul into the hands of God that gave it hoping through the Merritts of my blessed Savior Christ Jesus to obtain remission of my sins, and my body to the earth from whence it was taken, to be decently Interred at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named— Item I give unto my Cos: Mary Meriwether my own Riding Horse— Item I give and bequeath unto my three Brothers in law William Tomlin Francis Meriwether and Drury Stith all the rest of my estate to be equally divided betwixt them, either in Virginia or else where, and lastly I doe Constitute and appoint two of my Brothers in law aforesaid William Tomlin and Francis Meriwether my Ex–trs to this my last will and Testament, as Witness my hand and Seal

this twenty nineth day of December Seventeen Hundred and four. Signed Sealed and Published in the presence of us.— Those words interlined before assigned.

LAWRENCE BATHURST. [SEAL]

his
William W Grinell
mark
Will. Dangerfield

Proved by the oaths of Wm. Grinell & William Dangerfield In Essex County Court Ye 11th day of Febry: 1705 and recorded

Teste Richard Buckner Cl Curt

A Copy Teste James Roy Micou Clk
E. Cty. Ct. Va.
March 24th 1881"

The will of which the greater part is here copied is recorded in Richmond County Clerk's Office, Va., and was admitted to probate there Dec. 3d, 1793:

"In the name of God amen. I William Fauntleroy of Naylors hole in the county of Richmond being in my perfect senses and calling to mind the uncertainty of this life do make this my last Will and Testament in Manner following.— My Soul I cheerfully resign to God who gave it me in hope of pardon, and acceptance through my blessed redeemer — my body to the Earth to be interr'd at the discretion of my Executors and my worldly Estate God has blessed me with I give and devise in manner following —
Imprimis It is my desire the following Slaves Tom

and his wife Rohlana, Rogor and his wife Nelly have their freedom.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son Moore Fauntleroy what I formerly gave him, also one Seventh part of my Slaves not disposed of and one fifth part of my personal Estate and my Servant Somerset to him and his heirs forever — I also give him during his natural life all my tract of land called the old plantation Supposed to be one thousand acres, likewise one hundred pounds to be raised out of my Estate for his Medical Services to my white & black family.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son John Fauntleroy what I formerly gave him Likewise my Tract of Land called the old plantation (after the death of my Son Moore) to him & his heirs forever— Likewise I give and bequeath to my said Son John one seventh part of my Slaves and one fifth part of my personal Estate to him & his heirs forever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy what I formerly gave him that he has now in his possession likewise one Seventh part of my Slaves and one fifth part of my personal Estate and the land I bought of William Ford adjoining Cat point warehouse to him and his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Joseph Fauntleroy what I formerly gave him and one Seventh part of my Slaves and one fifth part of my personal Estate to him & his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Robert Fauntleroy my Tract of Land called Naylors hole likewise one fifth part of my personal Estate—and I give to his Wife the Mulatto Girl Betsy to them and their heirs forever—likewise it is my desire if none of my Executors will receive one Seventh part of my Slaves at the appraisment price payable in twelve months to my Son Robert on Bond and good security it is my desire that Colo. Vincent Redman will dispose of them at twelve months credit taking Bonds and good Security payable to my Son Robert which I give to him and his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Jane Turner's four Sons Harry, Thomas, Richard & George—also her three daughters Elizabeth Jenny, & Polly one Seventh part of my Slaves to be Equally Divided betwixt them, to them & their heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Apphia Carter's Children the Slaves before given them, likewise I give and bequeath to the said Children one seventh part of my Slaves, but it is my desire that my Son in Law Capt. John C. Carter and his wife Apphia may have a mutual support with the Children from the annual labour of the two gifts of Slaves which I give to the Children and their heirs forever.

* * * * * * *

Item I constitute—appoint my five Sons Moore, John, Griffin, Joseph & Robert Fauntleroys with Colo.

Vincent Redman Executors to this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have Set my hand & Seal this Seventh day of October one thousand Seven hundred and ninety three.

* * * * * * *

Teste

Richard Bruer WILLIAM FAUNTLEROY Seal

Thomas Pritchett"

This will was probated in Richmond County Court Dec. 3d, 1793.

ADDENDA.

(25) Dr. Walter Jones married Alice Flood.

(2) Dr. William Cocke, the secretary, and Elizabeth Catesby had, besides the children named, two other daughters, Susan and Rachel, both of whom married; Rachel possibly married a Mr. Gulliver.

Jas. Thos. Garnett and (53) Mary E. Fauntleroy had the following children, in addition to those named on page 176: Marion Hite, Eliza Belfield, Sarah Ellen, Jas. Thos. and Mary Fannie.

ERRATA.

PAGE.

60. For (58) Col. Jekyll Lucius Davis, read (58) Col. Jas. Lucius Davis.

62. For (28), read (25) Dr. Walter Jones; and for (360), read (361) Elizabeth H. Peck.

63. For (213), read (357) Frederick Jones.

68. For (27), read (30) Dr. Samuel D. Martin.

74. (151) Thos. ap Catesby Jones was born some two years after (150) Gen'l Roger Jones, who was born in 1788.

126. For (1732), in the seventh line from the bottom, read 1737.

131. For (301), read (302) Walker Jones; for (274), read (275) Alice Jones; and for (322), read (323) Geo. Booth Field.

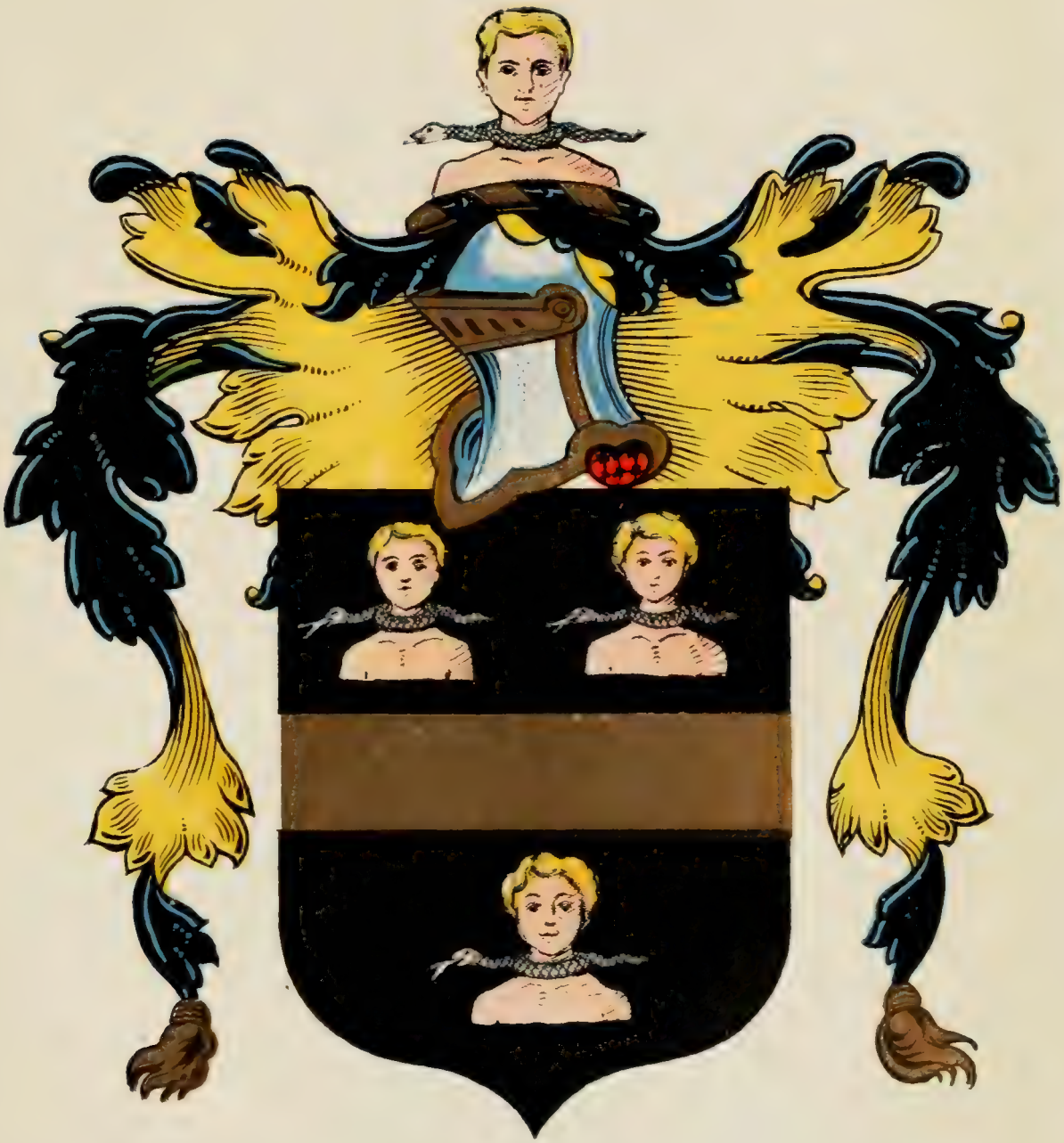
154. For Mary Bathurst, in the tenth line from the bottom, read Mary Meriwether.

155. The comma after "beak" should be after the word "proper."

186. For (23), read (26) John Lewis.

241. For (353), read (354) Gen'l Walter Jones.

354. For (353), read (354) Gen'l Walter Jones; and for (376), read (377) Walter Jones.



Jones arms correctly displaying the serpents around the boys' necks.
Sable, a fesse or between three children's heads, front faced,
couped at the shoulders proper, crined of the second, each
with a serpent twined around the neck proper.
Crest: A helmet, a boy's head as in the arms.

SUPPLEMENT.

Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
TENNYSON (*Lady Clara Vere de Vere*).

In this new or supplementary edition not one word of the printed context of the old book has been altered. As it is, it represents the progress of my inquiries and the development of the work, which I think adds interest to it. In its arrangement I have taken all kinds of privileges, for I have never come to regard it as anything but a sort of protracted family correspondence. The facsimile containing a description of the family arms which was in the old book, the original of which, as I have explained, was found in the folds of a letter from (4) Col. Thos. Jones to his wife, dated "July y^{e} 22th: 1728," has been replaced by a better and slightly reduced facsimile showing the slip of paper just as it appears, except that the original is colored a deep yellowish-brown with age. I have not attempted to reproduce the color of the old papers, except to the extent of using brown ink in printing them. My aim has been to reproduce each paper exactly as if it had been photographed on a page of the book, and the full size

of the original has been preserved except when it was necessary to reduce it within the limits of the page. If asked why, in making facsimiles, I duplicated matter already printed, my answer is, because of the genealogical importance of the papers selected and the evidential value of halftone work. In other cases, I have preferred papers complete on a single page small enough to admit of a facsimile that would go in the book. All the portraits in the old book remain, except that I have substituted a halftone picture of myself for the heliotype that was in the old book. All the halftone work—the facsimiles, the seals and halftone portraits—are new matter. The halftones have been scattered at pleasure through the old book, but all the new printed matter succeeds this supplementary preface, and was either originally obtained by me direct from court records or verified by a personal inspection of the records. Last February I visited North Carolina for this purpose, and every record referred to in the supplement was seen by me either at Raleigh, Edenton, Newbern, or Wilmington. All the halftones of seals are from sketches made at the College of Arms, whither the papers having the seals were sent for this purpose. The Walker and Ap John arms were supplied by the same authority. The new matter has of course necessitated a new index to the book. The book should be ordered direct from me. Books offered by others are the old edition. If a letter addressed to me at Louisville should fail to reach me, one addressed to me at Win-

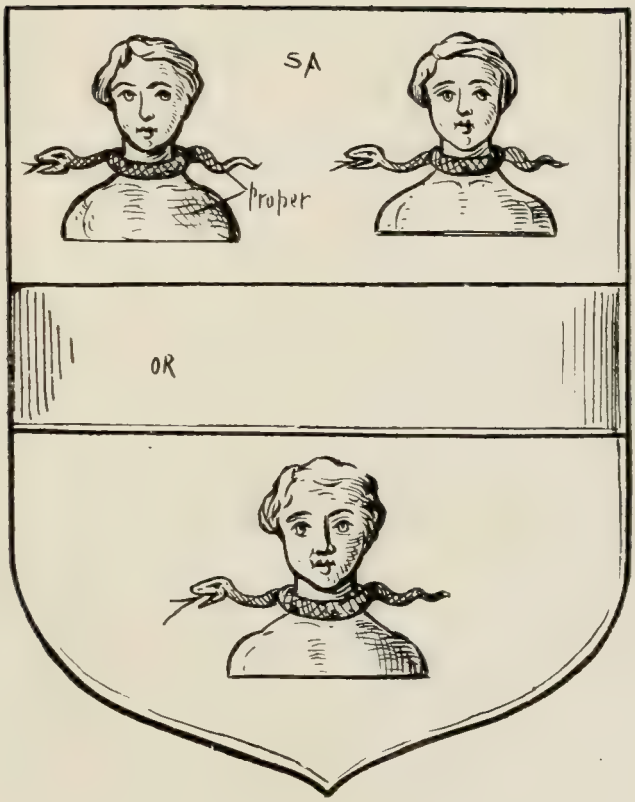
chester will be forwarded to me, or receive proper attention. It is the present purpose of the family in Kentucky to deposit its entire collection of ancient family papers with the Library of Congress, in the name of the heirs of Thos. ap Thos. Jones, formerly of Essex County, Virginia, but later of Clark County, Kentucky.

LEWIS H. JONES.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

DEAR COUSIN:

It is now twenty years since this book was published, yet time has revealed few mistakes in it, and these, with rare exceptions, not important. The appreciative reception accorded the book by others not of the family has afforded me genuine satisfaction and relieved me of a sense of diffidence and misgiving lest it should have been looked upon as an effort to exploit my family, or as a trivial expenditure of time. I may say in my own behalf that the work has not been pursued wholly from the more selfish standpoint of family pride but largely from a broader sense of historic interest. Our family may be regarded as a typical Southern family of the more prosperous class, and its history as, in so far, a history of the Southern people; and it is from the intimate personal details of family history alone that any correct and adequate perspective of general history can be supplied. I do not regret, in the least, either the time or the money I have expended in its execution. It has been prosecuted at odd times when I needed relaxation from other work; it has afforded me at such times much agreeable and refreshing entertainment by bringing me into more intimate relations



Ap John of Nottinghamshire. From sketch enclosed with Garter's letter, page 292.

with many agreeable and worthy people, both in the way of new-found kinspeople and strangers whose kindly letters and unselfish efforts to be of assistance to me have sweetened many moments of my life which might very well have been less pleasantly and less profitably spent. Many English gentlemen to whom I have addressed letters of inquiry have been notably kind and responsive, and some of them have been at great pains to render me such assistance as was in their power. Some of these letters express the satisfaction of the writers in knowing that their "American cousins" still recognize the ties of blood that bind them to their English forebears. Thus, in regard to our arms we find them writing: "The coat you mention of 3 children's heads & child's head Crest is the well-known coat of the Vaughans of Cardiganshire." One of them incloses me twelve pages of matter which he had "a friend better versed in such things" look up for me, which must have required several hours of industrious application to collect, and closes with the statement: "Thus the Captain Roger Jones enquired for appears to be a cadet of the old Welsh race given in this paper—Virginian and Cavalier, in all probability of the Abermarlais stock,—anyway the family is clearly of gentle blood, one of old Virginian stock. With compliments and kind wishes to 'our American cousin' from"—&c., &c. Another letter from a representative of the distinguished and ancient family of Herbert begins: "I was much interested by your letter

and have endeavoured with the help of friends better versed in genealogical lore than I, to make out the correct answers to the questions you submit to me"; and concludes: "It has been a great pleasure to me to realize that among the old families of Virginia which are descended from some of our best blood, there is still preserved an interest and I trust friendly feeling for the old stock in the old country." If a cue should be taken from such kindly expressed sentiments on the part of our English cousins, and our people encouraged and facilities afforded them to trace their descent back to their English ancestry, it might go far to cement the two nations in a feeling of kinship and good will, and furnish a powerful guaranty against future misunderstandings and even war, which never should occur again and never can become necessary. One of the most cordial, delightfully interesting and helpful of these correspondents is Capt. A. O. Vaughan, of Cardiff, a true Welshman and a gallant soldier who saw much service in the Boer War as an officer of scouts, who is well known in the literary world by his pen-name, Owen Rhoscomyl, as the author of several interesting and ably written novels dealing with Welsh life. He is, besides, an expert genealogist and an acknowledged authority on Welsh pedigrees. In replying to a letter I had written, in which I described the arms of Capt. Roger Jones, he says: "The letter giving the arms of your ancestor shows his descent from Moreiddig of the White Neck, nephew of

Bleddyn ap Maenarch, King of Brecon, whose ancestry I have worked out beyond dispute." In a later letter he says: "That Roger Jones, your ancestor, came from Moreiddig Warwyn ('of the white neck') I am as certain as that I am writing this. But the links!" Undoubtedly our arms are derived from the coat ascribed to Moreiddig Warwyn, nephew—some authorities say son—of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, lord of Garthmadryn (Brecon), who lost his life A. D. 1094, while defending his territory against Norman invasion, a fact which, according to the laws of heraldry, proclaims us to be lineal descendants of Moreiddig Warwyn. These arms are borne, with slight variations, by the families of Vaughan, Ap John, Madocks (Madog), and possibly others. In *Annals and Antiquities of Counties and County Families of Wales*, by Thos. Nicholas, M. A., under Madocks of Llanfrynach, it is said: "The Madogs of Llanfrynach (Maesmawr) were of the line of Gwgan, second son of Moreiddig Warwyn—that Moreiddig who was said to have been born with a snake about his neck [probably a birth mark], 'and therefore he, changing his coat, assumed,' as Arms, 'sa. three boies heads, couped at y^{e} shoulders, full-faced, proper, ermined or, about the neck of each a snake, proper.'" Guillim, an ancient writer on heraldry, makes this quaint allusion to them: "Now I shall shew you a rare, yet an ancient Bearing of Childrens Heads, enwrapped about the Necks with Snakes. He beareth Sable, a Chevron between

three Childrens Heads couped at the Shoulders Argent, * * It hath been reported (how truly I can not say) that some one of the Ancestors of this Family, was born with a Snake about his Neck; a Matter not impossible, but very improbable: Ideo quere." It is impossible to tell how the snakes came to be left out of any description or instance of the use of our arms that has come down to the American family. Possibly some one made a mistake in reading them or in transmitting a description of them and everybody else followed in his wake. Possibly some ancestor decided to leave them off temporarily and simply as a matter of taste or fancy—maybe he didn't like snakes and preferred to use the arms without them. Instances in point may be seen in John Catesby's use of the antelope's head without the battle-axes, and in Mark Catesby's use of the lions without the crowns, which Burke ascribes to this crest and arms. That the snakes belong to our coat appears to be the opinion of every one. It appears to be taken for granted at the College of Arms, and they act on the assumption that our arms are identical with the arms of Ap John, of Nottinghamshire, which are set forth with a pedigree in the heralds' *Visitations of Surrey*. There certainly is no reason to doubt that our ancestors in displaying these arms knew them to be the arms of Ap John, and thereby meant to assert their right to bear them. They displayed them on their coaches and harness and on their tableware; engraved them on their

9/c Garter

Journal of the Central James Island July 1910

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a formal receipt for your cheque together with a drawing of the seal as desired in black & white, which I trust will suit your requirements.

The coat as you are aware is that of Sir John impaling Harding viz:-

A tesse between three children's heads, couped at the shoulders, impaling:- On a bend three martlets, a minister canton charged with a rose between two fleur de lys. Crest. A child's head as in the arms.

I am returning the seals to Mrs Cole according to your directions.

Yours faithfully.

Wm A Caffall

for Garter

Lt.

Lt. Jones Esq.
524 First Street
Louisville
Ky.
U.S.A.

Inclosing sketch of seal, page 296, on will of (3) Col. Frederick Jones, 1722.
See pages 290 and 291 of Introductory Letter to Supplement.

seals; impressed them on their wills—their legal instruments executed under the most solemn conditions; and even devised them in their wills, passing them from one member of the family to another. The fact that Capt. Roger Jones and his immediate family asserted their right to these arms in this unmistakable manner is stronger proof of our right to them, it seems to me, than would be any paper genealogy of the family prepared at this late day and purporting to show the links connecting Capt. Roger Jones with an individual whose name appears in a recorded pedigree of the Ap John family. In using our arms, therefore, we may with entire propriety restore the snakes, and are at liberty to follow the opinion of the present Garter King of Arms, whom I had consulted in regard to a bookplate, on this point, and who advised me under date of Aug. 10, 1911, as follows: "Seeing that it is highly probable that your ancestor Captain Roger Jones came from the Ap John family, I certainly think it would be better for you to use the correct coat, which includes the snakes, on your bookplate." In this connection see facsimiles of two letters from the College of Arms, one signed by Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, the present Garter King of Arms, in which he describes the seal on Jane Swann's letter, and the other signed by Wm. A. Caffall, an attache of the College, "for Garter," in which he describes the seal on the will of Frederick Jones, who died in 1722. The change in the name from Ap John to Jones appears more

natural when we remember that the name John was originally pronounced with the "o" long, as if it were spelled "Jone." Instances of two forms of the name in the course of its transition are found under "Burials" in the parish registers of St. James, Clerkenwell, London, in the Sixteenth Century, thus: "Will'm Ap Johnes," and "John Ap Jones."

It was a year or two after I began to search the trunk of old papers before I discovered any trace of the family arms. After awhile I discovered the fragment of a letter referred to on page 15 (see its facsimile), and a long time afterward I found the letter of 1728 and the original of the facsimile which appears in the front of the book. Prior to this, I did not know that we had a Roger Jones for an ancestor or that there had been a Hoskins or Walker marriage in the family, and yet, with this apparently complete description of our arms, I could not find them in any book of heraldry, search I never so industriously. Shortly before the book came out, a friend conveyed the information contained in a foot-note to page 17, in which he incorrectly described the Ap John arms as having a chevron, instead of a fesse as in our arms. Eight or ten years later, Mrs. Boyd, of Cynthiana, Ky., called at my office in Winchester, and during our conversation informed me that she had seen the arms I described to her, in Burke's *General Armory*, in which I was entirely confident she was mistaken. But in a few days she returned bringing her Burke with her, and pointed out to me

Telephone 485 CENTRAL

Dear Sir,

I e close herewith the s etches o the seals to at h with the fal e and St John trus a re tested in your letter of 13 March last. The St. John crest i not u e pro i here. In regard to the seals, num er one ap ears t re t the arms of Swan of Do ent, i a me on ra. etwee t re Swans arg., quarterin, the arms of Hardin and St. John. I ma ue the crest of Hale o co Darwi . a lion in u Argent, minus the battlea es between the horns. Both are apparently incorrect representations of the arms of Hale.

The fee for these s etches and inquiries in the ma ter is $2.25.

Yours faithfully

A. S. Scott-Gatty
Garter

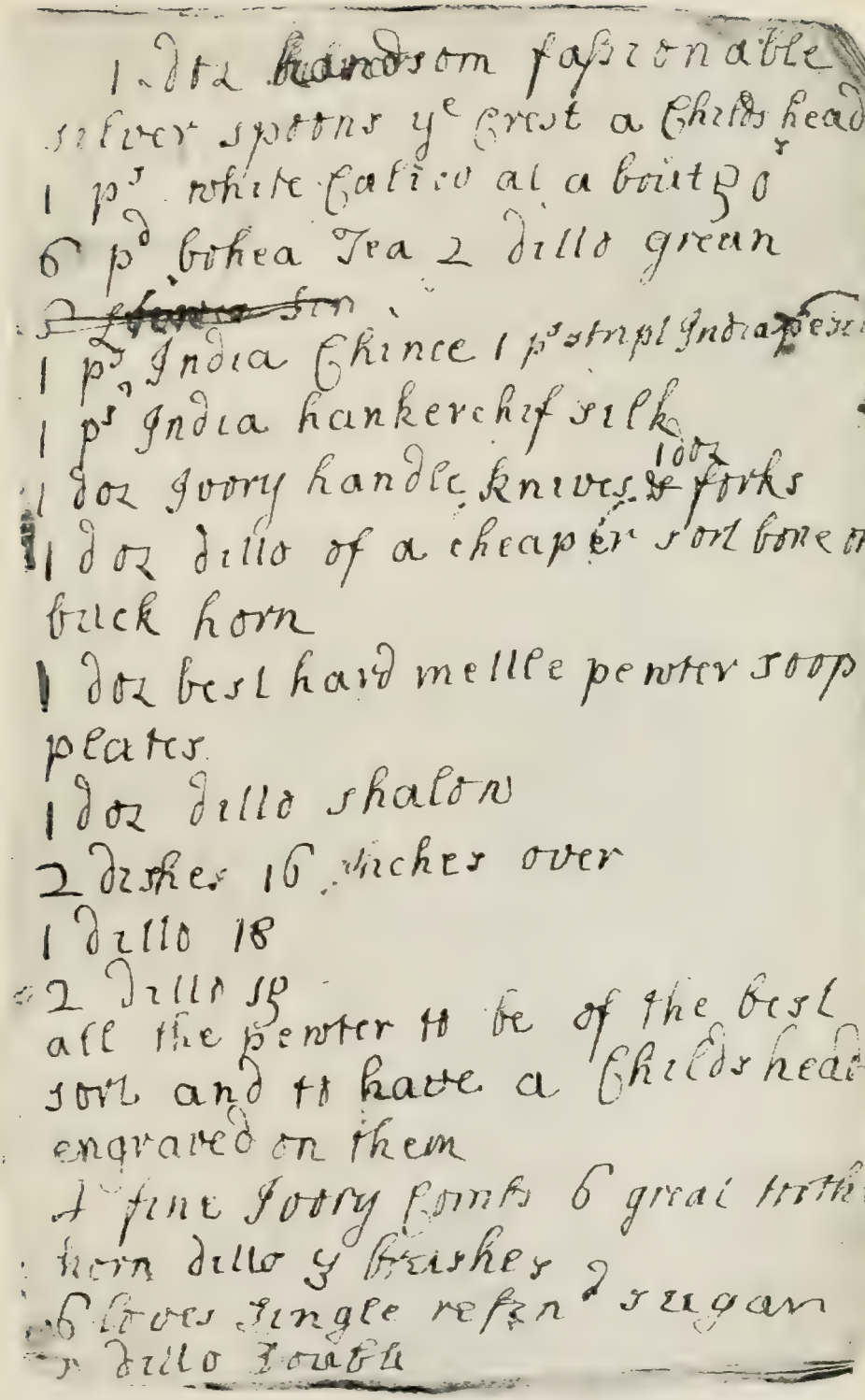
Jones is,
524 First Street,
Louisville, Ky
U. S. A.

Garter's letter. Ap John sketch, page 286. Walker sketch, page 32.
Seals: "Number one," page 16; "No. 2," page 120;
"Nos. 3 & 4," pages 118, 128.

the arms of Ap John, of Streatham (descended from Ap John, of Notts), as being identical with mine, and I realized, for the first time, that I had been seriously misled through the inadvertence of my friend. I do not doubt that our arms are identical with Ap John, of Notts, but whether, as seems probable, we are descended from the one that settled at North Collingham and, marrying the final heiress of Sir Robert Cottingham, Kt., succeeded to his estates there, or from another branch of the same stem, remains for future elucidation.

In 1880 I received a letter from (53) Dr. E. Bathurst Smith, whose grandmother was (51) Jane Jones, the wife of John Monroe. The Dr. Monroe mentioned in the letter was her son, and died in 1840. In his letter Dr. Smith says: "Dr. Monroe caused inquiry at the heraldry office in London, 'if any family of Ap Jones in Eng. or Wales bore by registered lineal descent a coat armour of an ancient Ap Jones?' He was informed that Thos. Ap Jones in Eng. and Philip Ap Jones in Wales were descended from Philip Ap Gwys-Jones a crusader. * * * That Thos. Ap Jones, Jr., and a brother went from Eng. and settled in the colony of Virginia about A. D. 1650. Dr. Monroe adopted the opinion that these emigrants must have been the beginning of the Ap Jones' in Virginia." This is important in that the mere fact of the inquiry and its contents show that the tradition in our family was that we are descended from "an ancient Ap Jones" (Ap John?), from whom

we derived our coat-of-arms. The inquiry therefore appears to have been for a registered pedigree of an ancient Ap Jones family entitled to bear these arms. The words of the inquiry are inclosed in quotation points, as I have shown, in Dr. Smith's letter, indicating that he was quoting from another, an older, writing. In a subsequent letter of the same year Dr. Smith writes: "The coat-of-arms in my Mother's possession was that of Thos. Ap Gwyes-Jones, a crusader. Before the imigration to America, if I remember, there was a distinguished Roger Jones, descend't of Thos. Ap Gwyes-Jones." Dr. Smith's mother was a granddaughter of Col. Thos. Jones, of Spring Garden, who was the eldest son of our immigrant ancestor, Thos. Jones, who, with his brother Frederick, came to Virginia in 1702, and he certainly knew that his father's arms bore children's heads for charges. In the lists of things ordered from London by him at various times throughout his life, he often directs that on certain articles of tableware a child's head shall be engraved "for crest." Assuming that the granddaughter, Dr. Smith's mother, knew what the charges were, it seems improbable that she would have adopted the arms of Thos. ap Gwyes-Jones if his arms did not have children's heads for charges. It should be kept in mind that the question is, not what our coat-of-arms is, but, to what family that bore these arms do we immediately belong? This may be a branch of the Ap John family from which we are immediately descended.



1 doz handsom fashionable
silver spoons ye Crest a Childs head
1 pr white Calico al a bout 5 0
6 pd bohea Tea 2 dillo green
2 ~~pound~~ sm
1 pr India Chince 1 pr stripd India ~~peice~~
1 pr India hankerchif silk
1 doz ivory handle knives & forks 10/
1 doz dillo of a cheaper sort bone or
buck horn
1 doz best hard melle penter soop
plates
1 doz dillo shalow
2 dishes 16 inches over
1 dillo 18
2 dillo 15
all the penter to be of the best
sort and to have a Childs head
engraved on them
1 fine ivory Combs & great tritht
horn dillo & brushes
6 doz single refin & sugar
& dillo Double

Memorandum of goods ordered from London by the wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones—"ye Crest a Child's head."

It may refer to an earlier period in the history of the family that settled in Nottinghamshire, whose pedigree begins, I think, in 1530. I wrote to the College of Arms to know why the pedigree ran the wife's family back so much farther than the Ap Johns, and was informed that it was to protect the estate which came through the wife's line. The fact that the date of the immigration of the brothers is stated as 1650, instead of 1702, is not conclusive, for such chronological errors are of frequent occurrence. It is even possible that the panel painting of arms (on wood) found in Gen'l Roger Jones' home, referred to on pages 15-16, may be a representation of the arms of Thos. ap Gwyes-Jones and may have come into his possession through his cousin, Dr. Monroe. The quarterings may not have been intended to represent the Hoskins' coat as I have supposed.

Knowing that Frederick Jones, who died in North Carolina in 1722, had a seal with his coat-of-arms on it, knowing that he was an elder son who rigidly entailed his large landed estate on his sons to the exclusion of his daughters, according to the old English custom, I anticipated that if I could find his original will it would probably be sealed with his coat-of-arms. Thomas, of Virginia, was a younger son; he had been excluded in his father's will; in his will he left his property to be distributed equally among all of his children. But the strength of tradition asserted itself in his wife, for it will be observed that in disposing of two thousand pounds sterling which she

recites she is entitled to dispose of by will, by virtue of her marriage contract and the will of her late husband, she proceeds to give Thomas, the eldest son, more than twice as much as any of the other children, and further provides as follows: "Whereas, my late Husband by his will hath Directed that after my decease and the paiment of his Debts, the Residue of his Estate be Divided among our Eight Children herein before named to each an Equal Share or Portion according to the Value it shall be Appraised to by Five Indifferent persons, or for what it will sell, But he hath not declared who shall have the first choice of the said Shares to which I think our Eldest son Thomas Intituled as his Birthright," and provides that Thomas shall have the first choice. I accordingly wrote many letters to the various county clerks and others in North Carolina in a fruitless effort to find the will of Frederick Jones. Finally, after years of intermission and rest, one day in January, 1910, it occurred to me to write to the postmaster in Hillsboro, N. C., where I had understood the Nashes and others, descendants of Frederick Jones, lived or had lived, and I requested the postmaster to hand my letter to a representative of one of these families. In a few days I received a letter from Frank Nash, Esq., an attorney of Hillsboro and a descendant of Fred'k Jones, informing me that he had seen the will of Fred'k Jones in the Secretary of State's office at Raleigh and that it had a coat-of-arms on it, but he could not remember anything further about them.

From sketch made at the Herald's College, London, of seal on the will of (3) Col. Fred'k Jones, of North Carolina, dated 1722. From "drawing" named in Mr. Caffall's letter, page 290;
Jones (Ap John) arms impaling Harding
(his wife's arms).

I then wrote to the secretary, Mr. J. Bryan Grimes, and he finally consented to send the will to the College of Arms, London, where a sketch of the seal was made, a halftone representation of which appears in the book. Accompanying the sketch was the letter from Mr. Caffall, of the College of Arms, to which I have already alluded, in which he writes, "The coat as you are aware is that of Ap John impaling Harding." The coat of Ap John, as described in the *Heralds' Visitations*, is: "Sable, a fesse or between three children's heads, front faced, couped at the shoulder proper, crined of the second, each with a serpent twined round the neck proper." It is evident that Fred'k Jones had two such seals, for the seal on the will impales the arms of his wife, while the seal referred to on page 15 contained the Jones coat only and apparently had the family motto.

According to the rules of heraldry, the fact of our arms proclaims us to be lineal descendants of Moreiddig Warwyn, the first assumer of the coat, and, if one is inclined to the fabulous and has the temerity to press an advantage so far, he may find by referring to Thos. Nicholas, M. A., Ph. D., F. G. S., and other eminent Welsh authorities, that Moreiddig's father was fourteenth in descent from Caradog Freichfras, Kt. of the Round Table. In this event, however, he must pursue his ambitious and adventurous course at his own peril and without encouragement from me.

Among several generous notices of the book by

periodicals, in one instance I am taken pleasantly to task for seeming to attach so much importance to coats-of-arms, and yet it is not very apparent how one could do justice to the history of a family entitled to a coat-of-arms without taking into due account this important genealogical asset. The grant or concession of a coat-of-arms was the one authoritative act by which a family was lifted out of the condition of yeomen into the rank of gentlefolk, or ladies and gentlemen; and, in very ancient times at least, was conferred on families of merit only. However harsh and artificial it may seem to us now, in ancient times it marked a well-recognized social difference that had its foundation in personal worth. Nor could it well have been more foolish and artificial than some of the distinctions attempted in modern times. We have a striking instance of the ambition and struggles of a family to lift itself above the condition of yeomen, in the case of the illustrious Shakespeare, whose ambition and persevering efforts to obtain the grant of a coat-of-arms are well-known matters of history. If the great brain of a Shakespeare could be affected by follies like this, surely such as we may be pardoned for lingering a bit fondly in the shadows of a past that is speeding rapidly out of memory; and while, like our grandmother's bureau, a coat-of-arms may seem quite worthless to another, yet we may still treasure it and may cherish the memories that cluster about it, like the scent of a vase that once held our roses.

St Louis, Mo. Nov. 30, 1880.

Dear Sir:

My very slow convalescence, owing to unusually early and severe winter which forces me to go South, is my apology for not replying promptly to you.

I admire your laudable zeal in the genealogy of your family — among them, soldiers of the cross, patriots, heroes, statesmen. For myself, having no children I feel but little interest in my ancestors.

In relation to Philip ap Evyn Jones: Dr Monroe caused inquiry at the heraldry office in London "if any family of ap Jones in Eng. or Wales bore the registered lineal descent & coat armour of the ancient ap Jones" He was informed that the ap Jones in Eng. and Philip ap Jones in Wales were descended from Philip ap Evyn Jones a Crusader and the founder of the coat armour of the ancient family of the ap Jones of Tremorchion &c &c upon Wales

That Tho. ap Jones [illegible] Eng. settled in the county of Virginia about A. D. 1616.

Dr Monroe adopted the opinion that [illegible] must have been the beginning of the ap Jones in Virginia.

You ask if President James Monroe and your gr. father John Monroe were related. They were cousins. Pres. Monroe in a letter to me said "Your gr. father Mercurius Smith, was a most visionary character of distinction — a bold fiery patriot —

(53) Dr. Edwin Bathurst Smith to (89) Lewis H. Jones.
Concluded on page 300. Noticed, page 293.

There seems to be in store for us a genuine genealogical romance of the first water, which, however, had been practically worked out by the zeal and enthusiasm of a New England genealogist engaged in the insatiable pursuit of more Mayflower ancestry, long before I appeared on the scene. It appears that in 1756 Fred'k Jones, of Virginia, nephew of the Fred'k of whom we have just been writing, went to North Carolina to visit his cousins and while there wrote a letter home telling his mother of his cousins and the kindly reception they had accorded him. In this letter, dated Dec. 10, 1756, which appears in the Appendix, he says: "My cousin Harding has just returned from New England where he has been for education several years past, with a very agreeable young woman to his wife." Upon this hint, I wrote to Yale University inquiring if Wm. Harding Jones had been a student at Yale, for I supposed the reference was to him and did not then know that such a man as Harding Jones, nephew of Wm. Harding Jones, had ever existed. This was in December, 1909. I received a letter from the university stating that Harding Jones had graduated there in 1756, had married a daughter of John Whiting, Esq., and communicating such information as the records of the university contained. I then obtained the address of Mrs. Edward Douglas Reed, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was said to be interested, and wrote to her. It appeared from Mrs. Reed's letters that she and others had been greatly interested in tracing their

Whiting ancestry to a Lieu't Frederick Jones Whiting, who was a young officer in the army of the Revolution, but whom they had never been able to connect immediately with his supposed ancestor, John Whiting, Esq. Finally Mrs. Reed, who is an indefatigable worker, discovered the will of Mary Whiting, of Windham, Connecticut, dated Oct. 10, 1780 (Vol. 13, p. 195), in which she gives certain property to "Frederick Jones Whiting" on condition that he pay "his Grandfather, my said Husband, 3 pounds lawful money per annum," &c. This settled the fact that Fred'k Jones Whiting was a grandson of John Whiting, but left unsolved the question that had grown to be a mystery, viz., how was he a grandson? No son of John Whiting could be found of whom he was a son. Then Frank Nash, Esq., came again to the rescue by finding the will of Harding Jones, in which he names his daughter, Mary, and in a codicil provides for the possible birth of a posthumous child. This child was born and was baptized Fred'k Harding Jones, but no further record of him can be found by that name. However, Mrs. Reed had already discovered in New England records that Harding Jones had a son born and christened Fred'k Harding Jones. In the *Starr Family Book* we find that Fred'k Jones Whiting, who married Rachel Starr, was born July 5, 1759, and we know that Harding Jones died April 15, 1759, at Newport, R. I. At the present stage of the inquiry, the inference forced on all concerned is that the son of Harding Jones either

He was among the first to begin the struggle for independence, and went right through to the end. John Monroe your gr.d father was a near and much esteemed relation of mine - of the whole connection referred to, some of whom were among my earliest and best friends, I cannot speak in terms too respectful or affectionate."

The clan Monro, that settled in the Northern Neck, Virg. under Sir Robert, added to the name the letter E - Monroe. My gr.d father John Monroe was a lineal descen.t from Sir Robert, and the talents wealth & distinction had always been with his branch until the celestial light of liberty inspired James the son of Spence to shoot up to the ascendant. Sir Robert Monroe descended from the 5.th Baron of Foulis, chief of the warlike clan of Monro, whose wife was Lady Fowles daughter of Ross, of Balmagowan; he was descended from the chief of a clan named Roich before the middle of the 14 century or 1350 - at which date their feudal title of Baron begins in Rossshire, Scotland. I have thus more than answered your inquiry - merely to show Jane Jones' connections by marriage. The family of Monroe now at Frankfort, went to Ky after Judge John Monroe died. They were related.

Very Truly Yours,

Ed. B.r Smith

3507 Pine st. St Louis, Mo.

Lewis H. Jones, Esq.
Winchester, Ky.

remained in, or returned to, New England to live with his grandparents Whiting, possibly upon his mother's second marriage, and that at some time prior to his enlistment in the army his name was changed to Fred'k Jones Whiting.

The discovery of a picture of Skelton Jones is also a happy incident in my recent experience. While in the Louisville Public Library one day in the spring of 1910, I noticed in the A. L. A. Catalog of Portraits the name Shelton Jones, and it occurred to me that the printer might have mistaken a "k" for an "h" in the name, and although I had never heard of a picture of Skelton Jones, I thought it was worth a trial and wrote to the Librarian of Congress. He wrote me that upon examination he found my surmise was correct and that in the Dexter Catalogue of St. Memin's portraits the picture is entered as "No. 546. Skelton Jones, 1808. Author and duellist of Richmond, Va." Skelton Jones was my grandfather's uncle. It should be remembered that occurrences of the past are always to be judged in the light of the period in which they occurred, and that the practice of dueling is not an exception. My grandfather was involved in an affair of the kind before he came to Kentucky. Among our papers is a note from one who was acting as his "friend," in which it appears that the offending party was disposed to make the amende honorable and the incident was closed without a meeting.

While in Washington last June I unexpectedly discovered a portrait of Gen. Walter Jones, by St.

Memin, in the Library of Congress, which is reproduced in the book.

Dr. Edwin Bathurst Smith writes me in one of his letters: "I find in an old letter:—'Thos. Jones (Jane Jones' brother) is at this date 1832, living in Mercer Co., Ky., and has the family pictures of the Skeltons, painted by Reubins.'" My grandfather, Thos. ap Thos. Jones, lived in Mercer County for two or three years after he came to Kentucky, but he did not have the pictures and never brought them from Virginia. There is in his handwriting a list of twenty-three pictures left by him in Virginia with "Mr. C. Jones in Northumberland," when he removed to Kentucky, four of which are named as large family pictures, two of which were pictures of his grandparents, Col. Thos. Jones of Spring Garden, and his wife Sally Skelton, and another of which, mentioned as being five feet high, was probably the well-known family piece representing the marriage of one of our Bathurst ancestors in a garden. Five of the others were Hogarths. Among various accounts for goods purchased in London for this Col. Jones, in 1770, there is one from Wm. Molleson, London, to wit: "Nov. 10. To Hogarths Original Print of Midnight Conversation in Peartree Gilt Edge fr b glass ....0. 11. 0.

paid for Case ..... 1. 3.

12. 3.

It appears in the fragment of a skeleton letter from this (13) Col. Thos. Jones—see facsimile—that he

then owned Hogarths as follows: A Midnight Modern Conversation, The Rake's Progress, The Harlot's Progress, The Roast Beef of Old England, and another which he calls Distress a la Mode, and which was probably Marriage a la Mode. These may have been the five Hogarths referred to in the list of pictures left by his grandson in Virginia. But the list includes two other pictures, named as Taste a la Mode in Distress and St. Paul Preaching to Felix, which were probably Hogarth's Taste in High Life and Paul before Felix.

The Mr. C. Jones with whom the pictures were left was probably (151) Com. Thos. ap Catesby Jones, who, it is supposed, was then living at Mt. Zion, the old Jones homestead in Northumberland. This family afterward removed to Fairfax County, and I am informed that Com. Jones' house was looted during the war. His picture, from a photograph of which the picture in the book was made, was cut out of its frame and was found in a junk shop in Washington City a year after the war. It is strange to what constant peril matters of this nature are exposed and how impossible it is to preserve the integrity of family history when committed to the frail tenure of individual memory and effort.

Your kinsman,

L. H. JONES.

Louisville, Ky., August, 1911.

(89) LEWIS H. JONES

(2) CAPT. ROGER JONES.

It is to be regretted that further research has failed to shed more light on the antecedents of Capt. Roger Jones. No doubt his life was an active one from the time he entered the marine service, probably when a mere child, to the time when, probably in advanced years, he turned, with a ripened experience, to the more quiet pursuits of a merchant's life in London. I think his second wife died in 1720, for I recently found among our old papers a long apothecary's account against "Madam Jones," amounting to £7–14s.–4p., the first item in which is dated June 19, 1720, and it was receipted August 19th of the same year. The word "Madam" was sometimes prefixed to the surnames of married women and widows, in early days, and when so used in England and colonial Virginia was a term of respect and compliment. It was often applied to the wives and widows of officials and persons of more or less distinguished consideration.

There are various allusions in British State papers to the activities of a Roger Jones who may very well have been our ancestor, but since I have found no means of verifying the assumption I prefer to abstain from protracted and unprofitable speculations. An example may be cited, however, from Lord Willoughby's correspondence, to wit, 1668: "Sent Roger

Jones about the beginning of July with his Majesty's orders for the rendition of Surinam," &c. And (from Acts of the Privy Council) this: "Whitehall 2 December: Whereas Information hath been given to the Board, That Mr. Roger Jones being one of his Majesty's Subjects (employed to Surinam by Lord Willoughby with orders and Instructions for the Delivery thereof to the Dutch) is detayned Prisoner and continues at present on Board a Dutch Man of Warr, now lying at the Isle of Weight, * * * Lord Culpeper, Governour of the Isle of Wight, is directed forthwith to give Directions to his Deputy Governor to secure the Captaine of the said Man of Warr, and not suffer him to depart until the said Roger Jones be sett at Liberty. * * * Lord Arlington is at the same time instructed to acquaint Sir William Temple, Ambassador in Holland, with the measures taken."

Among the published letters of the elder Wm. Fitzhugh of Va., there are several to our Roger Jones, two of which I reproduce here. The first letter, dated Jan'y 8, 1682–3, is one of three letters of the same date and tenor, the two others being addressed, the one to Hon. Ralph Wormley, the other to Lord Culpeper, all at Green Springs, to wit:

"Mr. Roger Jones,

This day I had report of Blagg's arrival. This Gentleman the bearer being bound directly down to your parts and Blagg's house being not far out of his way, he assured me he would purposely call and give

you a true and certain relation thereof. This Gentleman has come to my Lord to move for the Sheriffs place of our County, I desire you in his behalf to give him what assistance you can in it; a small converse with him I am sure will endear him to you for you will find him as well supplied with gratitude to acknowledge and when it lies in his power, to kindness as facetious and Jocose in boon jovial Company.

Sr Assure yourself the readyest ways and easiest shall be sought to do your Service that thereby you may be assured that I am

Your Wff.

To Mr. Roger Jones at Green Springs
p. Doct'r Wm. Bankes."

"May 18, 1685.

Dear Friend,

Our good friend George Brent with his most acceptable self brings up your welcome letter wherein you advise of your immediate voyage for England, where I hope this will find you safe arrived to your own satisfaction and wishes and therein desire to hear from me which I was always ready to perform and can now more readily to London than formerly to James Town and where conveniency admits I'll be sure never to miss the congratulating so good a friend. Sr if I had gone for England this year as I once intended, amongst others I should have endeavoured two things, one was to get if possibly I could, Letters

Patents for the high Sheriff's Place of our County, in fee or at least for life, the other to have acquainted the Bishop of London the advantages he might make in this part of his Diocess, by Probate of Wills, grant of Administrations charitable Dispositions of Intestates Estates and other things as appertains to his jurisdiction, what at present I suppose might be worth 5 or £600 sterling p annum and in this growing country will with it every year increase. Now Sr for the Sheriffs place to be granted in fee, has been antiently practiced in England, and in one County is still retained to the family of Cliffords and to this day is continued in the Kingdom of Scotland, therefore the proposal is not illegal, and I suppose might neither be improbable nor impossible to effect if it be not too much trouble to you and you see any likelyhood of effecting it. I desire you in my behalf to negotiate therein, and if can be performed though it be at the charge of 40–50 guineas, I will readily and thankfully repay them again. The other of the Bishops, can be no unwelcome news, nor make you unacceptable for the relations of it, if it be not laid hold of, but I suppose if should, you cannot miss for your Intelligence some mark of favour, if not some place of advantage (a great many of which profitable places I heartily wish you) besides the obligation it will be to the Country in General if this should give occasion to his Lordship's more intimate care of us, if this should give occasion of supplying us with plenty of able, and painful and sober Pastors which

at present now greatly wanting yourself is fully able to inform. Sr I know your skill and activity for business, therefore need not farther advise but if I were [to farther advise,] knowing your interest and acquaintance with my Lord Culpeper [,] I should advise to consult him before you embark therein, whose great judgment and strong ability together with his great Interest is able both to advise and direct you in the management thereof to whom if I be not wholly forgotten, please to present my humble service and best wishes.

By this trouble Sr you see I do not take your friendly letter merely complimental but really as it is writ and I am confident as you intend it and please readily to command anything that lyes in my power to serve you and you shall find it as readily obeyed by

Sr Your Wmff.

To Capt. Roger Jones at &c."

From the above letter it appears that Capt. Roger Jones returned to England at a much earlier date than I had supposed. Copies of the York County records in the Virginia State Library contain a declaration of his intention to quit the colony, viz.:

"These are to certifie whom it may concerne Y. Capt. Roger Jones & Mr. XXX Chisley intend God willing for Old England by the first Ships.

January y^{e} 24th 1684–5"

It will be seen that the second letter of Wm. Fitzhugh was written after the time in which it was pos-

sible for any of the things to have occurred which are referred to in the petition of the Governor and council against Capt. Roger Jones, except such cause of offense as may have been contained in his letter to Peter Perry, of which later. (See pp. 27-29.) Had they occurred, they must have been as fresh in the minds of people then as at any later date. His commission as captain of the small sloop or revenue cutter is dated May 28, 1683, and in, I think, not longer than a year, and after Lord Culpeper's return to England during the same year, the Virginia council entered an order, which I have seen but can not turn to at present, in effect that the vessel employed by Lord Culpeper having failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was employed, is discharged. Hence Capt. Roger Jones was not employed in this service longer than a year. Nearly ten years later, and after he had been absent from the colony for seven years, these things were trumped up and recited in a petition, in an effort to disparage him, by Governor Nicholson and his subservient council—Francis Nicholson, the irate Lieutenant-governor, who towered in such fine frenzies when his imperious will was balked in any manner, and flew into such passions of violence and truculency that, because a young woman in the colony declined to marry him, he threatened to cut the throats of her father and brothers, the minister who should perform the ceremony, and the man to whom she should be married.

In Lord Culpeper's report to the London Government, dated Sept. 20, 1683, we find what the duties of Roger Jones were as captain of the sloop, viz.: "I have given such particular instructions to the Captain Mr. Roger Jones both in relation to the o, 2, o, p. Hogs'hd, and the penny p. pound on Tobaccoe, that if pursued will either prevent Fraud, and soe be worth that way much more than the Charge [for the vessel, &c.] comes to, or else bring up Vessels and make seizures enough to reimburse it. * * * Besides these, and a great many other advantages, a good vessel will also restrayne the unbridled liberty of Privateers pyrates (for the most part) who have of late been troublesome there to the noe Small terror of the Inhabitants, and begin formidably to infest the Seas thereabouts, Even to the disturbance of the trade with England." It is evident from this that Capt. Roger Jones' active duties consisted primarily and principally, if not wholly, in faithfully collecting this two shillings per hogshead and penny per pound on all tobacco exported by the colonists, and that the "unlawful trading" which it was his first duty to suppress was that of the colonists themselves, who it is known did not hesitate to resort to every device to "smuggle" their tobacco out of the colony and cheat the Government out of its revenues. The duties of a revenue officer, at best, are not calculated to add greatly to his popularity with those who pay the revenue and feel that they have a moral right to cheat the Government when they can, and it would be truly

interesting to know whether Capt. Jones did not incur the enmity of these tobacco lords rather by a too vigilant performance of his duties toward some of them than by any laxity of performance toward other "unlawful traders," who are sometimes invidiously called pirates by people who themselves were never quite above the suspicion of being in sympathy if not in complicity with them. The Randolph Manuscript contains the synopsis of a letter from the King to the Governor of Virginia, in 1687, which serves excellently well to illustrate the attitude of certain people toward piracy and largely discounts the virtuous indignation of the Lieutenant-governor and his council lest Capt. Roger Jones should have dealt too laxly with these "unlawful traders," to wit: "King James 2d sends his Letter to the Governor of Virginia dated 13 October 1687 to this Effect Whereas we have received frequent Information from our Several Colonies and Plantations in America that instead of a due Prosecution of Pirates that have been seized either upon the high Seas or upon Land, an unwarrantable practice has been carried on to bring them immediately to their trials before any Evidence could be produced against them and such other Methods of like Nature have been used, Whereby the most notorious Pirates have, as it is well known by the facility or Partiality of the Judges been acquitted," &c. So the secret of their indignation could scarcely have been Capt. Jones' leniency to the pirates.

The statement in the petition that Lord Culpeper had endeavored to bring him to an account for any of his conduct is false on its face; for there was nothing to prevent his being brought to an account for anything of which he was suspected of being guilty, since he continued to reside at Green Springs, the colonial residence of Lord Culpeper, until his departure for England some years later. Did it happen, as Lord Culpeper appears to have anticipated, that in the discharge of his duties Capt. Jones found it necessary to "make seizures" or "bring up vessels" in which tobacco belonging to "influential citizens," or mayhap some lordling of the council, was being smuggled through to escape payment of taxes? And was it the stinging recollection of some such embarrassing experience that infuriated them so against him when, having been so vigilant in collecting taxes of them, and having finally quitted the colony forever, they learned that he had instructed his agent to take steps to avoid paying taxes on his property, which the Virginia Government believed to be justly due it? Whatever be the conjectures one's fancy may choose to indulge, it is certain that not a scintilla of evidence appears anywhere in support of one of these charges. Indeed it is difficult to see how by any use of language it is possible to dignify any of these things into "charges," for they do not appear in the petition as something for which anybody proposes to assume responsibility, not as something capable of proof or as to which an issue could be joined, but as something

which some nameless somebody is supposed to have reported ten years before. It is wholly improbable that either the Lieutenant-governor or any member of his council believed one of them to be true or to have any foundation in fact. It may be regarded as fortunate by those who think the incident worthy of further attention that the British Public Records Office, London, has preserved the contents of the petition, of Capt. Roger Jones' letter to Peter Perry, which is made the basis of their complaint by the petitioners, and the proceedings of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, whose duty it was to hear and dispose of the entire matter on its merits. Copies of these items were kindly furnished by Mr. McIlwain of the Virginia State Library, and are reproduced here for the convenience of the reader, to wit:

"July 6. 2318. Lieut. Governor and Council of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We beg to represent the danger and inconvenience to the Colony if ships be not suffered and encouraged to bring the ordinary supplies of goods at the usual times, otherwise the planters will be forced to manufacture the things that they require and give up planting tobacco, which will diminish the King's revenue here and in England. If the distress for want of the usual clothing should be increased, the peace of the country will be endangered. We think that much might be remedied by suffering all ships for Virginia to proceed on their voyage early next fall,

especially those from the North and West of England, which run least risk in coming out and supplied most of our goods last year. We must inform you also that we find the minds of the people much disturbed by false reports spread by residents in London (who pretend to have great credit with the Commissioners of Customs) that the Acts of this country are valid only for one year after passing, unless the royal assent to them has been given. Some have declared this to be the expressed opinion of the Commissioners, who we are sure cannot have altered it. The busiest of these malicious persons is Captain Roger Jones, sometime a resident here but now of London, as enclosed letter shows (see No. 1979). He is a man who from nothing pretends to have risen in a few years to great estate, and as he left this country refusing to serve in any office or take any oath, we will inform you as to his character. He came out as a soldier under Lord Culpeper, and was by him made Captain of a small sloop which was manned to carry twelve men and crews in prevention of illicit traders. But having early learned to cheat, he never had more than eight men, though he received pay for 12, for which, as well as for entertaining pirates, Lord Culpeper tried to call him to account. This is the foundation of his great estate, this and his trade with the pirate Davies, to whom he is said to have struck the King's colours. But seeing that he was one of themselves they dismissed him with a present of French wines, as was credibly reported at the time.

We beg you to take measures for suppressing these reports. Signed. Fr. Nicholson, William Byrd, Jno. Lear, Edw. Hill, Hen. Whitinge, E. Jennings, Chr. Robinson, Hen. Hartwell."

"1692. Jan. 1. 1979. Roger Jones to Peter Perry. If the Government of Virginia insist on their duty on skins, and nothing is done on our behalf by the English government, order all our skins to be packed in hogsheads and keep them till further orders. The Commissioners of Customs have drawn up a very favorable report, so that we can draw out our goods. Besides, they have decided that no law is in force in the Colony for more than a year without the Royal Assent being then known, so that presumably all goods shipped after the expiration of a year from the date of the law will be exempt. However, use your own judgment. I am not for contending with any Government where there is any pretense of regularity, though I would not lose my rights as a free English subject. Beaver is miserably low at 5s. and Cub not above 2s. 3d. per lb. Otter, unless very large and black, will not fetch above 4s. to 6s., not indeed the price of good raccoon, unless large and in prime. Tobacco also is miserably low. See that no more is sent. Signed. Roger Jones. 1 p. Certificate added below to the genuineness of Roger Jones' hand. Signed. Pr. Perry, 7 July, 1692."

"Sept. 19. 2481. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. * * Letter from the Council of Virginia

of 6 July read (see 2318). Ordered that Captain Jones do attend next meeting of Committee."

"Sept. 19. 2485. Order of William Blathwayt for Capt. Roger Jones to be summoned to the meeting of Lords of Trade and Plantation on the 22nd of Sept."

"Oct. 11. 2545. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. * * * Captain Jones attended, and explaining that he intended nothing against the Government of Virginia, was dismissed."

And so the fiasco ended. Let us hope that nobody was hurt any worse than they appear to have been. In York Co. Records, 1684-1685, there are various entries of judgments in favor of Roger Jones, of which I give three examples, to wit:

"Judgment is granted Capt. Roger Jones against Alexander Anderson for the payment of One pound tenn shillings ster. to be paid according to....specialltie which he is ordered to pay with costs als. Execution. ...."

"An order against the Sher. is granted Capt. Roger Jones Assignee Mary Dyer for the non appearance of Xopher Hurt, returnable to the next court according to Law for Judgm't."

"Judgment is granted Capt. Roger Jones against Mr. Willm. Clopton for the present paymn't of fouer

hundred Seaventy and one pounds of tobacco and cask, being in full ballance of acc'ts between them which he is ordered to pay with costs als. Ex'c."

I have added one other letter from Wm. Fitzhugh, which, from the order of its succession among his published letters, was written in December, 1693, to wit:

"Dear Sir:

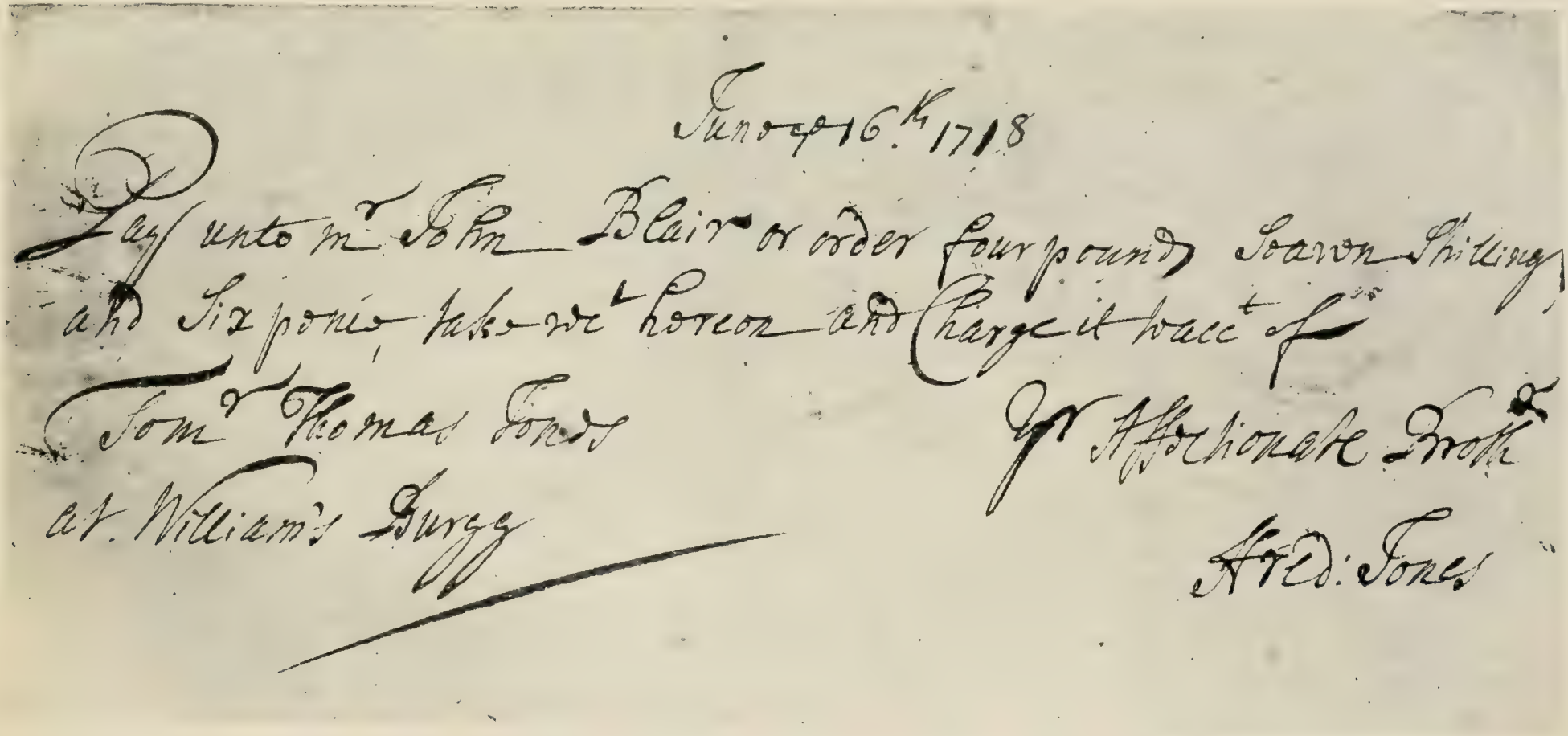
At James Town. I received about the 3d Nov'r and a small time after Capt. Brent and myself received the powers and Instructions from the Proprietor, of which we gave you an account, by Ship then ready to go out, which I hope by this time you have receiv'd. At my coming home which was about the last of Nov'r I received two more from you that came by Capt. Jones in the Davis of Bristol, wherein you are pleased to repeat your kindness in your Kind Recommends to the Proprietor, for which I heartily thank you, and shall endeavor to serve & accommodate their Interest, (which really at present lyes under very great confusion & Distraction by reason of the incapacity of Coll. Ludwell's Deputy and the opposition of the Government very ill managed) that I hope they may suddenly reap profit thereby and yourself no disreputation for your kindness. As to Mr. Sherwood's business Capt. Brent & myself appeared for you in the General Court and cast him, making it manifest that the debt claimed by him was

never assumed by you by which means you are cleared from that clamour, but you had not so good success in Capt. Mason's business, the reasons I suppose Capt. Brent will write you at large; to that shall refer. As to shipping Tob'o we have not one London Ship in our whole River, so no possibility of getting freight, which I earnestly endeavoured but could not, Capt. Braines whom you depended upon for freight came no nearer us than James River, where Tob'o is not so scarce as to invite him to send up to us for Tob'o. We are just now fitting & Marshalling out our Receivers about the Quit Rents, and if we can get any Tob'o ready before Jones is full, shall endeavour to get what we can in him and assign it to you; this I don't absolutely say but only hope within this month or six weeks we shall be able to give them some account of their affairs, in which we have never been idle since empowered. When I have told you your success against Sherwood the Privateer's Ingratitude will better pass. Pray Sr by the first convenciency let me have the happiness of hearing from you, as you may assure yourself you shall by all opportunitys. Pray in your next direct me where directly to direct to you. I am Your Wff.

To Capt. Roger Jones."

COL. (3) FREDERICK JONES
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The book, as at first published, contained all the information I then possessed of either this gentleman or his descendants, and I had apparently exhausted every avenue of information open to me. It was not until many years later that I came into communication with sources from which I gradually collected the new matter contained in this Supplement. As previously stated, in a deed of release executed by him to his brother Thomas, dated July 20, 1708, in which he releases his interest in 640 acres of land in New Kent County, he is described as "Frederick Jones of the County of James City Gent." The *Colonial Records* of North Carolina show that he was in that State as early as July, 1703, when he was referred to as "Mr. Fred'k Jones Late of London." The *North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register*, by Hathaway, notes a record of several suits pending in the courts of that State at an early date, in which he appears as plaintiff. Thus: (Feb., 1702-3) "Mr. Fred'k Jones of James City County in Virginia als Mr. Fred Jones and Company Merchants in London against Thomas Dercham of Pamlico in y^{e} County of Bath in y^{e} Government of North Carolina in an action," &c. Again (1697): "Frederick Jones and Julius Deeds, Merchants of London,


June 16th 1718

Pay unto Mr John Blair or order four pounds Seaven Shillings and Six pence Jake Wt Horton and Charge it Acct of

Tom Thomas Jones

at Williams Burgg

Yr Affectionate Brother

Fred: Jones

(3) Col. Fred'k Jones, of North Carolina.
(4) Col. Thos. Jones, of Virginia.

Assignees of Robert Harrison of York Co., Va.," against Wm. Duckinfield. Various patents for land, embracing several thousand acres, were granted to him in North Carolina, and in a division of some of this land among his descendants as late as 1805, there are references to "a patent granted to Frederick Jones, called South Wales." He may have called it South Wales because his ancestors originally came from that section of Wales. As late as 1710, his name continues to appear as one of the vestry of old Bruton Church at Williamsburg, but it is probable that about this time he located permanently in North Carolina. We do not know when or where he married, whether in England, Virginia, or North Carolina. His coat-of-arms found on his will, 1722, impale Harding, and his eldest son was named Wm. Harding, from which it is strongly to be inferred that he married *Jane Harding. His eldest daughter

*Several years prior to his death, Mr. J. R. B. Hathaway, a genealogist, of Edenton, N. C., called my attention to the record of a deed executed by Fred'k Jones in 1720-1, to his "grandson" Alexander Cotton, for eight hundred acres of land on which his father, John Cotton, then resided, and when recently in Edenton I examined carefully the record of this deed and came to the conclusion that the recorder of the deed, in copying it on the record, had mistaken the words "godson" in the original deed for "grandson." The record recites a consideration of seventy pounds paid by John Cotton, the father, and conveys the land to John Cotton and his wife, Martha Cotton, during their joint lives and the life of the survivor, remainder to Alexander Cotton, son of the said John and Martha Cotton. It nowhere refers to the wife as a daughter of the grantor, which it almost certainly would have done if she had been his daughter, and in every respect appears to have been a conveyance as much for the benefit of John Cotton as for the benefit of his wife. In John Cotton's will, which I also examined at Raleigh, he mentions his children, none of whom bore names common in the Jones family, and mentions several "younger children," but does not include Alexander as one of them, and there is nothing to indicate that he had been previously married or that his wife Martha was not the mother of all of his ten

was named Jane. I recently (Feb., 1911) saw his original will in the Secretary of State's office at Raleigh and with a good magnifying glass carefully examined the seal impression of his coat-of-arms. The impression of his arms on the will proper is remarkably clear and perfectly preserved, even to the extent of showing the expression on the children's faces, and showing that the halftone picture of it in the book is an exact reproduction of the seal impression. The codicil was apparently stamped with the same seal, but the impression is so defaced by the blistering and chipping off of the wax that none of the figures are discernible and scarcely more than some of the scroll work remains to indicate that it was so stamped. Both he and his brother Thomas of Virginia, like their father before them, were active men from the time they landed in the colony of Virginia in 1702. In 1705, by act of the Colonial Council of Virginia, he is named with Governor Nott, Edmund Jennings, Philip Ludwell, William Byrd, Benjamin Harrison, Jr., Henry Tyler, David Bray, Archibald Blair, &c., "to direct and order the laying-out of

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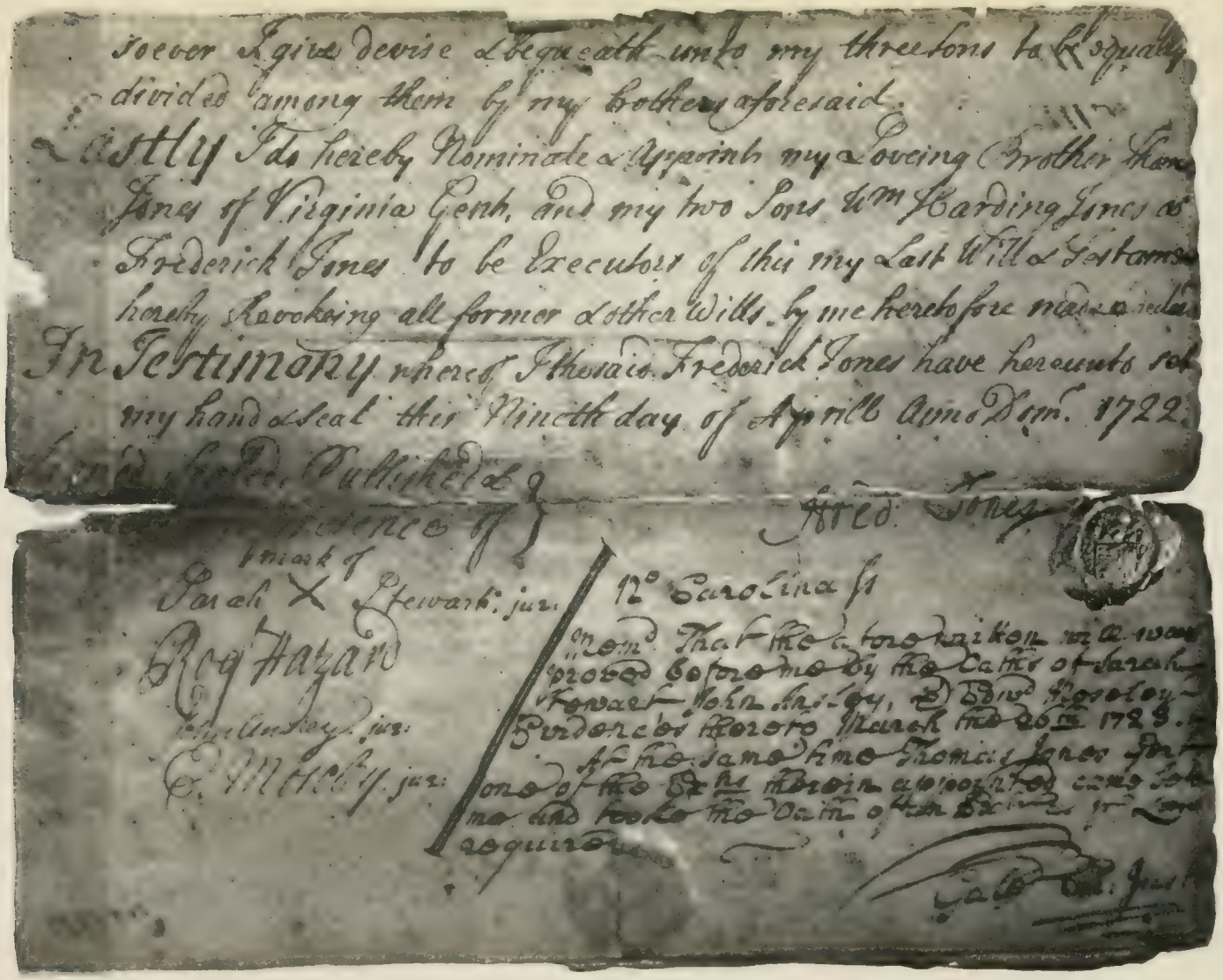
or twelve children. His will was probated in 1728. If Martha, the wife, had been a daughter of Fred'k Jones, it is improbable that he would have singled out one of his grandchildren and made no mention of or provision for the others, but this might very well have been the case if Alexander were his godson and the seventy pounds paid as a consideration was meant to reduce the value of the gift to him to an estate in remainder. It is improbable that Fred'k Jones had two daughters living named Martha, and it is certain that John Cotton's wife could not have been the only Martha mentioned as a child in Fred'k Jones' will; for she was a mere child when her father died, in 1722, and was still a mere child, at school in Williamsburg, several years afterward. The Cotton or Cotten family, for it is supposed to be the same name, are reputed to be of distinguished lineage.



From reduced photo of (3) Fred'k Jones' will, showing his signature and seal and Chief Justice Gale's certificate. The figures on the shield are plainly visible under a good magnifying glass. Seal described in Mr. Caffall's letter, page 290; enlarged copy, page 296.

lots and streets" and establish rules "for the more regular and orderly building of the houses" in Williamsburg. His name appears frequently in the *Colonial Records* of North Carolina. In 1711 he was a member of the Colonial Assembly of North Carolina. Again, November 17, 1715, members of the Assembly: "In the Lower House—Edward Moseley, Esq., Speaker, Capt. Fred. Jones, Capt. Nicho. Crisp, Capt. Henry Bonner, Major Robt. West," &c. In 1712 his house was attacked by the Tuscarora Indians, as appears in a letter from President Pollock to the Governor of South Carolina (Pollock's *Letter Book*), to wit: "The Indians lately have killed one man (at) Readings Fort; and to the number of about 200 of them assaulted it, but were beaten off with the loss of about five of their men, and did little damage, only burned a sloop that lay by the fort. Likewise some of them have burnt the houses upon four plantations towards the mouth of Pamtico River, and attacked Capt. Jones' house, but were beat off, none killed of our people." A picture showing the site of his house, a few hundred yards from the Bay and close to the present town of Edenton, appears in the book. On January 21, 1715-16, Governor Eden, Governor-General, &c., of North Carolina, and his Council of State met at "the house of Capt. Fred'k Jones in Chowan."

"Att a Council holden," &c., &c., "on Thursday y^{e} 15th day of November, 1716.

"Cap'n Frederick Jones presented to this Board a deputacon from Lady Blake Guardian of Joseph Blake one of the True and Absolute Lds proprietors of Carolina thereby appointing him to be Dep'y to y^e^ said Joseph Blake which was read allowed and ordered to be recorded.

"Then the said Capt. Fred'k Jones took and subscribed the Severall Oathes by law appointed to be taken for his Qualifycation and tooke his place at y^e^ Board Accordingly." He was still a Deputy and met with the Board as late as May 27, 1719.

From Pollock's *Letter Book*, February 10, 1717-18: "Yours of the 4th instant came to hand the 10th and Capt. Jones had been over here the day before with two proclamations for liberty of exporting grain" (wheat). Council Meeting, Oct. 30, 1718: "It is therefore Ordered that ffred Jones Esqr Coll William Reed and Capt. Richd Sanderson or any two of them be and are hereby appointed Commissioners for that purpose [to adjust the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina] who with the Suveyor General on the 10th of May next ensuing are to proceed to lay out a line between the two Government agreeable and according to the Instruments Signed by both Governors afors'd." * * *

"Att a Council holden at the house of Mr. Chief Justice Jones, December 30, 1718.

"Ordered the Secretary prepare a Letter to be sent to the Lords Prop'trs for recommending Fred'k Jones, Esqr. to be Chief Justice of this province."

He continued to be Chief Justice of North Carolina until, apparently, his health began to decline, for his will is dated April 9, 1722, and he died prior to July 7th following, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Gale in March, 1722. He succeeded Tobias Knight as Chief Justice, who had been removed because of his suspected complicity in the piracies of Teach, the notorious Black Beard. He passed freely back and forth between North Carolina and Virginia. Like his brother Thomas, of Virginia, he appears to have been a supporter of Gov. Spotswood's administration, and may have been instrumental in inducing that executive to interfere in behalf of North Carolina interests, the coast of which was then greatly infested with pirates. It was this Governor that sent Lieut. Maynard and his boats around, in 1718, and killed Black Beard and captured most of his crew. He was active in the Indian wars, and about this time his name begins to appear in official correspondence as Capt. Fred'k Jones. In Gov. Pollock's letters his name frequently appears. In one of his letters to Gov. Spotswood, in 1712, referring to an important matter connected with the conduct of the Indian war, he says, "of which Capt. Jones can give the best account." His wife died in 1719, as appears from the following entry on the records: "At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held at the Court House in Chowan Presinct, March 31st, 1719. Chief Justice Fred'k Jones absent on account of the death of his Lady." Court adjourned. He owned, to the day of his

death, a valuable landed estate in King William County, Virginia, which was purchased of his sons by his brother Thomas. It is certain that his children were all minors at the time of his death. Two of his daughters, Martha and Rebecca, appear to have been very young at that time. All three of his sons were at school in Williamsburg in 1719, as may be seen in the facsimile of an account for books furnished them while at school. The sons continued at school in Virginia, the girls were brought there soon after their father's death, and all continued to live in Virginia for several years. Martha and Rebecca boarded with Mrs. Benj. Weldon, who seems to have had them in especial charge, and in the account of her or her husband, presented in 1727 for boarding them from Nov. 20, 1724, is this item, "To my Journey to North Carolina to bring the children to Virga." Among our family papers are several accounts against the "Estate of Col. Fred'k Jones" for goods furnished the children, in Virginia, one as late as 1728, and the items appearing against Martha and Rebecca are always charged as "childs stockings," "girles Shoes" to "Martha" and "Rebecca," while Jane is charged with "womens Shoes" and is referred to as "Miss Jenny," or rather "Mrs." Jenny. In an account for 1726 there is a single item of "6 Pair of Womens Lamb Gloves p Mrs Jenny"; while, about the same time, Wm. Harding, the eldest son, had acquired an interesting variety of wigs, was running an account with his French barber, and taking snuff.

Cluster of large cedars, etc., marking the site of old "Hayes," across the bay from Edenton, N. C., the home of (3) Col. (Chief Justice) Fred'k Jones, 1710-1722. His house was attacked by the Tuscarora Indians in 1712.

Many years later, Jane was to become the wife of Mr. Speaker Swann, one of the most considerable men in the colony of North Carolina, and still many years later was to be written of by him as "one of the best of wives." It does not appear when they returned to North Carolina. In the summer of 1728, Fred'k was visiting in England, and Bristol seems to have been his base. The oldest child of their uncle Thomas in Virginia was not born until Christmas day, 1726, and was doubtless too much preoccupied with his own immediate affairs to give his cousins the attention due them.

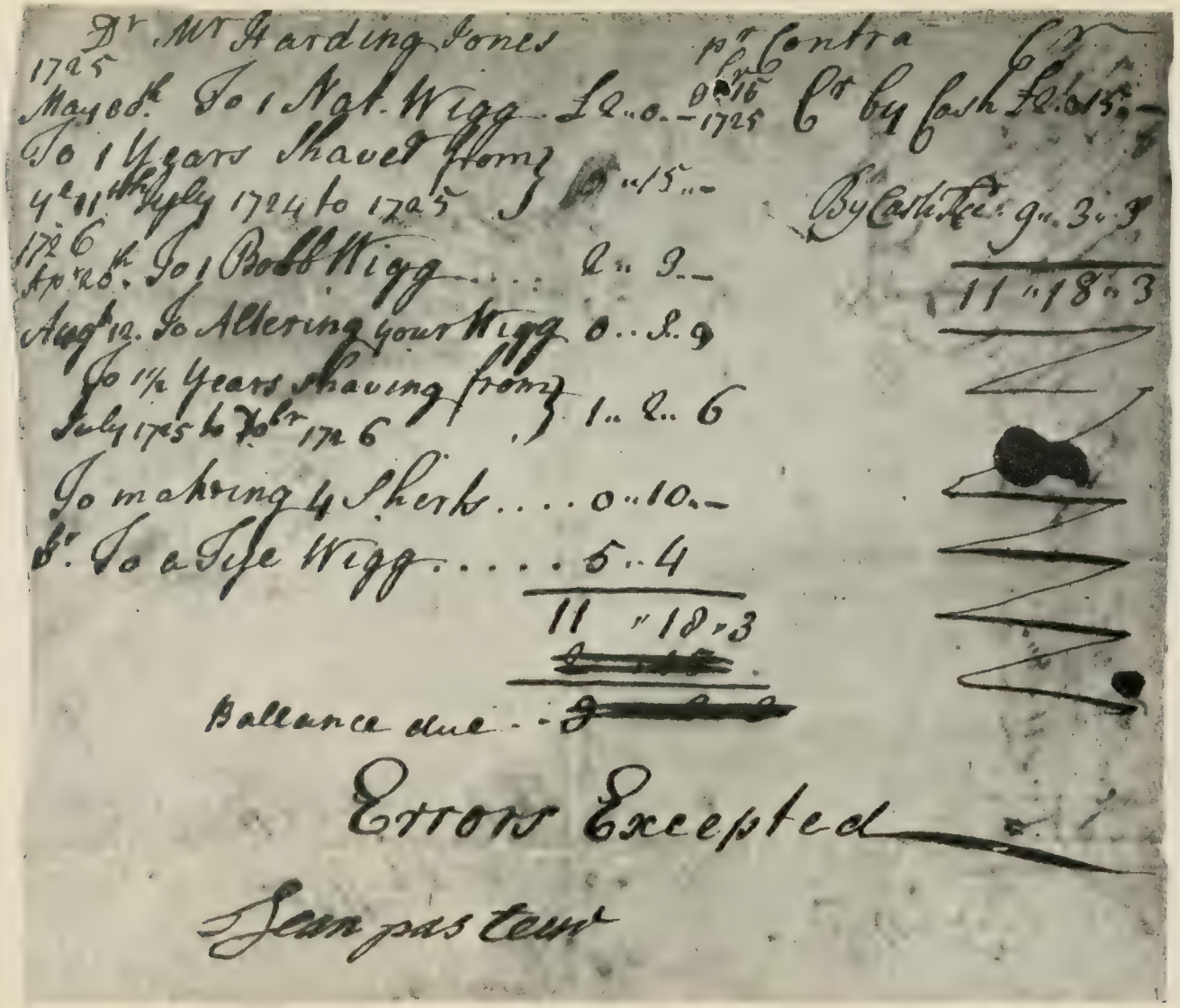
Chief Justice Jones lived and died at his home called "Hayes," just out of Edenton, on that part of Albemarle Sound known as Edenton Bay, the tract containing twelve hundred acres and forming a peninsula almost entirely surrounded by water and separated from the town site by a narrow stream known as Queen Anne's Creek. He purchased it of Edward Smithwick, 1703-5, and in his will devised it to his eldest son, Wm. Harding Jones, who, dying without issue, it passed, under the entail, to his brothers, Frederick and Thomas. Thomas and Harding Jones, the latter being the only surviving heir of Frederick, sold Hayes in 1757, having obtained an act of the Legislature docking the entail, reserving, however, "one eighth part of an acre including in the middle or center thereof the burying place or graves of the ancestors or family of the said Thos. Jones and Harding Jones." In 1765 it came

into the possession of Gov. Samuel Johnston who, in 1801, built the present beautiful residence on it, near the site of the old building. I recently visited Hayes and found, as the present owner, Mr. Wood, had written me, that the foundation outlines of the old house are still plainly visible and indicate that it must have been a considerable mansion. It is still known by its old name, Hayes, and is regarded as being one of the most interesting of the historic homes of the South. While in Edenton, accompanied by a local photographer I crossed the little bridge that spans Queen Anne's Creek and obtained a photograph, from which the halftone print in the book was made, which shows the cluster of trees, mostly cedars, that marks the exact site of old Hayes, the frame over the old well, and a glimpse of Edenton Bay, four or five hundred yards distant.

Issue of (3) Frederick[3] and Jane (Harding) Jones.

1.

(5) William[4] Harding Jones, who was educated at Williamsburg, Va., and married, most likely in North Carolina, Ann.....? When I stated elsewhere that he was probably educated in New England, I evidently confused him with his nephew, Harding Jones. He was at school in Williamsburg as late as 1728, and died without surviving issue in 1732, probably at Hayes, which he received under


Dr Mr Harding Jones
pr Contra
1725
May 8th To 1 Nat. Wigg 1..0..-
To 1 Years Shaveing from
4th July 1724 to 1725
1726
Apr 26. To 1 Bobb Wigg ... 0.. 9..-
Aug 12. To Altering your Wigg 0.. 2. 9
To 1½ Years Shaving from
July 1725 to Octr 1726
To making 4 Sherks .... 0..10..-
To a Tye Wigg .... 5..4
11 .. 18 .. 3
Ballance due
Errors Excepted
Jean pasteur

(5) Wm. Harding Jones, pages 326, 328. Signed Jean (John) Pasteur.

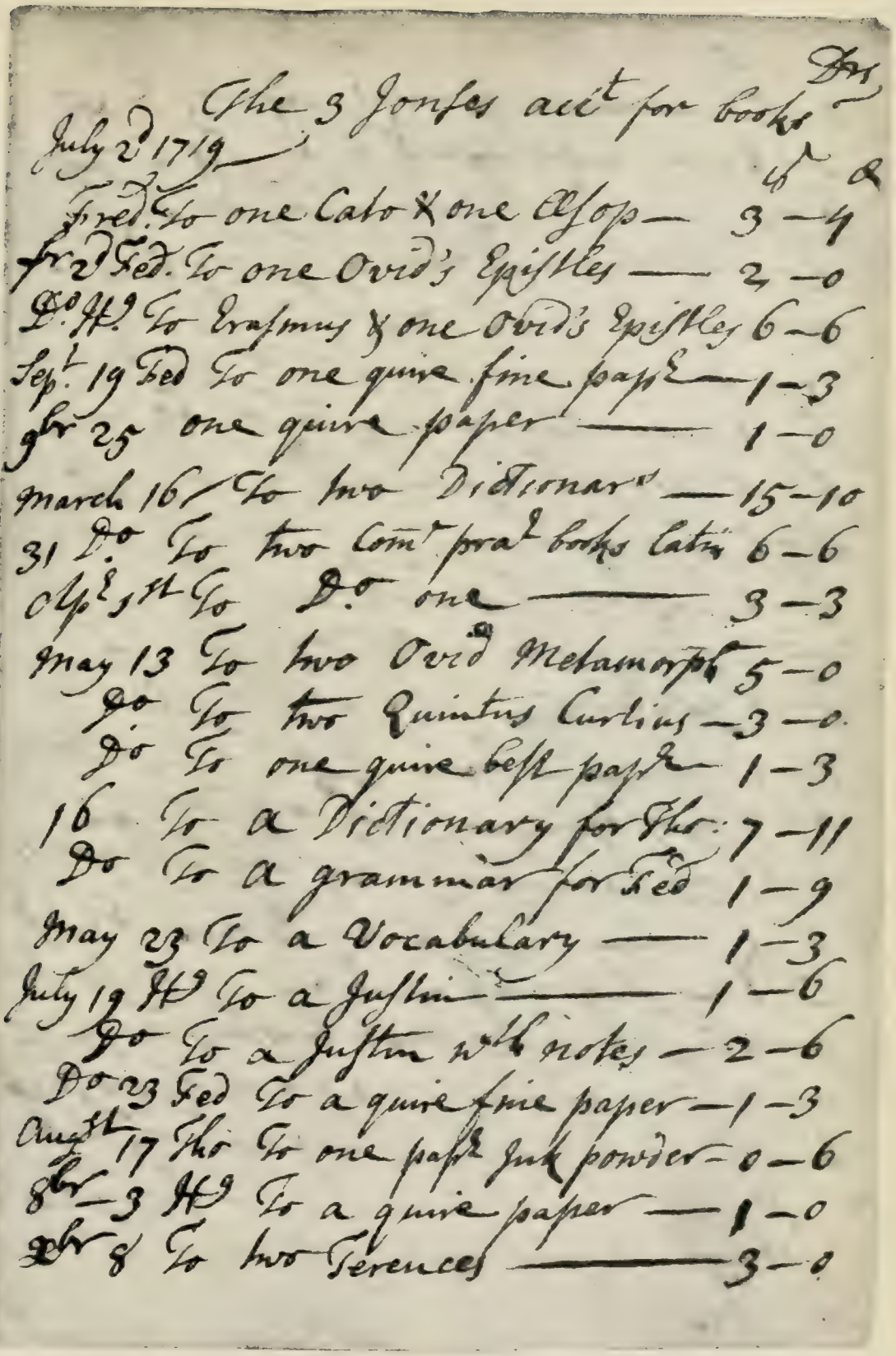
his father's will. His will, which I recently saw in the Secretary of State's office at Raleigh, is sealed with a coat-of-arms, but only the outlines of the lower part of the shield is discernible, which in shape and size is the same with that on his father's will. He devised to his wife four thousand acres of land on Roanoke River in Bertie Precinct, besides a life estate in the "house and plantation whereon I now live"—and other property, "Excepting y^e^ family pictures and Coat of Arms which I give to my well beloved brother Frederick Jones." The family pictures possibly included the picture of his grandfather, Capt. Roger Jones, which the latter devised to his son Frederick.

2.

(6) Frederick[4] Jones. In *Colonial Records* his name appears among the members of the Assembly that met at Newbern, Feb. 6, 1738; and, again, he appears as one of the justices of the peace for Chowan County, in 1739. He died intestate, leaving a wife, Mary, who it is supposed was a daughter of the elder Jeremiah Vail, and two sons, (448) Harding[5] Jones and (449) Frederick[5] Jones. His widow married William Wilson, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard Spaight and became the mother of Richard Dobbs Spaight, the first native of North Carolina to become Governor of his State. As the widow of Wm. Wilson, on Jan. 4, 1747, this lady, who must have been an attractive woman to have married so often and so worthily, entered into

a marriage contract with "Roger Moore Esqr. of New Hanover County," whom she accordingly married, which recites that "Whereas the said Mary also, as administratrix of her former Husband Frederick Jones Gent., and as executrix of her late Husband William Wilson Esqr., as also in her own Right, and as guardian of her children, is possessed of other valuable estate," etc. In an instrument dated Sept. 29, 1759, her name appears as "Mary Moore of Craven County, widow"; and in a deed of 1763, she refers to herself as "Mary Moore widow and Relict of Roger Moore Esqr. Deceased." I suppose this was Roger Moore of Orton, who is sometimes referred to as "King" Roger. We have an account of the entertainment afforded at Orton, given by a young English gentleman who visited the Cape Fear settlement in 1734, to wit: "We dined there [old Brunswick] that afternoon. Mr. Roger Moore, hearing we had come, was so kind as to send fresh horses for us to come up to his house, which we did and were kindly received by him, he being the chief gentleman in all Cape Fear. His house is built of brick and exceedingly pleasantly situated about two miles from the town and about half a mile from the river."

In 1756, (16) Frederick Jones of Virginia went to North Carolina to visit his cousins, and while in Newbern wrote a letter to his mother in Virginia, describing his visit and the reception he received at the hands of his kinspeople, in which he says: "The Governor is a very agreeable well bred Gentleman.



The 3 Jones's acct for books

Dr

		£	s	d
July 2d 1719				
Fred.	To one Cato & one Æsop	3	4	
2d Fred.	To one Ovid's Epistles	2	0	
Do. Hd	To Erasmus & one Ovid's Epistles	6	6	
Sept. 19	Fred To one quire fine paper	1	3	
25	one quire paper	1	0	
March 16	To two Dictionarys	15	10	
31	Do To two Comt prad books Latin	6	6	
Apl 5th	To Do one	3	3	
May 13	To two Ovid Metamorph	5	0	
	Do To two Quintus Curtius	3	0	
	Do To one quire best paper	1	3	
16	To a Dictionary for Tho:	7	11	
	Do To a grammar for Fred	1	9	
May 23	To a Vocabulary	1	3	
July 19	Hd To a Justin	1	6	
	Do To a Justin with notes	2	6	
Do 23	Fred To a quire fine paper	1	3	
Augt 17	Tho To one paper Ink powder	0	6	
Sept 3	Hd To a quire paper	1	0	
8	To two Terences	3	0	

(3) Col. Fred'k Jones' three sons, then at school in Williamsburg, Va.
Concluded on page 332.

I have had the honour of dining with him several times, & am by Invitation with Mrs. Moore's Family to pay him a Visit to morrow ; they are very intimate and as her Family are principal People here ; have met with a vast deal of Civility & been kindly treated & entertained by the best Gentlemen in the place. * * * Mrs. Moore's Daughter (Miss Wilson) was married about a fortnight before I got into Newbern to an Irish Gentleman without a Fortune; she is suppos'd to be worth fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling at the most moderate Computation ; Her Mother & the Family were very much against it, but as her Fortune was at her own disposal she imprudently declared she would have him & 'twas not in their Power to prevent it." The "Irish Gentleman" was the Hon. Richard Spaight, and from this marriage descended two governors of North Carolina, both named Richard Dobbs Spaight.

II. (449) Frederick[5] Jones, the younger of the sons, never married. He died early, and in his will, which begins, "I, Frederick Jones of Craven County, Gentle.," devised his property to his mother and brother.

I. (448) Harding[5] Jones, the elder son, graduated from Yale College in 1756, and on Oct. 17th of that year married Mary, daughter of Captain John Whiting of Middleton and Newport, Rhode Island, and his wife Phebe Greenman, then the widow of Amos Hallam. Among the various provisions of his will, which begins, "I, Harding Jones, of Craven County,

in North Carolina, Gentleman," this item appears: "Also I give my Family Pictures and Coat of Arms to the Eldest Son of my Uncle Thomas Jones." (16) Frederick Jones in his letter of 1756, to which I have referred, says: "My Cousin Harding has just returned from New England (where he has been for Education several years past) with a very agreeable fine young Woman to his Wife." This was Mary Whiting. There is a college sketch of him in Dexter's *Yale Biographies and Annals*, which, in part, says: "Harding Jones is said by President Stiles to have been 'descended of an honorable and opulent Family in (Newbern) North Carolina'; and the same author, who was his tutor in College, testified of him that 'Gravity and Sobriety were his natural characteristics—addicted to no Vice—a man of Probity and Virtue' * * * He was naturally of a Slender Constitution, and after a long struggle with Consumption he died at Newport on April 15, 1759, at the age of 20." His age is somewhat understated in the sketch. At the time of his death he had but the one child, (450) Mary[6] Jones, mentioned in his will, but in a codicil of the same date he provides for the possible birth of a posthumous child, which should share jointly and equally in the property left to his daughter. This child, a son, was born, was named (451) Frederick[6] Harding Jones, and by that name was baptized in Rhode Island, as the following record shows (*Rhode Island Vital Records*, Vol. 8, p. 447):

March 7 1721 a quire paper Sed — 1–0
Sept 26 one Phædrus Fabl — 1–7
May 2d a Pantheon Sed — 4–6
Sept 28 Jno Buchanans — 11–0
Octr 25 a Garretson & gramr — 3–0
Novr 21 a gradus & greek gramr 6–6
Do To a greek gramr Sed — 2–0
Sept 6 To a Ward's Math guide Sd — 6–4½
Augt 9 To a Virgil Pr. net note — 3–9
Do To a Cæsars Comt Sd — 3–9

5–14–6½

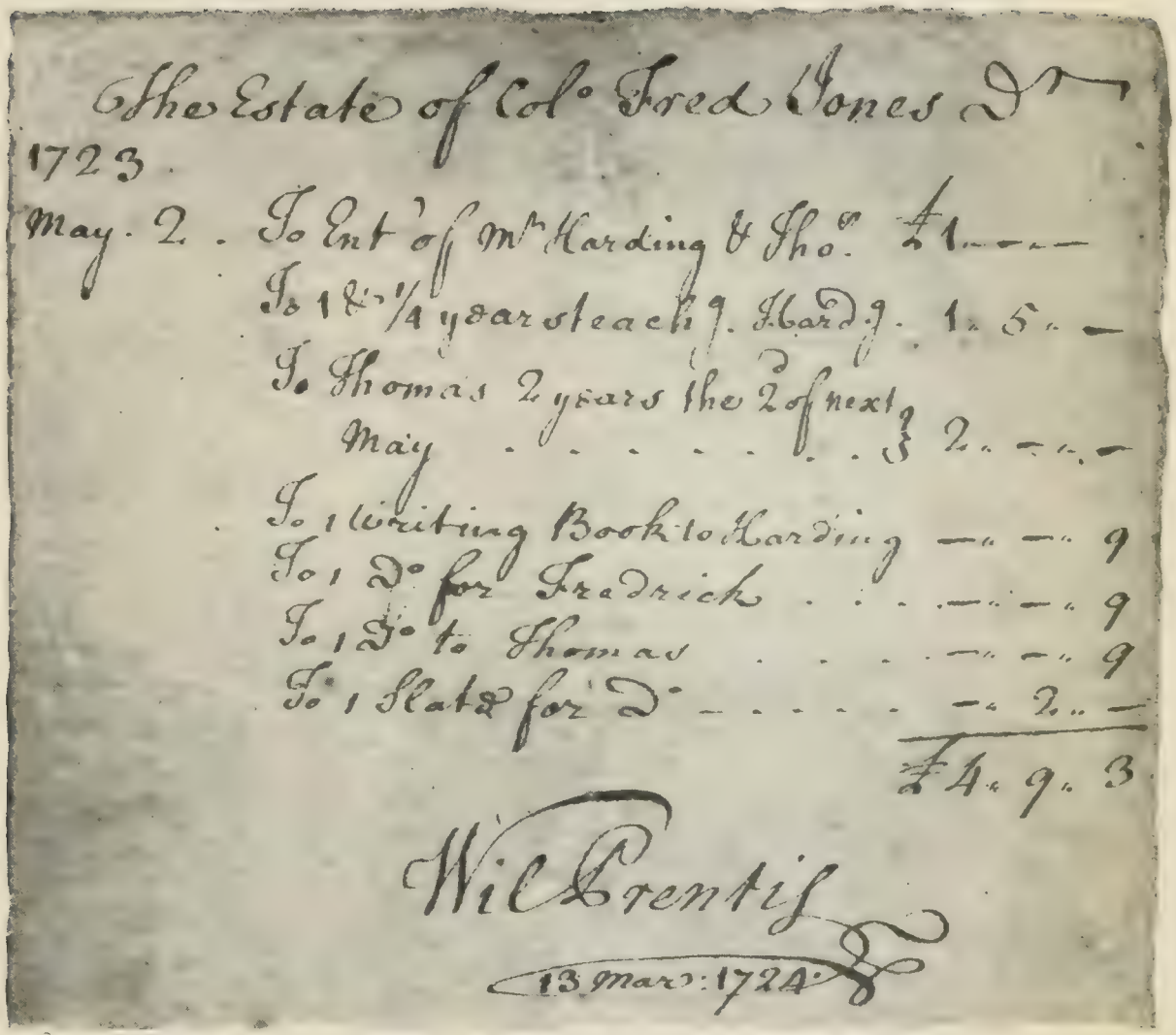
To 3 quire paper } 2–4
3 Copy books of mine } 6–0

"Jones Frederick Harding—of Harding & Mary Jones. May 4, 1760."

On Dec. 5, 1761, his widow executed a power of attorney to her father, "John Whiting of New Port aforesaid Gentleman," which begins, "I Mary Jones of New Port in the County of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, widow," and authorizes him to transact all of her business in North Carolina. Shortly afterward, John Whiting appointed John Fonville of Craven County, N. C., attorney in his stead. On Sept. 14, 1764, she had become the wife of "Richard Ellis of Newbern, Merchant"; and on Feb. 21, 1767, they join in a lease for twelve years of land belonging to the estate of her former husband—"between Richard Ellis, Esqr. of Newbern and Mary his wife widow & Relict of Harding Jones Esqr. late of Craven County in said Province Deceased & Mother & guardian of Mary Jones a minor only Daughter & Heir of the said Harding Jones," of the one part. Professor Dexter writes me that she died, as Mrs. Ellis, in Newbern, in December, 1784.

The daughter, (450) Mary[6] Jones, became the second wife of Gov. Abner Nash and bore him several children of whom Chief Justice Frederick Nash was one. An obligation submitted to me by Mr. Frank Nash of Hillsboro, dated June 19, 1776, recites that "Whereas Disputes were likely to arise between the said Richard Ellis & Mary his wife on

the one part, and Abner Nash Esqr. and Mary his wife on the other part, of an concerning the property of certain negroe Slaves late the property of Frederick Jones Esqr. of this Craven County deceased," &c. Gov. Nash's will, executed during his last illness, is dated New York, Nov. 22, 1786. A deed recorded at Newbern recites that an execution against his estate had been levied on certain slaves "in no ways liable for the debts of their father," and names the children to whom they belonged, viz.: (452) Ann[7] Nash, (453) Betsey[7] Nash, (454) Frederick[7] Nash, (455) Fanny[7] Nash, and (456) Maria[7] Nash. These were evidently all the children of his second wife. In 1788 (450) Mary Jones Nash, widow, married David Witherspoon, son of Dr. John Witherspoon of Princeton, the "Signer," and by him had one child, (457) John,[7] who, like his grandfather, became a distinguished Presbyterian divine. The marriage contract is dated Sept. 28, 1788, between "David Witherspoon of the town of New Bern, attorney at law," and "Mary Nash of the aforesaid place widow." The nuncupative will of Mrs. Mary Witherspoon was admitted to probate at Newbern, Feb. 5, 1800, the witnesses being John C. Osborne and D. Witherspoon, the clerk certifying that it was reduced to writing within three days after testator's death. David Witherspoon's will is dated Oct. 24, 1801, at Princeton, New Jersey, and certified to North Carolina for record—gives "to my son John, one Silver Tea Urn marked with the initials of his grandfather



The Estate of Col° Fred Jones Dr

1723.

May. 2. To Ent'd of Mr Harding & Jho. £1 — — —

To 1 & 1/4 year teach'g. Hard'g. 1 5 —

To Thomas 2 years the 2d next May . . . . . 2 — — —

To 1 Writing Book to Harding — — 9

To 1 D° for Fredrick . . . — — 9

To 1 D° to Thomas . . . . — — 9

To 1 Slate for D° . . . . . — 2 —

£4 9 3

Wm Prentis

13 March 1724

(3) Col. Fred'k Jones' three sons, then at school in Williamsburg, Va.

and grandmother's name 'J. E. W.'"—nephew John Witherspoon Ramsey—to the Royal Arch Chapter in New Bern "my double Barreled Pistols"—to Frederick Nash my best gun—to Fanny Nash my horse Bradock—friends Benj. Wood, Doctor Osborne, Rev. Thos. Irving—"as soon as the childrens' division of land takes place & my sons negroes can be settled on his share so as to produce him a sufficient income at princeton." In July, 1815, Mrs. Witherspoon's land was allotted to her children as follows: To Miss Ann Nash, Pembroke plantation and adjoining land, 644 acres, and 500 pounds to make her equal; to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ogden, Silver Springs plantation, 1066 acres, in Jones County, one of its lines runs "to the back line of a patent granted to Frederick Jones called South Wales"; to Miss Maria Nash, 986 acres, in Jones County, "to the back line of the South Wales patent"; to John Witherspoon, 985 acres, in Jones County; to Frederick Nash, 2200 acres, in Jones County. Fanny Nash had probably died in the meantime.

What became of (451) Frederick[6] Harding Jones, son of Harding Jones? No trace of him, by that name, has been found since his baptism in New England in 1760. His mother married again, certainly as early as 1764, and went to live with her new husband in the distant State of North Carolina, taking the daughter with her; did she leave the son in New England to be reared and finally adopted by its grandparents under the name Frederick Jones Whit-

ing? (451) Frederick Harding Jones was a grandson of Capt. John Whiting, and we know that Frederick Jones Whiting was also a grandson and was born July 5, 1759, which might well be the date of the birth of Harding Jones' posthumous son. Did Capt. Whiting have two grandsons, about the same age, one named Frederick Harding Jones, the other Frederick Jones Whiting? (See introductory letter to this Supplement.) Frederick Jones Whiting enlisted in the Revolutionary army, from Rhode Island, Oct. 1777, in Capt. Abner Robinson's company. In 1780 he was a lieutenant of dragoons in a Connecticut company of which Capt. Nathaniel Wells of Windham was captain, and on Dec. 10, 1780, he and his captain were taken prisoners by the British near Horseneck. He is mentioned by Lossing as one of the officers present at Baron Steuben's headquarters when Washington signed the charter of the order of the Cincinnati.

3.

(7) Thomas[4] Jones, of New Hanover County, married Margaret, daughter of Col. Maurice Moore and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Major Alexander Lillington and his second wife, Elizabeth Cooke. Col. Moore was her third husband. (7) Thomas Jones left three sons and six daughters and a large estate in lands, slaves, bonds, and money. His will begins, "I Thomas Jones of New Hanover County in the Province aforesaid, Gentleman," is dated Jany. 5, 1762, mentions his children by name, and ap-

points as his executors his friends and sons-in-law, Geo. Moore, Thos. Merrick, and Job Howe. Devises to his children certain property, "Except the family pictures and Coat of Arms which I give to my son Frederick." Also, "I give and bequeath to my said son Frederick Jones my clock, Gun, Sword, Hangers, & Buckles, & my silver shoe buckles, knee buckles & stock buckle."

I. (458) Frederick[5] Jones, evidently the eldest son, married Sarah, daughter of his brother-in-law, Geo. Moore, and his first wife, Mary Ashe, sister of Gov. Samuel and Gen. John Ashe. In his will Geo. Moore mentions his daughter Sarah Jones, makes "Frederick Jones, Junior," one of several executors, the active execution of the will being assumed by him and testator's son, John Baptista Moore. There is a deed of conveyance to part of Geo. Moore's estate "between Fred'k Jones the Younger of New Hanover County, Esqr. and Sarah his wife, and John Baptista Moore and the said Frederick Jones as acting executors of the last will and testament of Geo. Moore late," &c., of the one part. His name is often written in the records Fred'k Jones, Junior, or "the Younger," to distinguish him from (16) Frederick, son of Thomas of Va., who is designated Fred'k Jones, Senior. In his will, which was probated Jany., 1791, he gives all of his property to his wife.

II. (459) Thos.[5] Jones married Mary, daughter of Maurice Moore, son of Nathaniel Moore and nephew of Col. Maurice Moore. The Moore family was one

of the wealthiest and most distinguished of the North Carolina families and came originally from South Carolina. Thos. Jones' name appears in conveyances of property as late as 1778, but I can not find what became of him or whether he left descendants. However, I had the same difficulty regarding his brother Maurice until quite recently. He may have been the Thos. Jones who was sheriff of New Hanover in 1779.

III. (460) Maurice[5] Jones, youngest son of (7) Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jehu Davis (son of Jehu) and his wife, Elizabeth Eagles. His residence was called "Rocky Run"—see Waddell's *History of New Hanover.* His children were: I (461) Margaret[6] Jones, who married Richard Eagles and had issue, (462) Richard[7] W. Eagles, (463) Nancy[7] Eagles who married Jacob Brewster, and (464) Margaret[7] Eagles who married John Brewster; and II (465) Sarah[6] Julia Jones, who was the second wife of Dr. Nathaniel Hill, a distinguished physician and graduate of Edinburgh. They lived at Rocky Run. He was a brother of John Hill, who married (205) Elizabeth, daughter of (16) Fred'k Jones. In his will, dated Jany. 1, 1842, he gives to "my beloved wife Sarah Julia Hill all my Rocky Run land including Creeke & Hall, containing five hundred acres more or less," and other lands; "also all the negroes I received upon my intermarriage with her." He mentions two daughters and a son Nathaniel Maurice Hill and several grandchildren, but it is

probable that the daughters were children of his first wife. His widow never married. Her will was probated March, 1855, in which, among other provisions, she gives her grandniece, Margaret Jones Brewster, $500 to be paid to her annually while she remains single, and $500 to help her prepare for her wedding if she marries. Mentions her nephew Richard W. Eagles, her son Nathaniel M. Hill, and his son Nathaniel Moore Hill. It appears, then, that she left but the one child, (466) Nathaniel[7] Maurice Hill, who had a son (467) Nathaniel[8] Moore Hill.

IV. (468) Margaret[5] Jones married ..... Moore, and was a widow, Jany. 5, 1762, the date of her father's will, in which she is mentioned as "my daughter Margaret Moore, widow."

V. (469) Elizabeth[5] Jones married Thos. Merrick and had two daughters, (470) Sarah[6] Merrick, the elder, and (471) Dorothy[6] Merrick. His will was probated September, 1767, in which he gives to his wife Elizabeth, "during her widowhood," the plantation whereon "I now live called Richland"—property left to his daughters, to be divided between them when "my daughter Sally" arrives at the age of eighteen—if both daughters should die before marriage or arrival at the age of eighteen, all the property left them to go to his wife for life, and then to "my Godson Maurice Jones son of Mr. Thomas & Mrs. Margaret Jones." His widow, (469) Elizabeth[5] Jones, married, 2nd, Gov. Samuel Ashe and had several children, only one of whom, (472) Thomas[6] Ashe,

arrived at the age of maturity. (472) Thos.[6] Ashe married Sophia, daughter of Jehu Davis, and they had (473) Paschal[7] Paoli Ashe, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. W. F. Strudwick, and left many descendants, among them (474) Dr. Williams[8] Cincinnatus Ashe of Alabama, and (475) Hon. Thos.[8] S. Ashe of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. (See Wheeler's *Reminiscences.*)

VI. (476) Jane[5] Jones married Job Howe, son of Job and brother of Gen. Robert Howe, of the Revolution. His will, probated in 1803, mentions children, Jobe, Thomas, Robert, Margaret, Martha, Mary, and Elizabeth. The will of his son Thos. C. Howe mentions his mother Jane Howe, sisters Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, and brother Robert. I infer that the children not mentioned by Thos. C. Howe were of a former marriage, as the father is said to have been previously married. I therefore give the children of (476) Jane[5] Jones Howe as follows: I (477) Thos.[6] C. Howe, II (478) Margaret[6] Howe, III (479) Mary[6] Howe, IV (480) Elizabeth[6] Howe, V (481) Robert[6] Howe. This name is sometimes written Hows and Howes in early records.

VII. (482) Sarah[5] Jones married Geo. Moore of Morefields, only child of Roger Moore, "King" Roger of Orton, and his first wife, Miss Raynes. As he was twice married and both wives left children, I have no means of separating the children of one wife from the children of the other. In his will, dated March 20, 1778, he mentions his sons, George,

John Baptista, James, Thomas, William Harding, and Frederick—daughters, Sarah Jones, Margaret and Martha Moore—"my daughter Mary Davis"—son-in-law Thos. Hooper—"wife Sarah Moore Executrix and Guardian to all her children, together with my beloved friends Samuel Ashe, Frederick Jones Senior, Frederick Jones Junior, and my two sons George and John Baptista Moore, executors," &c. The extent to which persons who married into this Jones family adopted their Christian names for their children and the persistency of these names, especially the name Frederick, in these families to the present time is a noticeable fact.

VIII. (483) Martha[5] Jones and IX (484) Mary[5] Jones, daughters of (7) Thos. Jones, mentioned in his will as being under age. Nothing further is known of either of them.

4.

(8) Jane[4] Jones, eldest daughter of (3) Frederick Jones, as stated elsewhere, married Speaker Samuel Swann, "a distinguished lawyer," who, Wheeler says in his *Reminiscences*, was "the greatest man of his name." He was son of Samuel Swann, Collector of her Majesty's Customs in Roanoke, by his second wife, Elizabeth, widowed daughter of Major Alexander Lillington, and who later became the wife of Col. Maurice Moore. Mr. Speaker Swann's residence, on Cape Fear River not far from Wilmington, was called "The Oak." His brother John's plantation, called "Swann's Point," some two miles

from Wilmington, was near and west of "y^e^ Oak." John, called Lawyer John, married Ann, daughter of "King" Roger Moore, and died childless. A sister, Elizabeth, married John Baptista Ashe. Sarah, another sister, married Thos. Jones, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, and member of the old Peter Jones family. There were several half-brothers and sisters by the father's first marriage with Sarah Drummond. Of Mr. Speaker Swann's residence, The Oak, Hon. A. M. Waddell in his history of New Hanover says: "His residence was the finest on the Cape Fear"; and adds in a foot-note: "A gentleman who visited the ruins of this house more than fifty years ago, in a private letter to the writer of these pages, says: 'It must have been one of the finest residences in America. * * * The stairs were mahogany. * * * The elegance one could trace in the ruins amazed me.'" In our collection of family letters there are several from him to his wife's uncle, (4) Col. Thomas Jones of Va., two of which are copied in the Appendix. His will, probated April, 1774, is on record at Wilmington, in which he mentions granddaughters Rebecca Jones, Jane Jones, Ann Jones, grandsons Frederick Jones and John Swann Jones—granddaughter Emelia Swann—son Samuel Swann and daughter Jane Jones, negroes to be equally divided between them—three youngest daughters of my daughter Jane Jones—to wife Jane, plantation whereon I now live and also plantation called Legre, during widowhood and no longer—"plantation and

land whereon my late brother, John Swann, dwelt at the time of his decease, & which were by the last will & testament of my said brother given and devised after the death of his wife (since deceased) to my said grandson John Swann Jones, upon condition that he doth live to the age of twenty one years and will change his surname to Swann." They had only the two children, I (9) Jane[5] Swann, and II (10) Samuel[5] Swann.

I. (9) Jane[5] Swann married her cousin, (16) Frederick Jones of Virginia, a full account of whose descendants is given elsewhere. Her will, dated Feb. 2, 1800, probated March, 1801, is of record at Wilmington. In it she provides that she shall be buried near her husband and that her executors shall erect "a neat tomb stone over their joint graves" and "procure such part of the Grave Yard at the Oak Plantation as contains the remains of my said husband and children, to be inclosed with a brick wall or substantial paling"—son "John Swann"—grandson Frederick Jones Swann—daughter Elizabeth Hill and her son Frederick—daughter Jane Sampson—daughter Rebecca's children—children of her daughter Lucy—in case of the death of her daughter Nancy without children living at her death—ex'ors, son John Swann and sons-in-law John Hill and Michael Sampson.

II. (10) Major Samuel[5] Swann married Mildred, daughter of John Lyon, Esq. He was an officer in the Revolutionary army and lost his life in a duel, an

account of which appears in Waddell's *History of New Hanover County*, as follows:

"On the afternoon of the 11th of July, 1787, in rear of the original St. James church, and in what is now Fourth street near its intersection with Market street, a fatal duel was fought between Maj. Samuel Swann and Mr. John Bradley. * * *

"A shipwrecked British officer who had lost all his belongings was brought into Wilmington, and his condition appealed so strongly to Maj. Swann, who was a high strung gentleman of fortune and distinguished lineage, that he invited him to become an inmate of his house. Mr. Bradley was a merchant, and the Englishman happening one day to be in Bradley's shop when some rings disappeared, Bradley charged him with stealing them. The stranger was helpless, and knew that if a personal encounter ensued and Bradley should be killed or even seriously injured, his own life would be the forfeit, but Swann immediately came to the rescue, and, asserting that the insult to his guest was an insult to himself, demanded an apology, which was peremptorily refused, whereupon he challenged Bradley. Swann, who had been an officer in the Revolution, was 'a crack shot,' and on the way to the meeting place told his second that he did not wish to kill his opponent and would only inflict a flesh wound upon him. This he did, wounding him in his hip; but as Bradley fell he fired, and his bullet struck Swann in the head killing him instantly."

The children of (10) Major Samuel[5] and Mildred (Lyon) Swann were: I (485) Betsey[6] Swann, who never married. II (486) Jane[6] Swann, who married Charles Jones and died leaving one daughter (487) Mildred[7] Jones, who died without issue. III (488) Samuel[6] Swann, married Feb. 16, 1804, Sarah Scott, by whom he had children, (489) Sarah[7] Ann Swann, born Dec. 2, 1804, married B. F. Mitchell and had children, (490) Mildred[8] Jones Mitchell, (491) Frank[8] Mitchell, (492) Jane[8] Mitchell, (493) Emma[8] Swann Mitchell, (494) Betsey[8] Mitchell, (495) Hannah[8] Mitchell, (496) Chas.[8] Mitchell, (497) David[8] Mitchell, (498) Joseph[8] Mitchell, and (499) Geo.[8] Mitchell; (500) Emma[7] Swann, born Dec. 29, 1805, died Dec. 20, 1850, married, first, John Brown, by whom she had one daughter, (501) John[8] Athalia, called "Johnnie," who married John Baptista Quince. As the widow Brown, (500) Emma married, 2nd, Isham Peterson, by whom she had (502) Samuel[8] Swann Peterson, (503) Emma[8] Peterson, and (504) Jane[8] Peterson; (505) Samuel[7] John Swann, born Aug. 5, 1807, died Aug. 10, 1809; (506) Robert[7] Scott Swann, born Oct. 2, 1809, died Dec. 14, 1850, without issue; (507) Sarah[7] Scott Swann, born Oct. 21, 1813, died March 10, 1881.

(4) COL. THOMAS JONES.

He was one of the first aldermen of old Williamsburg. In Tyler's *Williamsburg*, we read: "In the last year of Spotswood's administration (1722), the town of Williamsburg was made, by order of the colonial council, 'a city incorporate,' and given all the rights and privileges usually incident to cities. By the charter, John Holloway, the eminent lawyer, became first mayor; John Clayton, first recorder; and John Randolph, John Custis, James Bray, Archibald Blair, William Robertson, and Thos. Jones, the first aldermen."

He represented William and Mary College in the House of Burgesses. Thus, we find in the same authority: "The right of the college under its charter to send representatives to the assembly was taken away by the constitution of 1776. The following gentlemen represented the college at different times: John Custis in 1720; Thos. Jones, 1720-1722; Sir John Randolph, knight speaker, 1736; Edward Barradall, attorney-general, 1738-1742"; etc.

He was associated with Gov. Spotswood in the iron business. Thus, in *Virginia County Records*—Spotsylvania—p. 89, we find this memorandum of a deed: "July 18, 1722. 'Whereas the sd. Alex. Spotswood and Robert Beverly of the Co. of King and Queen, Gentle., decd., and Thomas Jones of

St Louis, Mo. Nov. 10, 1880.

Dear Sir:

On my return home from the east, the last of Oct. I found your letter of 22d ult. and regret that severe illness has prevented an earlier reply. I believe I have nothing of interest that you do not possess, in relation to the genealogy of your family. Nevertheless, I send you a rough transcript of part of my grd Mother, Jane Jones' connections.

When I met Mr Lucian Jones at the Springs, I was under the impression that among some old family papers which I had not seen for forty years would be found the Arms of his family, which I had seen long ago, but soon learned that at her death the Tree and Arms passed from my Mother to her brother — Doct. Thos. Lloyd Catesby Monroe U.S. Surgeon, who died at Fort Niagara, about forty years ago. The Coat of Arms, in my Mother's possession, was that of Thos. Ap Gwyges Jones, a Crusader.

(53) Dr. Edwin Bathurst Smith to (89) Lewis H. Jones.
Concluded, page 348. Noticed, pages 294, 302.

Wmburg., Mercht., did enter into a copartnership for the carrying on the design of melting and casting iron, and for the purpose the sd. Beverly and Jones by patent bearing date Feby. 20, 1719, did obtain a grant of 15,000 a. of land in Spts. Co., formerly part of Essex Co., commonly called or known by the name of the Ironmine Land.'"

His name appears among the first in the list of grand-jurymen who signed the report of April 18, 1719, and a similar address to the King, commending the administration of Gov. Spotswood.

On Jany. 22, 1747-8, he entered into the following bond:

"KNOW all Men by these Presents that Thomas Jones of the City of Williamsburgh in the County of James City, is held and firmly bound unto Susan Cocke of the City aforesaid * * *

"WHEREAS The above bound Thomas Jones with the approbation of the said Elizabeth his Wife hath disposed and made sale of a Negro Slave named Maisa belonging to their said Daughter Lucy, and doth hereby acknowledge that on the twelvth Inst. he did receive the Sum of forty four pounds Curr't Money for the produce of the Said Negro Slave. And WHEREAS, The Said Thomas hath in his possession a Certain Bond from Richard Kennon and Peter Randolph to pay him the Sum of One hundred pounds Ster'g with lawful Interest thereon bearing date the fourteenth day of May Seventeen hundred and forty four, which Bond is in Trust for the said

Lucy for a Legacy left her by her Godmother Sarah Barradall late of this City deceased" * * *

It was therefore (19) Lucy Jones who received a legacy under the will of her godmother, Sarah Barradall, and not the daughter, Elizabeth, as stated on page 44. Sarah Barradall was a daughter of Wm. Fitzhugh of "Eagle's Nest," was born 1710, died Oct., 1743, married Jany. 5, 1735-6, Edward Barradall, attorney-general.

Col. Thos. Jones lived for many years during the latter part of his life in Hanover County, on York River, "four miles below the Court-House," where he died, and his widow then went to live with her son at Mount Zion in Northumberland County. But in one of the wife's letters she says, "I live 3 miles below the Court-House and about 10 miles above New Castle."

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(13) THOMAS JONES.

There is among our papers a deed executed by him to his son Thomas, evidently in view of the latter's approaching marriage with Fanny Carter. It is dated Dec. 7, 1781, "between Thos. Jones of the Parish of St. Stephens, in the county of Northumberland, Esq., & Sally his wife of the first part, Walter Jones of the said Parish and county, Doctor of Physic of the second part, and Thos. Jones, Junior, Eldest Son of the said Thos. Jones of the said Parish & county,

Before the migration to America, if I remember, there was a distinguished Roger Jones, descend.t of Thos. Ap Gwyes Jones.

I found, in an old letter: "Thos. Jones, (Jane Jones's brother, is at this date 1832, living in Mercer Co. Ky., and has the family pictures of the Skeltons, painted by Matteo Pati."

Bathurst Place, Essex Co. was the residence of, and named, by my gr.t father, Col. Meriwether Smith, whose gr.d Mother was Susanna Bathurst, desc.d from Robert Bathurst, of Horsmanden, Co. Kent, Eng.d The same descent with Earl Bathurst, Eng.d Migrated to America after marriage.

Very Respectfully,

E. Bathurst Smith

Lewis H. Jones, Esq.r
Winchester, Ky.

Esqr." Conveys "several tracts of land" adjoining each other of which "the Father now is possessed of and lives on," "containing by Estimation Eight Hundred Acres," also "the Water Grist Mill which he is possessed of in the same county and near to the dwelling House." Conveyed to Walter in trust for the son Thomas, "upon the condition nevertheless, that if the said Thos. Jones the son or his Heirs shall ever become possessed of or entituled to the Seat of Land lately belonging to Meriwether Skelton, late of the county of Hanover, Esqr., decd., called Spring Garden," then the land conveyed to be to the use of the said Father, &c. The land conveyed was Mount Zion, the old Jones homestead in Northumberland. The following extract is from an article which appeared in the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* in 1902 and was contributed by Dr. Geo. W. Beale, D. D.: "Midway between Callao and Lottsburg, in Northumberland County, the traveler passes a little grist mill which was long known as Mount Zion Mill. Its origin dates back to the last quarter of the seventeenth century, when the creek at the head of which it stands still bore its Indian name, Mattaponi. The main road, as it leaves the mill dam, ascends a steep hill with high, precipitous banks on either hand. Just beyond the summit on the left stretch is the well-tilled fields of the farm known as Mount Zion.

"The mansion is set back a quarter of a mile or more from the main highway, and is situated on an

elevated ridge, from which the land falls into a low, level plain reaching for several miles to the Potomac. From the portico, and especially from the cupola of the dwelling, a far-reaching and beautiful view is obtained of that portion of Northumberland known as Cherry Point. The waters of the Potomac, Yeccomico and Coan rivers, which bound this attractive region, are at points visible, gleaming between the openings in the forests or seen above them, and they add a pleasing charm to the prospect.

"The chief interest in the place dates from the year 1761, when Thomas Jones, the oldest son of a wealthy merchant of the same name in Gloucester county, established his home here," etc.

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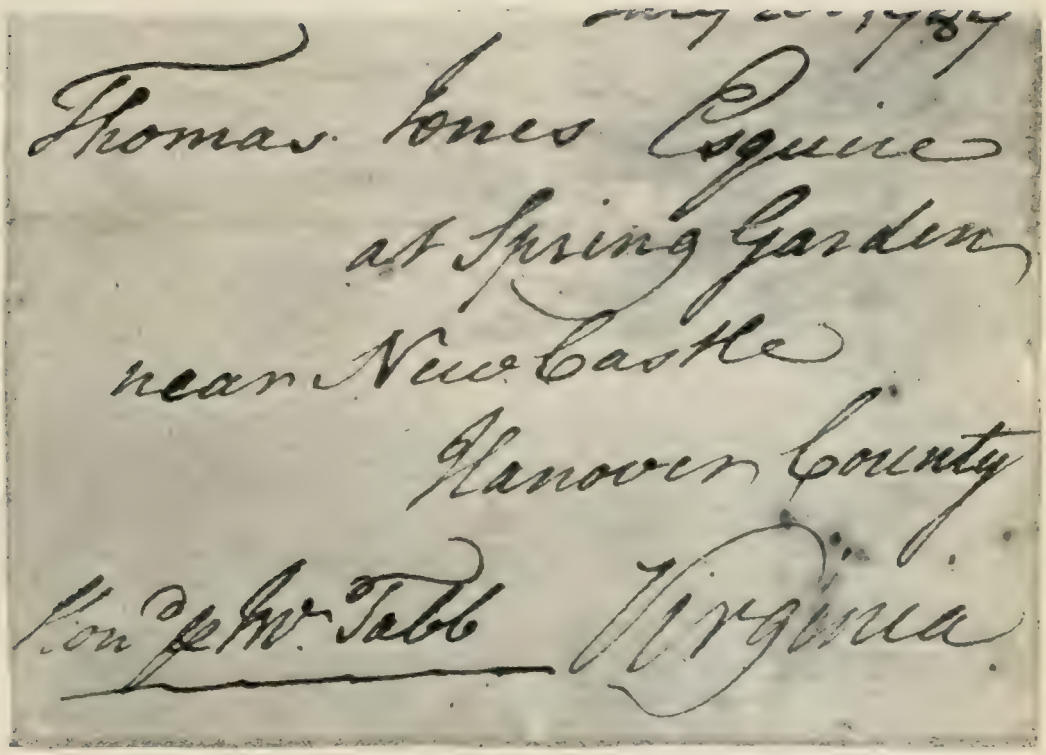
(16) FREDERICK JONES.

(16) Frederick[4] Jones, son of (4) Col. Thomas of Virginia, married Jane Swann, and settled in North Carolina, as stated elsewhere. His residence, in Cape Fear, was called Spring Garden, but he is also referred to in contemporaneous documents as "Fred'k Jones of the Oak," this being the name of his father-in-law's plantation, and the place where he and his wife and some of their children were buried. He was a Revolutionary patriot and an active member, from New Hanover County, of various Revolutionary committees formed previous to, and continued during,



Superscription on (16) Fred'k Jones' letter, page 352.

the War of Independence. Thus, we find in *Colonial Records:*

"The Call for the First Provincial Congress.

"At a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the district of Wilmington in the Province of North Carolina held at the Town of Wilmington, July 21st 1774.

"William Hooper, Esq're Chairman.

"Resolved that Col. James Moore, John Ancrum, Fred Jones, Samuel Ashe, Robert Howe, Robert Hogg, Francis Clayton, and Archibald Maclaine Esq'rs be a Committee to prepare a circular Letter to the several Counties of this Province expressive of the sense of the Inhabitants of this district with respect to the several acts of Parliament lately made for the oppression of our Sister Colony of the Massachusetts Bay for having exerted itself in defence of the constitutional Rights of America."

"Proceedings of the Safety Committee at Wilmington.

Wednesday, January 4th, 1775.

The Committee met at the Court House.

Present: Cornelius Harnet, Archibald McLaine, John Ancrum, William Hooper and John Robeson.

"At the same time the freeholders of New Hanover County assembled to choose a Committee for the county to join and co-operate with the committee of the town, which the members present

agreed to; then the freeholders present, having Cornelius Harnett in the chair, unanimously chose George Moore, John Ashe, Samuel Ashe, James Moore, Frederick Jones, Alex. Lillington, Sampson Moseley, Samuel Swann, George Merrick, Esquires—"

"Congress met pursuant to adjournment, Sept. 9, 1775:

"Resolved, That the Committees of Safety for the several districts in this Province be composed of the following persons, to wit,

"For the district of Wilmington—Frederick Jones, Sampson Moseley, Archibald Maclaine, Richard Quince, Thomas Davis, William Cray—"

"Senate Journal, Message from the Commons, May 6, 1783.

"We also nominate for Judge of the Admiralty for Port Brunswick Frederick Jones, Esquire."

His will, the will of "Fred'k Jones, Gentleman," dated Aug. 7, 1796, proved December term, 1797, is recorded at Wilmington, in which he bequeaths his estate to his wife Jane, his son John Swann Jones, his daughters Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Hill, Jane, wife of Michael Sampson, Rebecca, wife of William Cutlar, Lucy, wife of Archie Cutlar, and Ann, wife of Dr. Roger Cutlar. Concerning his descendants, the following facts are added to what has been given elsewhere:

My Dear Nephew

By a Gent.n travelling through to Virginia I have just time to enquire after you and all the family at Spring Garden may this meet the whole family in perfect health; Lately wrote you informing you of the safe arrival of the Schooner with the Negroes & Corn, I was much disappointed at not getting the whole of the Corn & the villain Gilbert; the Cost not all coming was a great loss & disappointment to me I will write you more fully on that Subject in my next; I repeat my wish to sell Gilbert as I despair of getting him here; from the Character I have had of him, he is worth £100 your Currency, less I can't take, as much more as you can, as an inducement for him to sell higher, please give Six Months credit, taking bond with approved Security; this matter I wish effected as soon as possible and when done to be informed of it. I am extremely obliged to your Brother Meriwether, your Cous.n Burwell, & your Mama, for writing to me, I rec.d with thanks answer their Lett.rs by the next opport.y. As I am in haste will only add further, my sincere love, affection & best wishes attend your Mama, your wife, & every particular branch of your family, may the almighty bless & preserve you all.

I am D.r Sir with the sincerest affection & Love Y.rs &c

Fred.k Jones

Cape Fear
July 20.th 1787

(16) Fred'k Jones, of North Carolina, to (28) Maj. Thos. ap Thos. Jones, "Spring Garden," Virginia. Superscription, page 350.

I.

(199) John[5] Swann Jones, an only son, whose name was changed to Swann after his father's death. His will, dated May 28, 1823, is recorded at Wilmington. In it he mentions his wife Sarah—"my Sound plantation or residence in Moore"—"all my lands in Cumberland & Moore, being the same as recently purchased for one [my] summer residence" —"my plantation on the Sound whereon I now reside"—son Fred'k Jones Swann—grandsons John Swann Toomer and Alexander Swann—Son John D. Toomer—son John Swann—gives to sons Fred'k Jones Swann and John Swann all my Swann Point Plantation—grandson Fred'k Wm. Swann—grandson Henry Toomer—granddaughter Mary Green Swann, daughter of my son Fred'k Jones Swann—granddaughter Eliza Toomer—daughter M. R. Toomer—John Swann Toomer brother of Henry Toomer. Of his children—

I. (200) John[6] Swann, married Fannie, daughter of Hugh Waddell and Fannie Herron, son of Genl. Hugh Waddell of Revolutionary annals.

II. (202) Maria[6] Rhett Swann and Judge Toomer had children, I (508) John[7] Swann Toomer; II (509) Henry[7] Toomer; III (510) Eliza[7] Toomer, and possibly others.

III. (201) Frederick[6] Jones Swann, married Ann Sophia Green. Her mother was named Mary, and her will, probated Feb., 1815, is at Wilmington, in which she mentions her daughters Mary, wife of Thos.

Wright, Ann Sophia, wife of Fred Swann, and sons William and James Green. Mrs. Swann's will is also of record at Wilmington, probated in 1866, in which she gives a house in Wilmington to her daughter Sally Swann, and mentions six younger children. Of these six children were,—

I. (511) Frederick[7] J. Swann of Moore County, who died several years ago leaving a large family; II (512) Samuel[7] A. Swann, late of Fernandina, Fla., who married Martha R., daughter of Wm. Travers of England, and recently died leaving children (513) Edward[8] Swann, a lawyer of New York City, (514) Samuel[8] Davis Swann, of Fernandina Fla., and (515) Elizabeth[8] Swann, who married a few years ago.

II.

(205) Elizabeth[5] Jones, born April 20, 1761, married, first, Harry Neile, second, John Hill, by whom she had five children. John Hill was a brother of Dr. Nathaniel Hill who married Maurice Jones' daughter. They were sons of William Hill, mentioned in Waddell's *History of New Hanover County* as follows: "Mr. William Hill, merchant of Brunswick and justice of the peace, was a man of prominence, of high character and well connected, having married Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Moore. He was a native of Boston. His grandfather was Henry Hill of Boston, who died in 1726, and who owned all of South Street and large distilleries near Essex Street. John Hill,

his son, by will dated March 16, 1773, bequeathed his estate to his daughters, and 'only son William, now living in Brunswick, Cape Feare, North Carolina.'" This William Hill's will, of which Margaret Hill qualified as executrix Oct. 9, 1783, mentions wife Margaret, sons John, Wm. Henry, Nat. Moore, and Thos. Hill. John Hill's will, dated May 26, 1812, probated Feb., 1813, recorded at Wilmington, mentions sons William, Frederick Jones Hill, and John—land on which he then resided, called Fairfields—two younger children John and Catharine Ann—daughter Eliza Hill, now Lord—brother Dr. Nathaniel Hill—"son Hill"—ex'or Col. Thos. Hill, "my brother"—also ex'ors with former, "my son Fred'k Jones Hill, my son-in-law Wm. C. Lord, & my son Hill"—"my Western lands or the warrant I am entitled to as an officer in the Revolutionary Army, I give and bequeath to my two sons William and Fred'k Jones Hill"—"the funds arising from my claims on my grandfather's estate in Boston." The children of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Hill were:

I. (516) William[6] Hill, married Ann Claypole, and had three children, I (517) Henry[7] Hill, II (518) Frederick[7] C. Hill, and III (519) Eliza[7] Ann Hill.

II. (207) Frederick[6] Jones Hill, married Ann Waters and died without issue. In his will, which is dated March 2, 1860, and probated in June, 1861, he refers to himself as of the town of Wilmington—gives to "Albert B. Stith, brother of N. S. (or N. L.)

Stith, now of Petersburg, Va., in trust & for the sole use of my much beloved niece Annie Stith, wife of Dr. N. L. Stith, and such child or children as she now has or may hereafter have," a number of slaves and $4,000, money paid as security for Dr. N. S. Stith for which he is indebted to me—nephew Fred'k Claypole Hill—nephew Fred'k J. Lord, $5,000—friend Wm. C. Bondinot, $5,000—nephew Dr. Wm. Fred'k Berry, of Pittsborough, $2,500, having already provided for him fully that amount or more—sister Eliza Lord, $5,000 for life, and after her death to go to nephew Wm. Ancrum Lord her son—nephew Fred'k London, son of Henry A. London, aforementioned railroad stock—nephew Fred'k Burr, son of James Burr of Wilmington, railroad stock—niece Annie W. Miller wife of Thos. C. Miller, $4,000—wife Ann Ivie Hill, various stocks, house, &c., in Wilmington & "summer residence" in the county of Chatham—residence in Wilmington and 20 acres of land to Bishop Thos. Atkinson for poor orphans of North Carolina & in addition $10,000 for same trust.

III. (520) Eliza[6] Ann Hill, married Wm. C. Lord, and left issue, I (521) Eliza[7] Jane Lord (DeRosset), II (522) Fred'k[7] J. Lord, III (523) Wm.[7] Ancrum Lord, and possibly others.

IV. (206) John[6] Hill, married Eliza Bradley.

V. (524) Catharine[6] Ann Hill, married Ancrum Berry, and had one child at least, (525) Dr. Wm.[7] Fred'k Berry, of Pittsborough.

(537) DuBrutz Cutlar, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

III.

(208) Jane[5] Jones, married Michael Sampson of Ireland, and left five children, viz.:

I. (526) James[6] Sampson, married Margaret, daughter of Jas. Walker, and went West.

II. (527) Mary[6] Ann Sampson, married Samuel R. Joscelyn, d. s. p.

III. (528) Lucy[6] Sampson, d. s. p.

IV. (529) Eliza[6] Sampson, married ——Strong, and left, I (530) Alexander[7] Strong, II (531) George[7] Strong, III (532) Kate[7] Strong, IV (533) Henry[7] Strong, V (534) Robert[7] Strong.

V. (535) Jane[6] Sampson, married Dr. Henry Walker.

IV.

(204) Rebecca[5] Jones, married Capt. Wm. Cutlar. In the will of "Wm. Cutlar of the town of Wilmington," dated Jany. 22, 1815, probated May following, he bequeaths his property to trustees, for the benefit of his "daughter Mary Jane and her husband Edward Miller."

V.

(209) Ann[5] Jones, married Dr. Roger Cutlar, and had at least one child, (536) Dr. Frederick[6] J. Cutlar, who married a Miss DuBrutz, and they were the parents of (537) DuBrutz[7] Cutlar, deceased, late a lawyer of Wilmington, and others, to him I am

greatly indebted for valuable assistance which made possible this amplified account of the North Carolina family.*

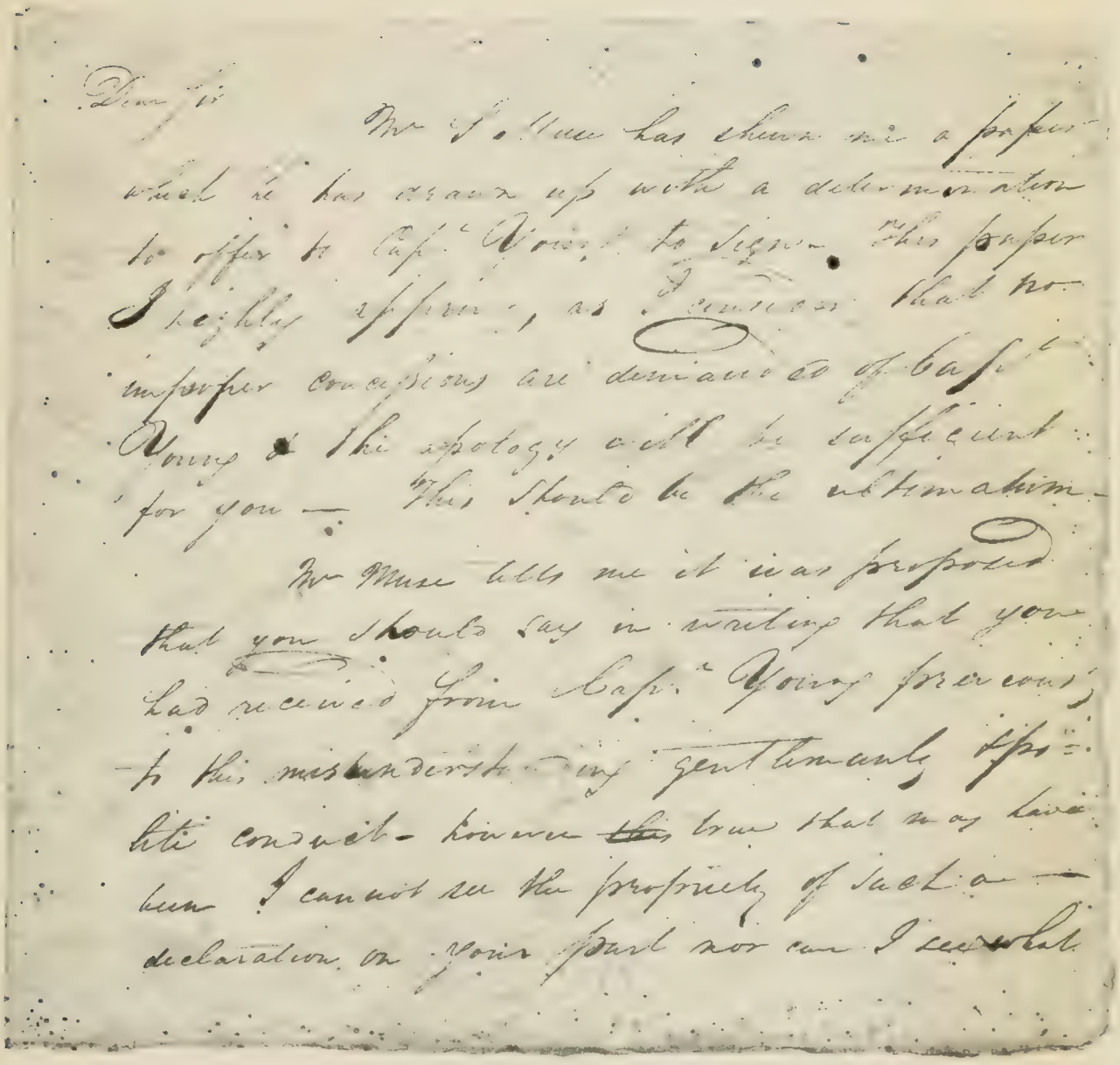
(25) DR. WALTER JONES.

In *Collections of the Virginia Hist. Society* (convention of 1788) occurs this sketch: "Dr. Walter Jones was born in Virginia in 1745; graduated at William and Mary College in 1760; studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland, and received the degree of M. D.; on his return to Virginia he settled in Northumberland county and became eminent as a scholar and physician. In 1777 he was appointed by Congress Physician-General of Hospitals in the Middle Department; was a representative in Congress from Virginia from 1797 to 1799, and again from 1803 to 1811. He was at one time a 'Free Thinker,' but his views were subsequently entirely changed, and he embraced the Christian faith, after which he wrote a lengthy volume denouncing his former views, and stating with clearness the grounds on which he did so. This was done for the satisfaction and the gratification of his children. He died in Westmoreland county, Virginia, December 31, 1815." It appears

*All records of deeds, wills, etc., referred to in the preceding account of the North Carolina family were personally examined by me during a visit I made to the State in Feb., 1911, and are at either Wilmington, Newbern, or Edenton, except three wills in the Secretary of State's office at Raleigh.—*L. H. J.*

from the following entry in the *Journal of Congress* that Dr. Jones did not accept his appointment as physician-general: "Monday, June 22, 1777. A letter of Dr. Shippen, informing that Dr. Walter Jones, for weighty reasons, cannot accept the honor Congress did him in appointing him physician-general of the hospital in the middle department; and that he gives this information at the desire of doctor Jones." He was appointed to this position April 11, 1777. In 1774 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, and Philip Fithian made a note of the incident in his diary, viz.: "Late last Evening the Packets came in: In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* I saw that Docter Elmer of my acquaintance in Jersey; & Docter Jones at whose House I dined Last Sunday are created members of the American Philosophical Society." He also makes this note of his visit to Dr. Jones' on the "Last Sunday" referred to: "After Sermon Ben & I rode to Doctor *Jones's*; he was from home. Mrs. Jones a young, Handsome, polite lady, received & entertained us exceeding civilly." "Mrs. Jones," wife of Dr. Walter Jones, was Alice Flood, daughter, it is supposed, of Dr. Wm. Flood. It does not appear what relation she was to the Flood who married (26) Elizabeth Jones, but the latter's son, (27) Wm. P. Flood, could hardly have been the "Billy Flood" mentioned in Dr. Walter Jones' letter, page 240, as having received a "great estate" under the will of Dr. Wm. Savage. Dr. Savage's will is of record at

Edenton and among other provisions, contains the following: "I give to Wm. Flood (son of Dr. Wm. Flood) of Virginia deceased," several houses and lots and tracts of land; mentions "Nicholas Flood son of the late Dr. Flood"; various houses and tracts of land in Virginia and North Carolina—several titles under officer's warrants granted by Lord Dunmore—"all my rights for imported Servants under the charter of Va., which is fifty acres p. Head and I believe will exceed one hundred thousand acres"; half of proceeds of estate "to William Flood, Nicholas Flood, Elsy Flood now married to Dr. Walter Jones, Elizabeth Flood daughter of the said Wm. Flood, Frances Batchelor & her children (naming them), Edward Rue, Dr. Walter Jones & Dr. Sam Dickerson"; ex'ors, "Dr. Samuel Dickerson of North Carolina, Dr. Walter Jones of Virginia & the said Wm. Flood." The following is added from *Life and Times of Madison*, by Wm. Cabell Rives: "Besides the members who were leaders in debate on the one side and the other, there was a large number of able men on the benches of the Convention, distinguished by future public service, who took no part in the animated contests on the floor, but sat intelligent listeners and judges of the great questions under discussion. Among these, it can hardly be invidious to mention the names of John Blair, Paul Carrington, Meriwether Smith, Walter Jones, Theodoric Bland, William Cabell," &c. And again, quoting from a letter from Mr. Madison, dated April 22,



Dear Sir

Mr Jones has shown me a paper which he has drawn up with a determination to offer to Capt Young to sign. This paper I highly approve, as I consider that no improper concessions are demanded of Capt Young & this apology will be sufficient for you — This should be the ultimatum —

Mr Muse tells me it is proposed that you should say in writing that you had received from Capt Young proper to his misunderstanding gentlemanly deportment — knowing this to be true that he may have him I cannot see the propriety of such a declaration on your part nor can I see what

To (56) Thos. ap Thos. Jones, "Bathurst," Va., who removed to Kentucky in 1810, died in Clark Co., Ky., in 1843. Concluded on page 362.

1788, to Thos. Jefferson, who was then in Paris, Mr. Madison says:

"From the returns (excluding those from Kentucky, which are not yet known) it seems probable, though not absolutely certain, that a majority of the members elect are friends to the Constitution. The superiority of abilities, at least, seems to lie on that side. The characters of most note that occur to me are marshalled thus: For the Constitution,—Pendleton, Wythe, Blair, Innes, Marshall, Dr. Walter Jones, Geo. Nicholas, Wilson Nicholas, Gabriel Jones, Thos. Lewis, Francis Corbin, Ralph Wormley, Jr.," etc.

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(38) SKELTON JONES.

In Hening's *Statutes at Large*, edition 1812, Vol. I, in a foot-note by the editor, it is stated:

"They [the Byrd MSS] are now in the possession of Skelton Jones, Esq., who has undertaken to complete the *History of Virginia*, left unfinished by his predecessor. From the well known talents of this gentleman, and his celebrity as a writer, the public, it is believed, will have no cause to regret the change of historians, notwithstanding the deservedly high reputation of Mr. Burke as an author." I have elsewhere given an account of how I came to discover the picture of Skelton Jones in Drexel's collection of St. Memin's portraits. It is No. 546, and is entered

as "Skelton Jones, 1808. Author and duelist of Richmond, Va." Mrs. Johnston introduces Skelton Jones as second in a fictitious duel, in her novel *Lewis Rand.*

(31) MERIWETHER JONES.

In a letter from Bathurst Jones to his brother, Maj. Thos. ap Thos. Jones, of date Nov. 22, 1796, he says: "I spent this day with my brother Meriwether he is a candidate for Council and from what I can gather will centainly be elected." He was elected a member of the Privy Council or Council of State, as we find in Calendar of State papers, to wit:

"In the House of Senators.
Tuesday, December the 6th, 1796.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The Committee then withdrew, and after some time returned into the House, and Mr. Peyton reported that the Committee had, according to orders, met a Committee from the House of Delegates in the Conference Chamber, and jointly with them examined the ballot-boxes and found a majority of the votes in favor of Meriwether Jones, John Pendleton, and John Mayo, Esquires.—Extract from the Journal." Judging from a letter dated Sept. 20, 1806, in regard to a debt due Meriwether Jones' estate, which is signed "Geo. W. Smith admr. of M. Jones, decd.," it is probable his death occurred about this period.

connection subsequent circumstances of that
nature can have with the present case —

If Capt. Young is to subscribe to the
terms drawn up by Mr Munro, it will be
an admission that your letter to him was
predicated on the grounds of his having pre-
viously insulted you, & if he had offered
an insult in the commencement, he must
readily admit the propriety of retaliation

Take it for granted then that Capt
Young was the aggressor. I can see no
good reason for an admission of any
kind from you & therefore recom-
mend that none be made

I am most respectfully
Yr friend & obt Servt
Geo. M. Dallas

5th Nov. 1817

(28) MAJOR THOS. AP THOS. JONES.

It is altogether improbable that he was a major in the Revolutionary army as stated in the book. Most likely he was a lieutenant, like his brother Catesby, and like him was promoted to major of militia. He was too young to have held any such office as major. That he belonged to the Revolutionary army I have not the slightest doubt; for he was my father's grandfather, and my father told me that grandpa told him that his father was in the Revolutionary army and that an old flint-lock musket, then in my father's house, which my grandfather brought to Kentucky, had come into his possession while in the service. I had the same account from some of my uncles and it seemed to be well understood among them. My father told me that he could not be mistaken as to what grandpa told him. It would be a remarkable occurrence indeed if two such men as my father and grandfather, or either of them, should have been mistaken about so simple a matter. It is also quite unreasonable to suppose that he enlisted as a private soldier. Heitman gives Catesby Jones 1st Lieutenant 2nd Va., and gives also a 1st Lieutenant Thomas Jones as enlisting later in the same regiment. The 2nd Va. was commanded by Col. Wm. Woodford, who was an own cousin of the father of Thomas and Catesby, and that would be a reason

why these young men should enlist in this regiment. When the auditor's office at Richmond is put in order, so that the auditor's receipts for money paid Revolutionary soldiers are accessible, it may be possible to identify some such receipt as being in the handwriting of Major Thos. Jones.

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(56) THOS.[6] AP THOS. JONES.

When my grandfather came to Kentucky he lived for two or three years in Mercer County at a place called Harrod's Station, which he rented of Mrs. Ann Harrod, a widow, who lived neighbor to him. His diary found among our papers has written on its back, "Thos. Jones, Harrods Station, Kentucky, June 15th, 1812," in which, as in two letters to his wife in Virginia written while on his journey to Kentucky, he recounts some of the hardships he endured on his first trip to the State. It is brief but admits of some interesting extracts as follows: "When I was married I examined the state of my pecuniary matters and discovered myself indebted to different persons to the am't £1441 "3 which I have paid from the sale of my stock, &c which leaves me £4216 in bonds and about 50 Negroes.—" There are lists of his creditors to whom he paid money and of the purchasers and bonds given by them for articles purchased at his sale, including bonds executed

by the purchaser of "Bathurst," and for lands in Frederick County. Bathurst sold for £3950. The sale took place a few days before he left for Kentucky. In one place he says: "Monday 16th October 1810 set off for the State of Kentucky about 3 oclock P M and got to Tappahannock about dark." Next day he wrote a letter to his wife at Bathurst and says: "I got here last night and the difficulty of lodging my servants prevented me from returning to * * * (Bathurst). There was a party here last night. The violin for the first time made me unhappy although cousin John Belfield played. I did not go into the room. * * * The sweet birds at poor old Bathurst! may they find that friendship they experienced in me." In his diary he writes of his journey to Kentucky, viz.: "The necessity of keeping with the waggon rendered the journey extremely disagreeable. The scarcity of corn and the insolence of the Virginians contributed not a little to make it more so. In crossing at rockfish The horses were much fatigued so much so that I lost poor Blaise a horse I was extremely fond of from a long acquaintance I had with him. * * * Below the town of Fredericksburg the mass of the Inhabitants are servile and poor and the respect they shew a Stranger proceeds from a servile mercenary disposition more than from a generous hospitality. The cause of this deplorable evil is the unequal distribution of property and information. The counties above Fredericksburg toward the mountains are ex-

tremely sterile and principally inhabited by the poorest wretches immagineable. The spirit of republicanism reigns here unmolested. They pay respect to no man however meritorious but are extremely impertinent and envious—. Loquacious in the extreme and curious beyond compare—a stranger is called Mr and asked from whence he came and where he is going to what his name might be &c I was at a loss for some time to account for the extent and numbers of these barbarians and am doubtful now whether my surmises are correct. The soil they inhabit is extremely poor and perhaps the cheapness of lands might have induced them to infest this part of the Union. Those who possessed good Lands would if different before naturally imbibe the manners of the majority. This disposition was visible in the people of Tennessee. I witnessed several proofs of brutality there." Continuing his journey, he writes a letter to his wife, dated "Abingdon November 11th 1810," in which he says: "At Rock Fish Gap I was accommodated with pen ink & paper, but ever since have been a wanderer through a country savage in the extreme. When I had the necessaries for writing I was far from any post town, and when I was in any place that seemed civilized some obstacle prevented me * * * When I last wrote you I meant to leave my people in Greenbriar county, but the frost having killed the corn through this country has prevented me and renders traveling expensive. I am now about 40 miles from a country

A Memo of Pictures in Northumbd County at Mr C Jones belonging to me

4 Family Pictures	4 —
1 Fruit peice	1 —
	5 large
4 hunting peices	4 —
5 Hogarths do	5 —
1 Taste Alamode in distress	1 —
1 St. paul preaching to Felix	1 —
1 French Man in London	1 —
1 English Man in Paris	1 —
1 French Lady in London	1 —
1 Grown Ladies taught to dance	1 —
1 do Gentlemen do do	1 —
1 The unlucky attempt	1 —
1 The Jolly of 71	1 —
	23.

The large Picture is — 5 feet high — —
The Parson — — — — — 4 feet 9 p Inches
The fruit peice — — — 4 feet 3 — Inches
my grand mother — — — — 3 feet 1 — Inch
my grand father about 3 feet 1 — Inch
The House 11 feet pitch
Stalls in the Stable about 4 feet wide 6 d. long

Memorandum
of Pictures
in Northumbd

List of pictures, in the handwriting of (56) Thos. ap Thos. Jones, left by him in Virginia when he removed to Kentucky in 1810. See pages 302-3.

where I can leave them with little expense to myself and will fly to * * * (Bathurst) What hardships have I not experienced since I saw you? Sometimes in the woods wet with rain and exposed to every ruffian that wanders the road & at other times detained by the Sick. * * * Two night ago we had scarcely kindled a fire when we were molested by a ruffian. I threatened to throw him in the fire if he did not behave better which had no effect, and was obliged to present a pistol at his breast before I could get rid of the monster. Write me on the receite of this, and direct your letter to Abingdon Virginia that I may get it on my return through this place—remember me to all friends," etc. He left his servants in Sullivan County, Tennessee, he returning to Virginia, and, presumably, he and his wife, with what other household goods and servants he brought to Kentucky, joined them in the following spring and all resumed their journey to this State. At another place we find this entry: "Mem—Cousin Philip entered at School 11th of Augt. 1812—" This was evidently Philip Jones, younger brother of Gen. Roger Jones and Com. Thos. ap Catesby Jones. There is also mention of a "Majr. John Fauntleroy" and his son William who were apparently near neighbors. In 1813 he was still living in Mercer. A deed of record in Clark County, dated March 10, 1814, executed by the children and heirs of James Morrow, deceased, conveys to him 271 acres of land, described as "part of an

entry and survey of 400 acres granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the said decedent bearing date on the first day of January, 1785." On this land he built his home and resided until his death in 1843. He continued to add to it by the purchase of various other smaller tracts until he had a good sized farm. One of the children of James Morrow who signed this deed was Col. Robert Morrow, for many years a prominent citizen of Montgomery County; another child was the wife of James Browning, whose daughter Martha married my father and was my mother. In Clark County my grandfather early became a justice of the peace and was popularly known and always referred to as 'Squire Jones. He held the office for many years under the old appointive system, according to which the senior magistrate, in regular course, became the sheriff of the county. He held the office until he resigned, it is said, in favor of an indigent neighbor who was junior magistrate in his district, in order that his neighbor might have a better prospect of succeeding to an office which he needed but which 'Squire Jones did not need. His name appears often in the records of the county court as Thos. ap Jones and Thos. ap Jones, Esq. An order entered Nov., 1819, recites: "A majority of the Justices of this county being present doth Recommend unto his excellency the Governor Thos. ap Jones and John G. Allan as fit and proper persons to fill the office of a Justice of the peace in this County in the place of Isaac Hock-

aday Deceased"; and, Jany. Court, 1820, "Present —Thomas ap Jones Esq." In 1833 he had become a good Kentuckian, for in a long letter to "Col. John W. Belfield, Richmond County, Virginia," which was returned "missent," he refers to the Kentuckians "whose bravery won exclusively Jackson's glory on the 8th of Jany., at N. Orleans," and continues: "I have for 17 years been delighted with this pt of our common country. It is certainly superior to any other I ever saw or read of now that we have Steam Boats and shortly our railroad from Lexington to Louisville will be finished, also the Maysville and Lexington turnpike, a work of great utility, beauty & durability, nearly compleat in spite of the Genls veto—Those bad Men who set the Genl against the Bank of the U. S. have had their day here." See mention of him in Col. Flanagan's notice of this book in the Appendix.

CORRECTIONS AND OTHER ADDITIONS.

Page 35, reads 2500 for 25000.

(244) Col. Wm. Jones was not born in 1764, his father married in 1766, as stated in a letter of that date.

(315) Capt. Wm. ap Walker Jones prided himself on never getting excited and was giving expression to his satisfaction in this respect on one occasion long after the war in the presence of Prof. T. J. Stubbs,

when the latter said to him: "Cousin William, I don't agree with you in all you have said. I saw you, when our line was wavering at Hatcher's Run, draw your sword and stepping through our line you led that charge against the enemy that drove them off the field, and I don't believe anybody could have done what you did then and not be excited." But the old soldier, protesting, would have his way, and replied: "Now, Jebb, you are wrong in that. I calculated that was the thing to do, and I did it, but I wasn't any more excited than I am right now."

The name Geo. Rutherford should be Geo. Rutterford.

In the will of (448) Harding Jones two negroes are mentioned as named respectively "Biddeford" and "London." There is a Bideford town near Bideford Bay, England. The will of Elizabeth Jones, widow of (4) Col. Thos. Jones, contains the following: "I give to my Son in law James Burwell my two Chair horses the one called Suffolk the other Sudbury." Also, "I have also taken for my use Two Horses belonging to my said Son Walter the one named Bolton the other Rowland."

(50) Sally Jones and Capt. Nat. Anderson certainly had issue.

James Skelton died in 1754, and his wife in January, 1751. See *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 12. The "Mr. Skelton" mentioned on page 154, as living in 1770, was probably his son, Meriwether.

Reuben Skelton, page 156, married Elizabeth,

daughter of Lunsford Lomax, July, 1751. As the widow Skelton, she married John Wayles, January, 1760.

Lucy (Skelton) Gilliam, page 157, was certainly a daughter of James and Jane (Meriwether) Skelton, and is mentioned as a sister and joint devisee with Mrs. Jones in Meriwether Skelton's will.

Elizabeth Digby, page 33, married, first, Geo. Walker, and second, Thos. Trigott. As the "widow Walker" she married Thos. Trigott in 1618.

The statement, page 56, that Judge John Monroe resided in Lexington, Ky., is a mistake.

(80) Mattie[9] Moore married John Pursley of Clark County, son of John Pursley and his wife Mildred, daughter of S. A. B. Woodford, page 134. They have one child, Wm.[10] Fauntleroy Pursley. Her father, John W. Moore, was a gallant soldier in Gen. John H. Morgan's command, was captured on the Ohio raid, and remained in Northern prisons until exchanged about the close of the war.

(81) Dr. Francis[8] Jones was engaged in the active practice of his profession when his useful life was terminated by death on July 27, 1898, scarcely more than a year from the death of his father. His picture, "A Morgan Raider," is from a photograph which he had taken and sent home to his mother soon after he was captured.

Instead of (85) Roy[9] Willie Jones, read Roy[9] Jones and Wm.[9] Jones, two children, now young men.

(82) Bertha[9] Jones married Oliver M. Flynn, of Clark County.

(88) Laura[9] Jones married Chas. Alexander, of Clark County.

(89) Lewis[8] Hampton Jones, becoming deeply interested in Christian Science, had the good fortune to take class instruction under Edward A. Kimball, C. S. D., of Chicago, in 1900. In 1901, he received a complimentary invitation from Mrs. Eddy to enter the Massachussetts Metaphysical College in Boston, and was graduated therefrom a Christian Science teacher, in June of that year. Abandoning the practice of law which he had followed with creditable success for more than twenty years, in order to devote himself exclusively to what he deemed a higher and more useful service, he removed to Louisville in the fall of 1903 and entered into the work of a Christian Science practitioner, teacher, and writer, in which work he is at present happily engaged. His picture in the supplement is from a photograph by Steffens, at Klauber's, Louisville, taken in 1908, the one in the old book is from a photo by Mullins, of Lexington, taken some seventeen years earlier.

For the children of (90) Elizabeth[8] Jane and R. M. Moore, read:

(91) Margaret[9] Elleanor, married Feb. 8, 1911, John Gay Hanna, of Woodford County, son of John Stevens Hanna, of Shelby County, and Bettie, his wife, daughter of John Thos. Gay, of near Pisgah, Woodford County.

(92) Verner[9] Madison Moore.

(93) Alice[9] Carter, married Harry Hamilton Brown, of Lawton, W. Va., son of Wm. Augustus and Henrietta Hughes Brown, formerly of Harrisburg, Penn.

(94) John[9] W. Moore.

(99) Leila[9] Woodford did not die in infancy but is now living and is the wife of Walter Young, of Clark County.

(101) Stella[9] Woodford married O. T. Sudduth, of Clark County, December, 1909, and died January 16, 1911, without living issue. She had many friends and was greatly beloved.

Bathurst[9] Woodford, another child of (95) Alice W. and (48) Louis A. Woodford, born since the book was published, is now a young man.

(96) Leon[9] Catesby Woodford married Porah, daughter of Jas. D. Lisle, and his wife, Nancy J., daughter of the elder Howard Hampton, of Clark County. Their children are Lisle[10] Woodford, Louis[10] Hampton Woodford, and Nancy[10] Virginia Woodford.

To the children of (106) Susie[8] (Jones) Steel add, Sarah[9] Gray Steel and Frances[9] Tasker Steel, born since the book was issued.

To the children of (109) Roger[8] W. Jones add, Carrie[9] Lee Jones.

(113) Lizzie[8] Jones married Dr. Wm. T. Monserrat, of Honolulu, Hawaii, and they have one child, Marcus[9] Roger Monserrat.

(114) Tasker[8] Jones married Richard Norman Halstead, formerly of Honolulu, now of Atlanta, Ga. Their children are Ernest[9] Fauntleroy, and Ralph[9] Thos. Halstead.

(118) Frances[8] Tasker (Martin) Francisco has the following children: I, Geo.[9] Thomas, married Nellie Painter, and has children, John[10] George, Harry[10] Cameron, Mary[10] Frances, Samuel,[10] and Nellie[10] Julia; II, Eliza[9] Wood, married Thadeus R. McClurken, and has children, Roger[10] Q., and Francisco[10] T. McClurken; III, Annie[9] Julia, married Chas. P. Butler, and has children, Kate[10] Burnice and Jos.[10] V. Butler; IV, Annie,[9] married a Methodist minister; V, Mary[9] Elizabeth, married Albert Beatty, of Askin, Ky.; VI, John[9] Samuel; and VII, Murray[9] Chas. Francisco.

(142) Thos.[8] B. Jones married Fleeta B., daughter of C. F. Cook, of Ridgefarm, Ill., and has one child, Grace[9] Virginia Jones.

(145) Wm.[8] M. Jones' children are Elizabeth,[9] married Jas. Ellison, of Madison County; Joseph[9] Jones; Annie[9] Morford Jones; and Wm.[9] Jones.

(173) Roger[8] ap Catesby Jones married Carrie Lee Cawthon, and has children, Laura[9] Keith, Gertrude[9] Tartt, Catesby[9] ap Roger, and Sarah[9] Cawthon Jones.

(174) Catesby[8] ap Catesby Jones did not die in infancy as seems to be stated in the book, but is a physician now living in New York City.

(176) Gertrude[8] Letitia Jones married Edward Carlisle Melvin, of Selma, Ala., president of the

Selma National Bank and several similar institutions, and has children, Gertrude[9] Tartt, Mary[9] Page, and Martha[9] Mabry Melvin.

(177) Mary[8] Page Jones married Wm. Norton Thompson, cotton merchant of Selma, Ala., and has children, Mary[9] Page, and Wm.[9] Norton Thompson.

(178) Mattie[8] Moran Jones married Jonathan Haralson, Jr., an electrical engineer, Rochester, N. Y.

(237) Walter[8] N. Jones died without issue, March 18, 1908. His mother died December 2, 1906.

(239) Thos.[8] Catesby Jones, after practicing law with eminent success for eight years in Norfolk, Va., has recently removed to New York City and will resume the practice in that city. He married Olga, daughter of Frank Hasbrouck, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(241) Robert[8] F. Jones has become an M. D., and recently stood a successful examination for surgeon in the U. S. navy.

(349) Wm.[7] Catesby Jones was a gifted young lawyer of great professional promise who was, at the time of his death, January 25, 1904, Commonwealth's Attorney of Gloucester County, being the third generation of the family to fill this office.

(350) Hetty[7] C. Jones married John L. Bouldin, son of Judge Thos. Tyler Bouldin, and nephew of Judge Wood Bouldin, of the Supreme Court of Virginia.

(351) John[7] W. C. Jones is an M. D., and an eminent eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist in Newport

News, Va. He married Charlotte S., daughter of Hon. John W. Staphenson, of Bath County, Va.

(352) Anne[7] B. Jones married Ernest G. Rogers, of Newport News, formerly of Erie, Penn., and has children, Wm.[8] Catesby, Sarah[8] Shadduck, and Powell[8] Burwell Rogers.

(226) Rosalie[8] Fontaine Jones married John Grant Armistead, son of Thos. S. and Lucy (Grant) Armistead, of Virginia.

THE JEKYLL FAMILY.

The mother of Elizabeth Catesby, who married Dr. Wm. Cocke and was the mother of (4) Col. Thos. Jones' wife, was Elizabeth Jekyll, of the family that owned and occupied Hedingham Castle, in Essex County, England. In *London Marriage Licenses*, 1524–1869, by Jos. Foster, p. 255, we find the following entry:

"Catesby, John, of Sudbury, Suffolk, gent., bachelor, about 28, and Elizabeth Jekyll, of Hedingham Castle, Essex, spinster, about 18, her father consents—at St. Andrews, Holborn, or Gray's Inn, or Charterhouse Chapel, London, 16 May, 1670. V."

The following account of her family is taken from Burke's *Family Records*: (2) William Jekyll, of Newington, Co. Middlesex (son of (1) John Jekyll, who came from Lincolnshire), married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Stocker, of Newington,

Castle & Mansion. Castle Hedingham.

Home of the Jekylls.

Elizabeth Jekyll of Castle Hedingham, Co. Essex, England, married John Catesby, and they were the grandparents of (4) Col. Thos. Jones' wife.

Middlesex, and Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir William Snawsell, Lord Mayor of York, 1468, and died 1522 (will dated May, 1500, proved 15 Nov., 1539), leaving issue, with others, (3) Bartholomew Jekyll, who married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Elrington, of Hackney, and had issue, with others, (4) John Stocker Jekyll, of Newington.

(4) John Stocker Jekyll, of Newington, Middlesex, married Mary, daughter and heir of Nicholas Barnehouse, of Wellington, Somerset, and had issue, with others, (5) Thomas, of Bocking.

(5) Thos. Jekyll, of Bocking, Essex, and Clifford's Inn, London, born Jan. 21, 1570, had a confirmation of arms Feb. 6, 1621, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Leake, of Norton Honeypeare, Co. Leicester, and had issue, with others, (6) Thomas, Secondary of the King's Bench, 1664; (7) John, father of the great lawyer, (8) Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, &c.; and (9) Nicholas, of Hedingham Castle.

(9) Nicholas Jekyll, of Hedingham Castle, Essex, born Oct. 1, 1615, married Martha, daughter of William Carter, of Gastingthorp, Essex, and died 1683 (will dated 10 Sept., proved 6 Dec. of that year), leaving issue, with others, (10) Elizabeth.

(10) Elizabeth Jekyll, married May 16, 1670, John Catesby, of Sudbury, Suffolk, and had issue (not given by Burke), (11) Mark Catesby, the naturalist—see facsimile of his letter; (12) Elizabeth Catesby, married Dr. Wm. Cocke, Secretary of State for the

colony of Virginia, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married, 2nd, (4) Col. Thos. Jones—see facsimile of her letter; (13) John Catesby—see facsimile of his letter—and, perhaps others. It must be of the latter that Dr. Walter Jones, then a student in Edinburgh, writing under date Dec. 15, 1769, to his brother Thomas in Virginia, says: "Our uncle Catesby lives in a retired village in Suffolk—he is so much decayed as scarcely to be able to walk across the room."

The Jekyll arms, as given in *Family Records*, are: Or a fesse between three hinds trippant Sa.

Crest—A nag's head couped arg. maned and bridled sa. studded and tasselled or.

THE CARTER FAMILY.

In the first volume of *Some Colonial Mansions*, by Glenn, there is an extended and richly illustrated account of the Carter family, Part II of which opens with this statement: "The most celebrated of the grandsons of 'King Carter' was Robert of Nomini, usually known as Councillor Carter." Councillor Carter, whose daughter Fanny was the mother of my grandfather Jones, was born in 1728, and was an only son of Robert Carter of Nomini and his wife, who was Priscilla "Churchill," daughter of Col. Wm. Churchill, of Middlesex County, Va., and not Priscilla "Bladen," as heretofore stated. Councillor

Romony Hall 29th July 1790.

Major Thos. Jones.

Dear Sir — I expect Mr. & Mrs. Ball, Miss Betty Ball and my daughter Sally Fairfax, that they will crop a Repentance to Hobbs Hole to-morrow — my two daughters propose to remain some time at your House — I wish that I my self was to be of their party however my affairs call for my personal attendance in the State of Maryland shortly —

The two Claims of Elder Davis & Dunford, take a full Credit in your Books for said Claims — as to the remaining balance which you have ordered in favor of Doctor Walter Jones Mr. Murry Merchant I expect has received effects of mine, which fund, is to be applied to Satisfy the Balance to be paid to Doctor Jones —.

That Soul which hath a Witness testifying the Truth of Eternal life, as set Fourth in the Gospel plan of Redemption, hath a knowledge, which affords him a foretaste of real happiness — Adieu Dear Sir —

Wm Carter.

Councillor Carter to (28) Maj. Thos. ap Thos. Jones, of "Bathurst."

Carter died in Baltimore, March 4, 1804. On April 2, 1754, he married Frances Ann, tenth child of Hon. Benj. Tasker, who was for more than thirty-two years member of the council of state for *Maryland and, as president of the council, was acting governor in 1752–53. Rebecca Tasker, a sister of Mrs. Carter, married the elder Daniel Dulany, the celebrated lawyer of "Hunting Ridge" and Baltimore. Mrs. Carter's mother was Ann Bladen, only daughter of Wm. Bladen, Attorney-General of Maryland, 1707, son of Nathaniel Bladen, of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, and his wife, Isabella Fairfax, daughter of Sir Wm. Fairfax, of Steeton, and Frances, his wife, daughter of Sir Thos. Chaloner, of Gainsborough. Col. Thos. Bladen, only brother of Ann Bladen, was governor of Maryland, 1742–47, and later a member of Parliament. His daughter Harriot married Wm. Anne Capel, fourth earl of Essex. Councillor Carter's wife died Oct. 31, 1787, aged 49, and was interred "in the family burying ground in the garden at Nomony Hall." (See Letter Book of Councillor Carter.) His father, Robert Carter, who is supposed to have built Nomini Hall, and who died in 1732, is also buried there, and a catalpa tree which the Councillor "with his own hands" planted at the head of his grave, was still standing in 1900. His wife bore him seventeen children, only nine of whom survived

*For information contained here, I am largely indebted to Richard H. Spencer, Esq., of the Maryland Historical Society.

in 1773. Yet in 1773 Philip Fithian* notes in his diary: "Mrs. Carter looks & would pass for a younger Woman than some unmarried Ladies of my acquaintance, who would willingly enough make us place them below twenty!" Mr. Carter was appointed a councillor Nov. 9, 1758, and in 1761 he and his family removed to Williamsburg, where they continued to reside until June, 1772, when they returned to Nomini Hall. He was councillor during this period and probably until he removed to Baltimore. His third daughter and sixth child, Frances, who married Major Thos. ap Thos. Jones, it is presumed in Dec. 1781, was born in Williamsburg in 1764. The following is the preamble to a deed of gift of five hundred acres of land in Northumberland, which is found among our papers: "This Indenture made the Se'nth day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and Eighty Five Between Robert Carter of Copel parish in the County of Westmoreland and Commonwealth of Virginia Esqr. of the One Part, and Frances (third daughter of the said Robert Carter and Frances his wife), at

* Philip Fithian was a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton, and became a Presbyterian minister. In 1773 he came as tutor in Councillor Carter's family, bringing with him the usual New England prejudices due to ignorance of Southern life, and while residing at Nomini Hall kept a daily journal of his impressions of the family and the daily happenings at Nomini, which has been published in a handsome volume for the Princeton Historical Association. It is difficult to see how any one who feels a geuuine interest in the home life of the Virginians prior to the Revolution can fail to add this delightfully interesting and instructive volume to the family library.

the time of Ensealing of these Presents wife unto Major Thomas Jones Jun'r son of Col. Thomas Jones of Hanover County of the other Part, Witnesseth" etc. Mrs. Jones was one of Philip Fithian's pupils, and his diary (1774) contains the following sketch of her, along with similar sketches of his other pupils:

"Fanny next, is in her Person, according to my Judgment, the Flower in the Family—She has a strong resemblance to her Mama who is an elegant, beautiful woman—Miss Fanny seems to have a remarkable Sedateness, & simplicity in her countenance, which is always rather cheerful than melancholy; She has nothing with which we can find Fault in her person, but has something in the Features of her Face which insensibly pleases us, & always when She draws our Attention, & much more because there seems to be for every agreeable Feature a correspondent Action which improves and adorns it."

I append certain extracts from Philip's diary illustrative of life at Nomini Hall and vicinity and, incidentally, of southern life in general as it was then lived by the better classes. At the time it was written our family lived at Mt. Zion, their family seat in Northumberland. First, from Philip's letter home to his former tutor, the Rev. Enoch Green, dated December 1, 1773: "Rev'd Sir. As you desired I may not omit to inform you; so far as I can by a letter, of the business in which I am now engaged * * *

"I set out from home the 20th. of Octr. and arrived at the Hon. Robert Carter's, of Nominy, in Westmoreland County, the 28th. * * * Mr. Carter is one of the Counsellors in the general court at Williamsburg, and posesst of as great, perhaps the clearest fortune according to the estimation of people here, of any man in Virginia. He seems to be a good scholar, even in classical learning, and is remarkable one in english grammar; and notwithstanding his rank, which in general seems to countenance indulgence to children, both himself and Mrs. Carter have a manner of instructing and dealing with children far superior, I may say it with confidence, to any I have ever seen, in any place, or in any family. They keep them in perfect subjection to themselves, and never pass over an occasion of reproof; and I blush for many of my acquaintances when I say that the children are more kind and complaisant to the servants who constantly attend them than we are to our superiors in age and condition. Mr. Carter has an overgrown library of Books of which he allows me the free use. It consists of a general collection of law books, all the Latin and Greek Classicks, vast number of books on Divinity chiefly by writers who are of the established Religion; he has the works of almost all the late famous writers, as Locke, Addison, Young, Pope, Swift, Dryden, &c. in Short, Sir, to speak moderately, he has more than eight times your number—His eldest Son, who seems to be a Boy of genius and application is to be sent to Cam-

bridge University, but I believe will go through a course either in Philadelphia or Princeton College first. As to what is commonly said concerning Virginia that it is difficult to avoid being corrupted with the manners of the people, I believe it is founded wholly in a mistaken notion that persons must, when here frequent all promiscous assemblies; but this is so far from truth that any one who does practice it, tho' he is accused of no crime, loses at once his character; so that either the manners have been lately changed, or the report is false, for he seems now to be best esteemed and most applauded who attends to his business, whatever it be, with the greatest diligence." No, life in the South had not changed. Philip was simply seeing it with his own eyes and not with the eyes of one that never had seen it and knew nothing of it. The social customs or manner of life in colonial Virginia differed in no appreciable respect, at any period, from that which obtained, at a corresponding period, in England among people of the better class. Thus the Rev. Hugh Jones, writing in 1724, says: "The habits, life, customs, &c., of the Virginians are much the same as about London. They live in the same neat manner, dress after the same modes, and behave themselves exactly as the gentry in London; most families of any note having a coach, chariot, berlin, or chaise. At the Capitol at public times may be seen a great number of handsome, well-dressed, compleat gentlemen; and at the governor's house upon birth nights

and at balls and assemblies, I have seen as fine an appearance, as good diversion, and as splendid entertainments in Gov. Spotswood's time, as I have seen anywhere else." The Virginians loved their mother country. They were loyal to its institutions, social, civil, and religious. They had no grievances against the established order. The Virginians were of the established order! No, Philip was simply seeing for himself. Philip was present taking notes, let him tell the story, to wit:

1773. Dec. 13—"The people are extremely hospitable, and very polite both of which are most certainly universal Characteristics of the Gentlemen in Virginia—I have heard that this Country is notorious for Gaming, however this be, I have not seen a Pack of Cards, nor a Die, since I left home, nor gaming or Betting of any kind except at the Richmond-Race. Almost every Gentleman of Condition, keeps a Chariot and Four; many drive with six Horses.—Mr. Carter is practising this evening on the Guittar He begins with the Trumpet Minuet. He has a good Ear for Music; a vastly delicate Taste: and keeps good Instruments, he has here at Home a Harpsichord, Forte-Piano, Harmonica, Guittar & German Flutes, & at Williamsburg, has a good Organ, he himself also is indefatigable in the Practice.

Dec. 21—"To day, before Dinner called in and stayed a short time Mr. Blain and Mr. Lee who were going to one Mr. Lanes to a Christening, which I understand is one of the chief times for Diversion

here—Miss Carter told me that her Mama thought of giving a small Ball at the approaching Christmas for select friends.

Dec. 25—"At Breakfast, when Mr. Carter entered the Room, he gave us the compliments of the Season. He told me, very civily, that as my Horse was Lame, his own riding Horse is at my Service to ride when & where I Choose.

"Mrs. Carter was, as always, cheerful, chatty, & agreeable; She told me after Breakfast several droll, merry occurrences that happened while she was in the City Williamsburg.

"We dined at four o-Clock—There were at Table Mrs. Carter & her five Daughters that are at School with me—Miss Priscilla, Nancy, Fanny, Betsy, and Harriot, five as beautiful delicate, well-instructed Children as I have ever known!

Dec. 27—"At Breakfast Mrs. Carter gave me an invitation to wait on her to parson Smiths Mr. Carter offered Me his riding Horse, a beautiful grey, young, lively Colt; We sat out about ten, Mrs. Carter, Miss Prissy, Miss Fanny, & Miss Betsy, in the Chariot; Bob and I were on Horse back; Mrs. Carter had three waiting Men: a Coachman, Driver & Postillion.—We returned in the Evening; & found Mr. Carter & Miss Nancy practising Music, one on the Forte-Piano, and the other on the Guitar.

1774, Jany. 2—"I was solicited by Dr. Witherspoon to go into Virginia & teach in a Gentlemans Family—The offer seem'd profitable; I was encour-

aged by the Dr. and was to have his Recommendation—* * * Yet I was in great Doubt & Wholly undetermined for some Weeks, because many of my friends, and some of my near Relations opposed my leaving * * * They told me * * * That Virginia is sickly—That the People there are profane, and exceeding wicked.—Here now I am in a strange Province; But I am under no more nor stronger temptations to any kind of vice, perhaps not so great as at Cohansie.—unless sometimes when I am solicited to dance I am forc'd to blush, for my Inability.

Jany. 3—"Last Evening, by Miss Prissy, I was complimented with an Invitation from Mr. Turberville to Dine with Him tomorrow—Squire Lee is as Miss Prissy told me, preparing to make a splendid Ball, which is to last four or five Days; we are to be invited!

Jan. 4—"The Family is most agreeable! Mr. Carter is sensible judicious, much given to retirement & Study; his Company, and conversation are always profitable—His main studies are Law and Music, the latter of which seems to be his darling Amusement—It seems to nourish, as well as entertain his mind! And to be sure he has a nice well judging Ear, and has made great advances in the Theory, and Practice of music.

Jan. 6—"To Day about twelve Bob & Prissy & Nancy went in the Chariot to Stratford, to attend the Dancing-School—Mr. Taylor, the Colonel's prin-

cipal Overseer dined with us—After School in the Evening, I sat with Betsy & Fanny while they sung me many songs. When they had done I waited on them Home, & spent the Evening with Mr. & Mrs. Carter.

Jan. 8—"About Six in the Evening the Chariot returned with Bob, Miss Prissy & Nancy from the Dance at Stratford—They brought News as follows: Miss Prissy told us, that they had an elegant Dance on the Whole; that Colonel Philip Lee, where they met to Dance, was on Friday, at the Wedding, &c.; Mr. Christian the Master danced several Minuets, prodigiously beautiful, that Captain Grigg (Captain of an English Ship) danced a Minuet with her; that he hobbled most dolefully, & that the whole Assembly laughed.

March 18—Mr. Carter now possesses 60000 Acres of Land, & about 600 Negroes— * * * Out of these Lands, which are situated so remote from each other in various parts of these two large Provinces, Virginia, & Maryland, Mr. Carter has chosen for the place of his habitation a high spot of Ground in Westmoreland County at the head of the Navigation of the River Nomini, where he has erected a large Elegant House, at a vast expense, which commonly goes by the name of Nomini-Hall. This House is built with Brick, but the bricks have been covered with strong lime Mortar; so that the building is now perfectly white; It is seventy-six Feet long from East to West; & forty-four wide from North to South, two

Stories high.—Due East of the Great House are two Rows of tall, flourishing, beautiful Poplars; these Rows are something wider than the House, & are about 300 yards Long, at the Eastermost end of which is the great Road leading through Westmoreland to Richmond. These Rows of Poplars form an extremely pleasant avenue, & at the Road, through them, the House appears most romantic, at the same time that it does truly elegant.

April 4—"Easter Monday; a general holiday; Negroes* are now all disbanded till Wednesday morning & are at Cock Fights through the County.

April 10—"This morning is extremely pleasant the Country full of flowers, & the branches full of

*The overseer that told Philip of his improved method of punishing slaves by tying them up until their feet just touched the points of sharpened pegs, was certainly "kidding" Philip. It should have occurred to him that men of Mr. Carter's character would not permit unnecessary cruelty to slaves. It recalls an incident that occurred in Winchester, my old town, before the war, and was related to me by leading citizens many years afterward. The man was pointed out to me and was still an irrepressible joker. An inquisitive stranger from a northern State visited the town and soon became an object of interest to this village wag. A one-legged negro came hobbling by and the wag said to him, "You see that poor negro, stranger! He belongs to, I reckon, the meanest man in seven states. He's a shoemaker, like myself, I'm sorry to say, and he buys the likeliest negroes he can find to work in his shop, and cuts one leg off to keep them from running away, for you know they make as good shoemakers with one leg as with two. Don't talk about it here, stranger, for you might get into trouble." Of course he didn't speak of it, as the wag anticipated, and no one had an opportunity to undeceive him. No doubt he believed every word that was told him, and gave it due currency among his friends in the North, as his descendants may be doing to this good day. "Of course it is true; did not our father get it from a prominent citizen of Kentucky, was he not in Kentucky at the time and did he not actually see with his own eyes one of the negroes whose leg had been cut off?"

lovely singing Birds.—Before Breakfast I saw a Ring of Negroes at the Stable, fighting Cocks, and in several parts of the plantation they are digging up their small Lots of ground allow'd by their Master for Potatoes, peas, &c.

June 18—"Toward evening 'Squire Lee call'd in & brought a late London News Paper—He informed us likewise that last Saturday in Richmond (our neighboring County) the people drest & burnt with great marks of Detestation the infamous Lord North—Mrs. Carter, after the 'Squire left us quite astonished me in the Course of the evening, with her perfect acquaintance with the American Constitution.

Aug. 2—"About Sunset we left the Ship, & went all to Hobb's Hole (Tappahannock), where a Ball was agreed on—This is a small Village, with only a few Stores, & Shops, it is on a beautiful River, & has I am told commonly six, eight, & ten Ships loading before it the Crews of which enliven the Town—(Ball Room) 25 Ladies—40 Gentlemen—The Room very long, well-finished, airy & cool, & well-seated—two Fiddlers—Miss Aphia Fantleroy* danced next, the best dancer of the whole absolutely—And the finest Girl—Her head tho' was powdered white as Snow, & crap'd in the newest taste—She is the Copy of the goddess of Modesty—Very handsome; she seemed to be loved by all her Acquaintances, and admired by every Stranger."

*An aunt of Grandma Jones.

APPENDIX.

To (4) Col. Thos. Jones of Va., from Hon. Samuel Swann of North Carolina.

Edenton July 30th 1743

Hon'd Sr

I yesterday had the pleasure by Mr. Parks Messenger, to hear of the health of yourself and Family; at the same time he gave me a lett'r from you, which I suppose, had layd long in Mr. Parks office being dated the 25th of March last & was in answer to one I wrote from this place the 19th of the same month.

When I then returned home to the satisfaction of finding my Family well was added that of hearing by your Lett'r to my wife of the Blessing you enjoyed of a Perfect health, and tho' farr advanced in life, entirely free from decays, and complaints, too frequent in persons of your age, may you as long remain so as did the Meek Prophet, that was the Jewish lawgiver and tho' late; when you pay your debt to Nature, may your Exit be as happy; in the mean time pray give us the pleasure of hearing often from you and that you remain in the enjoyment of the first part of my wish.

I now come to your letter of the 25th of March, and hope long before this my little kinswoman Lucy hath got well of the wound in her foot with much

less pain than that with which she may hereafter inspire the Breast of some worthy lover who she may suffer to sigh in Vain, before the little Fabled god has made her conscious of the pain she gives.

I'm pleased with the character you give me of Mr. King and could wish I was happy in his Friendship and acquaintance; had he less merit, my regard for the Family to which he is now alied, would create in me an Esteem for him.

I thank you for your congratulations on my New Office; Ambition is my least foible, and the only pleasure that results from this office being conferred tho' unsought after by me; is that it gives me reason to believe my conduct in General has been Agreeable to the most distinguishing part of the community in which it is my fortune to live.

I have here enclosed you a Release from Mr. Wilson and his wife (late widow and Executrix of my Brother Fred'k Jones deceased) also one from Mr. Howes and my self. You will observe an exception to the release signed by Mr. Wilson and his wife as to any Demand they may have on the Estate of Maj. Holloway they imagining a General release to you being one of the Executors to him might be a barr to any claim they might think proper to make against his Estate on Acc't of an Instrument of writing given by him to my Brother Harding Jones, as it might be plead by all of Maj. Holloways Exrs; (the release is full as to your being Exr to your Brother;) this they reminded me of, when I called

on them in my way to this place to get them to signe a release which I had drawn General as is that from Mr. Howes and myself; and one I had with me signed by my Brother Thos. Jones which I have kept to have it altered in the same particular; as this Exception did not occur to me when I got him to signe & as he left it to me that I should not advise him to signe any instrument that might operate to his prejudice in any particular, when I return I will get him to execute one with the Exception, and will send it from this place if I live to come here at our next Assembly which is to be about the middle of Novem'r next. I left your Niece and all our friends well when I came from home about three weeks agoe, I shall return about two day, hence. Pray make my complements to all my friends in Gen'l but in particular to my Aunt & Little kinsfolk who together with you I wish all the happiness that can be enjoyed on this side immortality.

I am Sr Yr Most
Dutiful & obliged Nephew
(Signed) Sam'l Swann

P S

The blots & scrawls of this paper I hope you'l excuse as it is a Public time when I'm obliged to write in much hurry & have not time to copy it over.

To (4) Col. Thos. Jones of Va., from Hon. Samuel Swann of North Carolina.

September the 8th 1757.

"Hon'd Sr

Your kind lett'r of the 10th of June with those for my wife did not come to hand 'till the 3d of August when Mr. Ashe a kinsman of mine met with them at Bladen County Court and brought them down to me, but could give me no account by whome they came from Virginia. I should by the Post have acknowledged the rece't of them before now but was at that time very ill with a fevor of which I am yet but scarcely recovered, and that hath reduced me so low that I am now but just able to write—

I am glad to find your son* got safe home found you his mother and your family well and that he was pleased with his treatment at Cape Fear. I think him deserving of all the civility and respect it was in my power to shew him, and that he had little occation of my recomendation as his own merit and behaviour would have been a very good Introduction to the Gent'm here and Justly claimed their civilitys and regard; abstracted from which my having from a member of your Family been blest with one of the best of wives and the Obligations I am under to you and her Aunt on her account as well as my own will always engage the most grateful returns I can make.

*(16) Fred'k Jones, who later married the writer's daughter, Jane Swann.

We have had a very sickly Summer hardly a Family having escaped; my Brother Jones hath had a very large Share of sickness in his and is now very Ill most of our friends and neighbours are else sick or upon the recovery: Time reflection and the agreeable account we have recd. of our Son's safe arrival in England and of his having got well through the small pox hath pretty well allayed my wife's grief Occationed by the death of her Sister & parting with him and she begins to resume her usual chearfulness.

I am advised by Let'rs from England that Lieuftenant Heron on his arrival at home had the Command of a Pacquet given him, Employed in carrying Expresses from the English Court to the Armies of the King of Prussia & Duke of Cumberland from which Voiage by lett's of the last of June past I am advised he was safely returned and was in expectation very soon to have the Comand of a ship on this Station, the Temple Family among which his greatest interest lay being now again in the administration in England. I believe the comand of a ship on this Station will be more agreeable to him than any other Comand as his wife is averse to going to England while the war continues. The character you have of him from your Son is very Just for he really deserves whatever can be said of him in his favour.

I am much Obliged to you for so freely and ingeniously acquainting me with the Situation of your affairs which occation your non compliance with what

I promised in case of a Marriage between your Son Mr. Fred'k and my Daughter, and at the same time am very sorry to find you are so circumstanced. As the charge of my Sons Education in England, high freights and Insurance, the loss of about £100 Sterl'g in Indies the last Season (taken by the French) a very bad crop this year and from my Station in life being Obliged to live at a considerable expense which cant easily or at once be retrenched; puts it out of my power at present to do (alone myself) for them what I proposed might be done Equally between us, and all I can further say on this head is that (if the S'd Marriage takes Effect) I shall from time to time during my life advance such Sums as I can spare without Embarrassing my Affairs, toward settling them in the world and that in the meantime they shall want for none of the conveniencys of life in my power to provide them. And on condition your Son Mr. Fred'k shall have as you mention an equal Share with his Brothers & Sisters of your and his Mothers Estate after your & her decease, let it be more or less; I shall give my Daughter at my decease some land and an equal share (including what I shall give her in my life time) with my Son of my Personal Estate which without some unforeseen Misfortunes happening to me will be sufficient to make their circumstances Easy in the world. As I believe they have a mutual Regard for each other which is the best Prognostick of their future happiness; if my kinsman is willing to take my Daughter under the cir-

cumstances before mentioned & hath your and his Mothers consent thereto, the further alliance with a worthy family for which I have always had the highest regard will be very pleasing to

Your Most Dutiful & Obliged Nephew—

(Signed) Sam'l Swann.

(4) Col. Thos. Jones of Va., from (8) Jane Swann, wife of Hon. Samuel Swann of North Carolina.

March y^e^ 8th 1756

Hon'd Sr

I have long waited for an opportunity of acknowledging your kind and obliging Letter of the 20th of August was twelve months giving me the pleasing account of the health of your Self and family and of the happy marriage of my Cousin Thomas and his having a Son on all of which I heartily congratulate you & my aunt as well as him and his spouse but not having been able to meet any directly to that part of Virginia where you live at last to relieve my Impatience of Scribbling to you; I write this to take the first Chance passage from Newbern if not directly to you at least by the way of Williamsburgh:

I do assure you Sr you do me but Justice in believing that the regard I have always Expressed for you & your Family Proceeds purely from the Sincerity of my Heart & that I esteem your Letters whenever your Leasure or Ease will permit your obliging me with them giving me an account of

the scituation and health of your Self & Family a most pleasing and agreeable return of it. I thank God we are very happy in the Enjoyment of many blessings as well as in Respect to our Circumstances and Reputation in the world; which I doubt not may be of advantage to our Children; Jane is grown near as tall as my Self and Sam is also well grown of his age & Reads and writes very prettily and is very fond of Lerning was it in my power to present them to you for your blessing my happiness would be compleat his Father talks of Sending him to England in a very few years and I am afraid I shall have occasion of more resolution than I am Mistress of at present to support me in parting with him; tho I am fully sensible from Experience as well as observation how Essential a Liberal Education is to that sex and the Indifernt figure they make in the world without it

Mr. Swann & my Self in particular as well as our other friends & relations have been greatly disappointed in y^e^ pleasure we proposed from the Visit you as well as our Cousin Fred flattered us we Should have from him last Spring; and Still hope tho he hath hitherto delayed it, it will not be long before he will oblige us with that favour My Cousin ——lly Howes is marryed to y^e^ Gentleman Mr. Swann mentioned in ——— to you My Sister M———— a very fine Daughter and my Brother Tomas a Son as to any thing Else that concerns our relations here there is no alteration Sence I last wrote to you.

Mr. Swann & my Son & Daughter Joyn me in Duty to you & Aunt & Love to our young kinsfolks that you all may enjoy the favour of the Almighty & his Christ's blessings in this Life & a blissful Eternity here after is y^e^ ardent prayer of

Yr Dutifull & obliged Neice
(signed) JANE SWANN

(16) FRED'K JONES TO HIS MOTHER:

December 10th, 1756.

Dear Madam

The strictest Ties of Duty, (with the feeling of Satisfaction I have always been inspir'd with, to oblige my —— and more particularly a Mother to whom I owe my being, my all) induces me to acquaint you of my present Residence. I am now at Newbern at Mrs. Moore's, where I got in Six Days from Wm's Burg without the least Interruption, after a very pleasant Journey. I was received by the Family & have been entertained by them, more like a Son and Brother, than as a distant Relation. My Cousin Harding has just returned from New England (where he has been for Education several years past) with a very agreeable fine young Woman to his Wife; & Mrs. Moore's Daughter (Miss Wilson) was married about a fortnight before I got into Newbern to an Irish Gentleman without a Fortune; she is suppos'd to be worth fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling at the most moderate Computation; Her Mother & the Family were very much against it, but as her For-

tune was at her own disposal she imprudently declared she would have him & 'twas not in their Power to prevent it. I suppose my Sister Lucy by this time has near enter'd that State, if she has I heartily wish her all the Comforts attending it which I think includes all this World can afford.

I am in great hopes that innocent agreable Countenance that my Sister Nancy (if she please) can assume, will engage some advantageous Match, & nothing will give me more Satisfaction than to be agreably surpris'd at my return home. I hope what I mention'd in my Letter from WmsBurgh did not surprise you; as it was only my surmise; & perhaps there might be nothing in it; only I thought a hint might be proper, as it was not impossible. As to Public News I don't suppose you expect any from this Corner of the World. The Governor is a very agreable well bred Gentleman. I have had the honour of dining with him several times, & am by Invitation with Mrs. Moore's Family to pay him a Visit tomorrow; they are very intimate and as her Family are principal People here; have met with a vast deal of Civility & been kindly treated & entertained by the best Gentlemen in the Place.

Tho' I am here so agreably entertain'd cant avoid spending many an hour on home, my Father, You, and the rest of us in General; who I hope are all well & will continue so till I return which will be as soon as I have spent a little time with my Relations round which I cant avoid as I have got so far & believe

they are all confident I came with that View alone. I should have wrote to my Brother Tom but suppos'd you would hardly have met with a Conveyance; as he lives in so out of the way a place. I expect you will have sent Brother Watt over to School before this comes to hand. This tho' not by an immediate opportunity hope will reach you safe & find you Dear Mother with my Loving Brothers & Sisters well, my Duty to you & kind Love to them all; particularly Brother Watt & Betty

I am Dear Madam
Your most Dutiful and Loving Son
(Signed) Fred'k Jones.

Extract from a Skeleton Letter Written by (13) Col. Thos. Jones to his Brother Dr. Walter, then a Student in Edinburgh:

Virg'a. March 10th, 1770.

With regard to Mr. Warden, his treatment, &c., is so vastly preferable to the Tutors in general in Virg'a, suppose he was put to a little inconvenience, his advantages are so many and great, that he ought to be silent, but he is put to no inconvenience with regard to a place to retire to, or any thing else. It is true he has not a room in my house, it is impossible. I told him this the day after he came here, but he has a house about three hundred yards from mine 24 ft. square, I think, with two rooms one his Lodging room the other School room, extremely warm & tight, a plank floor, plaistered & white

finished, a brick chimney with two very good fire places, his furniture is as good a bed as any in my house ——— (torn off) chair, Book Case, &c., &c.; a boy 16 yr's old attends him from ——— if every thing is not in order, upon complaint, which he is apt to make, the boy is corrected, he has Candles when he pleases, and generally burns 3 large mould Candles of myrtle wax & talow in six Nights, has nobody to interrupt him, comes to the house by day or night, when he pleases, & retires when he pleases, is company for every Gent. that visits me. I think there is no man can be more retired than he if he chooses it. Indeed Doctr. Steptoe tells me he understands it is a saying among the Pedagogues, see how Mr. Jones treats Mr. Warden, however, a neough of this, but I hope you will live to be a witness to these matters. Facts, he is a good Tutor,* & a good sort of Man, but that cursed pride so inherent in these people is most insufferable. I certainly have not wrote you Dr. Watt ——— (gone) in whom you can confide, which appears to be the case with the ——— Boy you mention, who I think a very proper Person, it is certainly better than running the risque of getting a cursed villianous Negroe that will be a

*Mr. Warden continued to teach in the family as late as 1772, whether he continued after this does not appear. He was highly esteemed as a tutor. I think he remained in the colony, and became a lawyer. In one of Col. Jones' letters the terms of the original contract between him and Dr. Walter Jones is stated, viz.: * * * "between my Brother Walter & Mr. Warden, is, that he is to teach my Children for £30 Ster: his board, &c., & to have the advantage of three scholars, (at least)"

continual vexation to you. I think you had better engage a Servant for at least 4 ys. in which Time, you may be able to provide yourself with a good one in this County. I know of no inconvenience that can possibly attend your bringing in a Servant, except to the Person himself who may sometimes meet with but indifferent Lodging, but it is probable you will not often lodge yourself where this is the case, & he may put up with it once awhile. Don't you think it would be most prudent (on account of the great expense) not to carry this Servant to England but to take his passage in a Scotch Ship from Glasgow or Ayr to Potommack or Rappahannock, so that he may be in about the Time, or rather sooner, than you expect to be here yourself, his passage would be cheaper & it would save you a good deal of expence, you might direct him to me, however I shall entirely leave this matter to yourself, to act in it as you think proper.

I do not recollect any thing more that I have to mention to you, except it is to acquaint you that your relations here are all well. I recd. a letter the other day from our Brother Fred'k acquainting me that himself & Family were in good health. Mr. William I before informed you, was married to the Widow of Col. Chas. Carter, a Sister of Christo: Taliaferro, 1000 Ster. I think her Fortune They have two Sons, the eldest a Patagonian, the most ruined that ever a Child was by the Father, I suppose you remember what he used to say upon these

occasions. Our worthy Sister Smith is now lying in with the sixth Daughter, they have one Son only. If you live to return to your own Country, you will find that death has made great havvock amongst your acquaintances, poor Col. Thornton & John Williams died the other day, also old Major Bickerton.

(25) Dr. Walter Jones, then a Student in Edinburgh.

To Mr. Jones Student of Medicine
Eden'b

Edin'b 16. July 1767.

Sir

As I am going for some time to a distance from Town, I think it is very Proper to send you this line, relating to your desire, that I might recommend a fit person to Go to Virginia, in the capacity of Tutor to your Brothers Children; I can think of none, who will probably accept of the Terms you mention'd, that seems to be better qualify'd for that Trust, than Mr. John Warden, one of my Students, he was Educated in the University of St. Andrews, and was amply recommend'd to me, by the Professors with whom he studied, as a Good Scholar in the several Branches of Learning that are taught there, Greek, Latin, Philosophy & Mathematics, and his Moral Character is unspotted, he has a Good Stock also of Prudence, can submit to the Labour requisite in such a Station, and will, I am fully persuaded, do all Justice to his

Young Pupils, and give all Satisfaction to their Parents; Mr. John Warden one of the Ministers of the Canongate, is his near Relation, he will at your desire write to his friend on the subject and bring him in from the country to converse with you upon it, and to settle and transact all matters relating to your design of Engaging one to serve your Brother in that shape, I propose to return to Town in a fortnight or in less than three Weeks, so that in case Matters shall not be Settled between you and Mr. Warden, I may try to point out some one with whom an agreement may be made, Mean While I am with great Esteem

Sir

Your most obed't and
Most humble Serv't
(Signed) Robt Hamilton.

(19) Lucy (Jones) Smith, in her Eighty-first Year, to (150) Gen. Roger Jones.

La-Valleé Dec'r 5th 1818.

My Dear Roger

As the second was the day appointed for the celebration of your marriage, I may safely venture to congratulate you—it was a day big with importance to you both, and I sincerely hope and cherish the belief, that as far as it is in your power, your fondest wishes will be realis'd—I know that in the youthful mind, little of evil is anticipated upon those joyous occasions—all appears sunshine, the idea that sorrow can ever approach, is banish'd from our thoughts,

and none but halcyon days are to await us.—that the best blessings of heaven may attend your union is my fervent prayer—but as perfect happiness has never yet fallen to the lot of any creature, I wou'd wish to prepare your mind to expect the bitter to be much mingl'd with the sweets of life—often our fondest hopes are blighted by some dispensation of Providence; you must therefore endeavor to lower your expectations of uninterrupted bliss, that when disappointments come you may be the better prepared to meet them.—

The thorough knowledge I have of the excellence of your disposition and kindness of your heart leads me to feel assur'd you will act your part well as a husband—but human nature is not perfect—you must set out with a full determination, to bear with each others frailties with patience—do not be shock'd when I speak of frailties—we all have them some in a smaller others in a greater degree—be to each others faults a "little blind, to the virtues ever kind".—

I well remember the kindness with which you us'd to indulge me, by reading a portion of Scripture for me every morning—let me earnestly recommend to you my Son, and I feel assur'd that your dear Mary will heartily join you in this reasonable service, to devote a part of every morning and evening to reading the bible with diligence & attention—consider the obligations you are under to your Creator and best benefactor—all the blessings you receive flow

from his bounty, and surely a part of your time shoul'd be devoted to His service—I flatter myself that this proposal will be heartily acquiesc'd in, and that you will consider it a privilege, and not a hard duty.—

I have often considered you as a child of peculiar good fortune—few young men have attain'd to the same standing with yourself—worldly honors have flow'd thick upon you.—these marks of distinction are certainly highly gratifying, and is the strongest evidence of the propriety of the conduct you have persu'd—but the time must come when all these things are to be of no use to us—let me exhort you then to endeavor so to live that when you are summon'd before the Judge of the quick and the dead to be prepared for those imperishable honors that never fade, eternal in the Heavens! You must pardon me for writing to you in this stile—I feel it my duty, and love you too well to omit it.

I have lately received another charming letter from my precious Walter dated from Copenhagen, he was well and delighted with his trip thus far—he says it will be replete with instruction—poor fellow I have had many anxious hours about him, lest he shoul'd be detain'd in the Baltic until the season was so far advanced as to make his hardships so great as to be almost insupportable—but my mind was relieved to find from the last papers the Guerri was in the Mediterranean.—

Mr. Miller desires to be kindly remember'd to you and bid me tell you he expects you were more alarm'd when you were married than in the hardest battle you were engag'd in during the war, and that you will now sing "Wife children and friends", with greater glee than ever.— All the family send their love and sincere congratulations.—Betsy says she thinks you might have sent her some message in reply to hers in my last letter.—

To my new neice say everything that is kind and affectionate for me—kiss her as often as you please on my account.—When am I to see you? Surely you will lay some plan to visit me—consider I am double anxious now that you are married.—

I received a very kind letter from Catesby the other day—and one from Betsy, I was sorry—her health not at all improved.— Direct to me in Richmond, I expect to be there next week.

God bless you & yours
Affect'y Your Aunt
(Signed) Lucy F. Smith

Extracts from a Letter Received from Capt. A. O. Vaughan (Owen Rhoscomyl), of Vron, Dinas Powis, Wales, May 25, 1910.

"In Wales the recording of genealogies was entirely a different matter. The unit before the law was not the individual, but the *clan* of four generations, involving the whole *tribe* to the ninth generation from the

Pleasant View.
Concord. N.H. Sept. 4, 1904

Judge L. H. Jones
Christian Scientist.
Louisville, Ky.

Beloved Student:

Dear
Fail to express my
gratitude to you
for the sentiments
you have expressed
in your letters

common male ancestor. Any individual who could not prove himself of full kin and descent to some clan or other was simply the prey of the first clans-man who met him. He could be killed or made a bondsman, for the simple reason that he had no clan to avenge him, either by life for life, or by the exaction of "galanas," blood-fine. Therefore every man was keen to keep his status in his clan. As, however, the clan as a whole was responsible for the deeds of any member of it, and answerable in blood or money for anything done against outsiders, the clan again was extremely careful about who did or did not belong to the clan. Hence each *tribe* had an officer called 'The Avoucher,' whose duty was to keep a jealous record of the members of the *clans*, and so to avouch who did and who did not belong to the clans of the tribe. Remember that the lands of a clan belonged to the whole male blood of the clan, not to any individual of it. Each individual man had the right to five free acres of the ploughlands of the tribe and also to a certain number of cattle, sheep, etc., out of the tribe stock, when, at fourteen, he was taken to the chief and sworn 'man and kin' to him, and entered upon the seven years training in everything that went to the earning of a living, and especially to the defending of that living.

"So you see that a Welshman's genealogy was a sheer matter of life and death to him, with any number of people ready to deny his right to clanship, unless that right were beyond dispute.

"The whole question of the supposed confusion and contradictoriness of Welsh genealogies, lies in the one word 'misidentification,' the misidentification of one gentleman of such and such a name with another gentleman of the same name. It is the old story again of Homer's poems, 'that they were not written by Homer, but by another gentleman of the same name!' So the seven Brychans of ancient Wales have been rolled into the personality of one of them, Brychan Brycheinioc, the three Arthurs into one, etc., etc.

"Thus you see that I deal only with Welsh genealogies kept by Welsh genealogists. Many of these genealogists in Elizabeth's days, and down to the days of Queen Anne, were deputies from Herald's College also, and so their records would be accepted there. From Elizabeth's days also they used to keep records of members of the clans who had settled in England, especially in London, and so I should simply proceed to go systematically through all the Welsh genealogies which were brought down to, say, 1750. I could not offer you any 'tentative' pedigree, because there is nothing tentative in Welsh genealogies. Either a man is a son of so and so, or he doesn't exist on paper at all. If he's on paper he's a fact, and if he isn't there you can't invent him on to it, nor suggest him on to it. And if any-one did forge a name on to a genealogy, it would be detected instantly by comparision with the endless copies of each genealogy which were constantly being made.

to you that I intend
I have not had time
to answer.
They were like cold
water to the thirst-
ing ones, food
to the hungering,
and light to the
dying. May your
light go forth to men
brighter & more.
Sincerely yours
Mary B. G. Eddy.

"But, precisely because I should have to go through all the genealogies written in the 16th, 17th and early part of the 18th centuries before I could say definitely whether I could or could not find the ancestry of Capt. Roger Jones, so I cannot advise you to stop the researches you are having made in London. I might hit upon what you want in the first collection I went to, but I might not hit upon it at all in any of them.

"But, let me make it quite clear to you that all I should ever find would be this—the clear, plain descent of Roger Jones, back from father to father, clear back to his tribal ancestor and then, of course, back to Cunedda and the Emperor Maximus. Which branch he came of would be immaterial, and yet I take it that his marriage of a wife at Mansfield, as well as the similarity of the coat of arms, less one point, suggests him kin to the Ap John of Collingham. Though there again comes in a reservation; for many of the Welshmen wounded at their epoch-making victory at Bosworth Field, in 1485, settled in the neighborhood, on their recovery, and the tribe of the Sons of Moreiddig Warwyn was represented at that victory by men of every clan of the tribe.

"Thank you for that about your brother's answer: I'm glad it was a descendant of Cunedda the Burner who said that he'd give in when hell froze over. That was the old Cymric spirit in a phrase: all old Cymric history is epitomized in it.

"And for your mother's 'Good night, don't come back a coward'*—my greatest favorite of all the endless songs of Wales is 'Plas Gogerddan.' Plas Gogerddan is the ancient seat of the Pryces of that district, under the shadow of dark Pumluman (Plynlimmon, the English call it). In the Cromwellian wars, Pryce of Gogerddan had taken every man of

*I remember well my brother's leaving home to join Morgan, and my mother's last words to him as he rode off into the darkness of that midnight. My father stormed and my mother wept, but to no avail. Gen. Morgan was passing through the State on one of his flying raids, but there was no visible excitement in the community. Except for this, the State was in complete Federal occupation and no one else in the community, none of his companions, went with him or attempted to reach Morgan. He was a mere child reared on the farm, had doubtless never seen a Confederate soldier, and, I suppose, had never been fifty miles from home. Was it a call of the blood? My mother who had been an invalid as long as I could remember, looked that night like the merest shadow of frail invalidism. I heard her say to my brother, in words clear and distinct, "Frank, don't come home a coward, I'd rather see you dead." They were the last words he heard from his mother that night.

A little later in the war, many of the boys in the neighborhood enlisted in Morgan's command and were all captured on the Ohio raid, my brother with the rest. At first the mothers and sisters of the boys, and doubtless some of their sweethearts, were brave enough, but when news began to reach them of the cruel hardships to which they were exposed in northern prisons, for the want of food and sufficient clothing and covering to withstand the extreme rigor of northern winters, and some of them were sick, and deaths were reported as of frequent occurrence, and the Federal authorities were suspected of a fixed purpose to compass the death of as many of them as possible by such means, the ladies began to weaken, their pride was humbled, and after many consultations they decided to write a tentative letter to one of the boys and urge him to take the oath and come home. As near as I can recall the language, they received this answer from the boy they wrote to: "As to taking the oath, I will agree to take it when Frank Jones does, and Frank has just been consulted and says he will take it when hell freezes over, so please don't mention it again."

Chicago, January 11th., 1907.

Hon. L. H. Jones,
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Student:-

I was just about to write to you when I received your letter of the 8th. It was my purpose to say this: I have read your article in the December Journal with much interest and profit. Next to the work of our Leader, I regard it as a classic, standing at the head of our literature. It is very effective and instructive, and will be of great value in connection with our educational endeavor.

Now in relation to the letters which you refer to, I am obliged to say that I have very little recollection concerning them. I recall the fact that I have had at least two, and in a general way I remember that they instantly impressed me as being wretched manifestations of mischief. I did not believe one word they contained concerning you, and recognized in them all the ear-marks of envy, jealousy, and rivalry. If I remember correctly, the writer of one letter stated that she was your student, and in reply to this, I wrote briefly, advising her to become reconciled to you as speedily as possible. It is customary for me to destroy my letters after I answer them. I do not think I have five letters left out of sixty thousand that I have received since I have been a Scientist. These letters were destroyed among others, and therefore I cannot comply with your request to send them to you. This experience of yours is upon the same fashion as that that most of us have to pass through. If a Christian Scientist ever gets to a point where he can and does accomplish something, he always reaches the point where his footsteps will be dogged by the envious. Inasmuch as you have been through several classes with me, and inasmuch as I have been able by reason of considerable intimacy with you to judge, I am free to say that I consider you unusually competent adequately to teach students on the subject of Christian Science and its practice. My own impression is that the Christian Scientists at Louisville and its vicinity would do well to be glad that you are at work in that field and to heartily co-operate with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. A. Kimball

E. C. E.

Edward A. Kimball, C. S. D., of Chicago, to (89) Lewis H. Jones.

fighting age and fallen with them on the fields of England, for the King. Then Powell of Nant Eos, the next clan to the south, coming home from many a Roundhead victory—for he was for 'The Houses,' the Parliament—marched to root out, butt and branch, Gogerddan. All the remnant gathered to defend Gogerddan, but old men and boys and women were all that could be found, while to command them was only a lad of fifteen, son of the slain chief. When the fighting grew thick at the gate, the lad came back into the great hall where his mother waited, and fear was on him. But his mother pointed to the trophies of his ancestors on the walls and asked him if he could be a coward in the face of those. 'No,' he said. 'Kiss me, mother, and I'll go.' She kissed him and he went. A little while after, as the mother still stood in the hall, the fighting broke, and in came Nant Eos and his men, and on the bier of their locked spears they brought her youngling, dead. 'He would not fly. He would not yield. He would but die. He is here.' And for his sake they did not burn Gogerddan."

Judge Jones' Book.

(Written for *The Sun* by Hon. James Flanagan.)

I have read with great interest and instruction the notes prepared, and published in book form, by Judge Lewis H. Jones, of Winchester, Ky., relative to the antecedents and descendants of Captain Roger Jones,

of London and Virginia, with notice of other families of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia, the mother of states and statesmen; of orators, painters, sculptors, poets and heroes; of the families of Bathurst, Belfield, Browning, Carter, Catesby, Cocke, Graham, Hoskins, Latane, Lewis, Meriwether, Skelton, Walker, Waring, Woodford and other names that have adorned the annals of our country in general, and of Virginia and Kentucky in particular.

The Jones family of Virginia, descended from Capt. Roger Jones, have been distinguished in every section of the United States. They have furnished some of the brightest intellects that have adorned the American bar. They have furnished some of the most gallant and skillful commanders in our Army and Navy. They have furnished some of the brightest types of the human race. They have been men of honor and probity of character, and the author of the notes has shown by his own honorable and useful career, though yet in the prime of his life, that he sprang from a noble ancestry, who have ever been distinguished for their patriotism, valor and lofty spirit, and have added luster to the pages of American history.

The late Thomas Ap Jones, the grandfather of Judge Jones, who moved from Virginia to Kentucky over seventy-five years ago, was a man of the highest order of talents, and one of nature's noblemen. Wm. Flanagan, deceased, the gifted brother of the writer, considered him the most intellectual man who ever

Emma Bledsoe, a former slave and faithful friend.

lived in Clark county, and often related an incident illustrating his nobility of character. On one occasion he sold a lot of mules to a young man who lived neighbor to him. The purchaser drove the mules South, struck a poor market and was forced to sell out at a loss of $500. Any one in Mr. Jones' place would have sympathized with the young man in his misfortune but Mr. Jones, in his goodness of heart, had more than this to offer. He deducted the $500 from the balance due him for the mules, and would accept no other terms of settlement.

Judge Jones is a man of genius and great versatility of talents, and deserves credit for energy and application, by which he has come to the front as a lawyer—an advocate of marked ability and attainments.

He has already reached the goal of a young lawyer's ambition, the bench, where, as Judge of the Clark County Court, he distinguished himself for the manner in which he discharged his official duties. From this honorable and responsible position he retired with the ermine of his office untarnished, and with his generous ambition and determination of character, together with a continuation of that great blessing, good health, he is destined to reach still higher as a jurist.

Emma Bledsoe.

Emma Bledsoe, or "Em," as we always call her, whose picture appears in the book, was a faithful

slave that belonged to my father. She was the nurse or personal attendant of my sister, Mrs. Woodford. When the slaves, after their emancipation, began to assume surnames, her father, "Jim," assumed the name Roy and was thereafter known as Jim Roy. He was a light copper-colored man, polite, intelligent, frugal, self-respecting, industrious, and of good principles. After his freedom he purchased a few acres off a corner of my father's farm and built, or improved, a little house on it until he had a neat and comfortable home where he lived until he died. He continued to labor for my father many years, and few indeed were the ungracious words that ever passed between him and my father or any member of the family. His wife, Em's mother, was "aunt Kitty," as we children called her. She was about the color of her husband and they seemed to be well mated. Jim's father was "uncle Patrick," the blacksmith, an intelligent, good workman, of lighter complexion than Jim, whose wife was "aunt Sukey," a very black woman. Kitty's mother was "aunt Emma," who belonged to uncle Roger Jones. She was a sister of uncle Patrick and about his color, so that Jim and his wife were cousins. They all came into the family through grandma who was a Fauntleroy, hence probably, the name Jim "Roy." Grandma used to tell the children how uncle Patrick as a little boy would run ahead of the wagons as they journeyed from Virginia to Kentucky, and kick up his heels and cut all manner of shines which afforded no

little amusement on their arduous and monotonous journey. A sister of Jim Roy was "aunt Jenny," grandma's cook, and no French chef could have held a place in that family while aunt Jenny was around. There were many intelligent and faithful servants that belonged to the family, for my grandfather was a large slaveholder in his own right, between whom and the family there existed the kindliest relations of mutual respect and esteem. There was "uncle Joe Banks," a Baptist preacher, very popular with his race and much in demand both to preach and to officiate at their marriages. Their marriage ceremony, which I have witnessed, was like that of the whites, it was respected by the whites and every opportunity given them to be faithful to their marriage vows. On such occasions the mistress of the bride would generally have a quantity of cakes and nice things cooked and provide an inviting and bountiful wedding supper.

When a little child, I used to tease uncle Joe into talking about judgment day and then get so frightened at his vivid and awful description of it that I was afraid to go to sleep at night for fear it would come before morning. True, as our poor old neighbor, Col. Green, told his wife who was haunted by the same fear, I couldn't make out how judgment *day* could come in the night, still it looked like taking chances.

Neither uncle Joe nor uncle Patrick would eat mutton, although Em fooled them sometimes by telling

them it was beef, without any ill effect except to her. But they wanted bacon, and when, between hog-killing times, the bacon would give out and the rest of us were feasting on the nicest bluegrass-fatted lamb, my father would stop a hand from his work and ransack the neighborhood for bacon for uncle Joe and uncle Patrick.

Then, there was "uncle John," grandma's foreman, who kept order on the farm and saw that the other servants did their work, a tall dark-skinned negro who brooked no shirking of work by any, who was straight as an Indian chief and just as fearless. There was "uncle Dennis," the coachman, who died not many years ago, and who, to the day of his death, always lifted his hat, with a "Sarv'nt, Marster!" (very broad a's) whenever he met me, due to an inveterate sense of respect and politeness from which the President's proclamation could never quite emancipate him and which greatly scandalized some of the younger members of his race.

When Clayton made his ascent in a balloon, at Lexington, in 1835, he landed in the top of an apple tree in my grandfather's orchard, in close proximity to the negro quarters. The negroes were greatly frightened and some of them fell on their knees and began to pray vociferously. They thought it was a supernatural visitation. In landing he broke his leg and remained at my grandfather's several days until he could be removed.

From "aunt Emma," who was very old at the time but had a good memory, I obtained much of my earliest information of the Fauntleroy family. Indeed it is possible that my genealogical interest had its beginning in occasional hints thrown out by different negroes in the family, for many of the slaves were, in sentiment, at least, down-right aristocrats, and were jealous of the honor and social position of their master's family. They seemed to think it reflected credit on them and in a measure determined their social position and their right to pretensions among others of their race. And in a measure this was true, for the slaves imitated the manners of their master and partially imbibed his principles and even some of his romantic sense of honor and chivalry.

But to return to the subject proper of my sketch. I have just returned from a visit to my sister, Mrs. Woodford, in Clark County, where I found Em helping to do a day's washing and ironing. She had slipped off from her home, two miles distant, leaving her company, and had come to help, in time of stress, her neighbor, her former mistress and always her friend. True, she was paid for her work, but the work or the pay is not the point. It was neither the love of money nor the need of it that impelled her to leave her home at this inconvenient season. It was her old-time spirit of helpfulness and of loyalty to her people, whom she regards as still her people and her friends in a way that no other people are. Indeed, Em's loyalty to her friends carried her so far,

in our Civil War, that she became an out and out rebel. Nobody enjoyed more than Em the "skedaddle of the stinking yankees," as she called them, from Richmond when they met Gen. Smith's army, and passed pell-mell along the road by our front gate, gunless, and many of them coatless and hatless, on their way to Lexington. This was good enough; but, when Em heard that John Morgan was coming into Kentucky on one of his periodical raids, she simply had to hold herself down to stay on the earth. There is no doubt but that Em was a rebel of the very worst type. After the war she married a man named Bledsoe and they have several grown children, one of them was a non-commissioned officer in the 10th Cavalry, U. S. A., and helped to redeem the day at San Juan Hill.

Slaves were not required to work when they grew old and feeble. Aunt Kitty, who was a middle aged woman but thought her health was delicate, and aunt Sukey, who was growing quite old, lived for years in a good two-story house of four rooms and a kitchen, about a mile from the family residence on my father's farm, which they and their husbands had to themselves, and were furnished with fuel, food, and clothing; yet they did little or nothing, aunt Sukey literally nothing, while aunt Kitty worked only when she felt like it and then did only light sewing and occasionally spun some yarn. That the slaves were not overworked is evident from the fact that it required from six to a dozen slaves to do the work on

a farm that is now done by two or three hired helps. They were seldom sold so as to separate them from their families. It was the rarest occurrence that a mother was separated from her young children or a husband from his wife. They were divided out, swapped around and things adjusted so that there were seldom any cruel separations. It was very usual to consult negroes as to their preference of masters when it was proposed either to sell or to hire them out, and many a master has refused to part with a servant, at great sacrifice to himself, because of the servant's opposition. They were usually hired for the year, and if their employer neglected or mistreated them they were sure to report to their owner when they came home at Christmas, and, if their complaint seemed just, they were not hired again to the same man.

I am aware that my experience was of slavery as it existed under the most favorable conditions. Undoubtedly there were instances of cruelty to slaves of frequent recurrence in the broad area embraced by slavery. So there are instances of cruelty to wives and children and white employes of frequent and constant recurrence now and at all times. I am not defending slavery, but drawing from memory a true picture of slavery as it existed in the community in which I lived. Measured by any standard of abstract right slavery was wrong. So is the forcible occupation of the Philippines! The difference is one of degree only.

Slaves were not cringing or servile in their deportment, but natural and of easy grace in their master's presence. Some of them were courtly and exceedingly gracious of manner, were good diplomats in their own way, were shrewd to detect and prompt to play upon the foibles and petty vanities of human nature. True, they were not taught out of books, as a rule, and were not bothered with catechisms, but no people who are capable of progress could sustain for generations such intimate contact with a people as superior as their masters and mistresses were and not become more or less educated. It depends, however, on what one understands by education. If education consists in ability to obtain a first-class certificate to teach a district school, I fear that a large per cent of our most refined and cultivated people should be classed as illiterates. But, if real education means enlightened character-building and the best method be by moral precept and example, the negro enjoyed educational advantages not inferior to that enjoyed by any people in the history of civilization, whose condition in their native state was anything approaching his condition. The question is, could he have been brought to such a state of improvement by any process that did not include the wholesome discipline of enforced industry and self-restraint, accompanied by such intimate and constant contact with a superior race as slavery alone could make possible to him? The only ones benefited by their enslavement were the negroes themselves, and I am

confident that their owners were the ones most benefited by their emancipation. To make clear the first proposition one need only reflect on what would have been their condition at the time of their freedom if their ancestors had been left in Africa. It was the negro's only chance to become a citizen of the United States. Slavery was never a profitable institution, unless in the extreme South where the slaves were worked in cotton fields under overseers. It required a large part of all the master could make on his farm or plantation to feed, clothe, and care for them. When they were brought to the colonies they were too ignorant and debased to be of much value, and when they became educated along lines of industry and usefulness they became too numerous for the service to which they were adapted. They became a burden on the planter to which he had become attached by custom and from which he could not rid himself. He could have sold them South, as many of the slaveholders in the northern colonies had done when slavery proved to be unprofitable in the North, but no prospect of financial advantage could, I imagine, have induced my family to sell one of these servants to be worked in the cotton fields of the South. They could have done it. They knew it would be exceedingly profitable to do it. But the fact remains to their everlasting credit that they did not do it. They could have freed them, and, by that act, at least entitled themselves to the merit of sacrificing their own, and not their neighbor's, property.

But this would have been a distinct injury to their neighbors, for a free negro in a slaveholding community was a nuisance as tending to demoralize and spread discontent among neighboring slaves, and a settlement of free negroes was scarcely to be tolerated under any circumstances. Some of them purchased lands for their slaves in free States and colonized them. Councillor Carter, of Virginia, did this and manumitted a large number of slaves, but the result was not encouraging. Their lands soon went to wreck, or they were cheated out of them by designing white neighbors, and the former slaves became a charge on the community. What was the master to do with them! They had been in his family for generations, he had inherited them from his ancestors, they were looked upon as part of the family establishment, were identified with its traditions and rich in its reminiscences, he had played with them in his infancy, had grown up with them to manhood, had championed their cause and fought their battles, their very dependence upon him was a mute but powerful appeal to all that was noble and generous in his nature, and although they loved their leisure and were none too attentive to their work, they were good-natured, cheery and sunny in their temperament, and their mere presence helped to relieve the monotony of plantation life.

ERRATA.

PAGE.

60. For (58) Col. Jekyll Lucius Davis, read (58) Col. Jas. Lucius Davis.

62. For (28), read (25) Dr. Walter Jones; and for (360), read (361) Elizabeth H. Peck.

63. For (213), read (357) Frederick Jones.

68. For (27), read (30) Dr. Samuel D. Martin.

74. (151) Thos. ap Catesby Jones was born some two years after (150) Gen'l Roger Jones, who was born in 1788.

126. For (1732), in the seventh line from the bottom, read 1737.

131. For (301), read (302) Walker Jones; for (274), read (275) Alice Jones; and for (322), read (323) Geo. Booth Field.

154. For Mary Bathurst, in the tenth line from the bottom, read Mary Meriwether.

155. The comma after "beak" should be after the word "proper."

186. For (23), read (26) John Lewis.

241. For (353), read (354) Gen'l Walter Jones.

254. For (353), read (354) Gen'l Walter Jones; and for (376), read (377) Walter Jones.

375. (351) Dr. John W. C. Jones married Charlotte S., daughter of Hon. John W. Stephenson, not Staphenson.

320. The deed of (3) Fred'k Jones, July 20, 1708, closes with a covenant to cause "Jane his now wife" to release her dower in the land conveyed. Quære: Does this mean that he had been previously married?

In his will (448) Harding Jones mentions "his uncles" Jeremiah, John, and Edward Vail.

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